A

DICTIONARY

OF

PRINTERS AND PRINTING,

WITH THE

Progress of Literature,

ANCIENT AND MODERN;

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS,

ETC. ETC.

BY C. H. TIMPERLEY.

"If asked, why Printers and Booksellers in particular?—I answer, they are a valuable class of the community—the friendly assistants, at least, if not the patrons of literature—and I myself one of the fraternity—let the members of other professions, if they approve of the suggestion, in like manner record the meritorious actions of their brethren."—JOHN NICHOLS.

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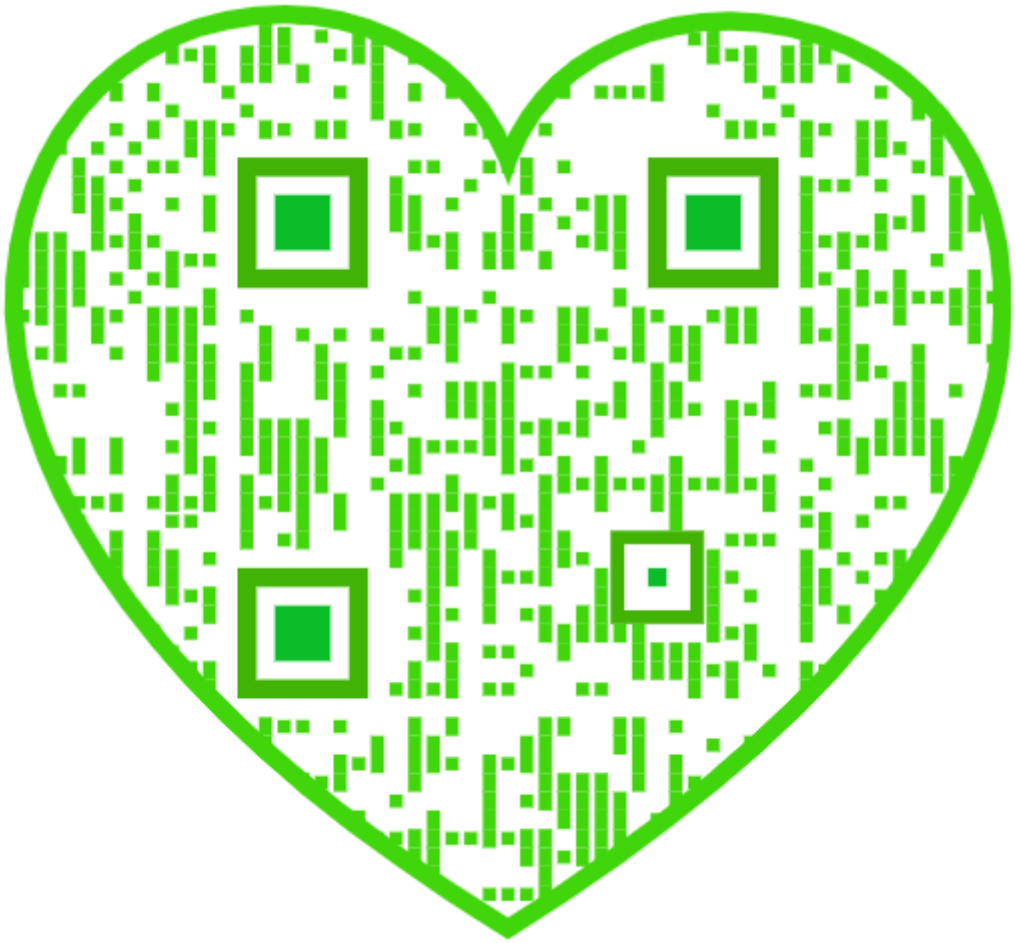

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PREFACE.

It has been remarked that "a preface is the history of a book;" it may therefore be expedient to lay before the reader an ingenuous account of the origin and design of the present publication.

In April, 1828, that portion of the work which now forms the introduction, was delivered as one of two lectures,* before the Warwick and Leamington Literary and Scientific Institution; and the very flattering commendations then bestowed, induced me to pursue the subject further, as a means both of self-instruction and amusement for my leisure hours. From that time to the present, scarcely any other object has engrossed more of my attention than that of obtaining every information relative to PRINTERS AND PRINTING. Not aware of the labours that others had performed, and without an assistant, I had many obstacles to contend with; and soon became well convinced, that the design I had formed was above the bibliographical acquirements of a journeyman printer.† Stimulated, however, to proceed, I continued my researches with increased ardour; and though conscious of not having made the work what it might have been under more favourable circumstances, yet I trust some merit may be thought due for the attempt; and shall feel gratified if placed in the field of literature only as a pioneer, to induce some abler hand to improve the work, and make it more worthy of the literary world, and the profession of which it treats.

Those who are conversant with the history of printing, cannot be unacquainted with the learning, virtue, honourable exertions, and ardent and daring

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* LECTURE I.—On the Origin and Progress of Language, with the mode and materials employed by the Ancients in propagating Knowledge before the Invention of Printing.
LECTURE II.—The Origin and early History of Printing, with its progress in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries; its influence upon the Manners and Customs of the People, as well Civil as Religious.

† I received the rudiments of my education at a day school in my native town, Manchester, and was afterwards removed to the free grammar school, under the rev. Thomas Gaskell. Early attached to a love of reading, I have remained all my life an ardent inquirer after knowledge. From the month of March, 1810, (being then little more than fifteen years of age,) to November 28, 1815, my days were passed in the 33rd regiment of foot, from which I obtained my discharge, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo. During those years I had few facilities of self-improvement. Having been apprenticed to an engraver and copper-plate printer, I resumed the latter, on returning from the army; but from a distaste, and other causes, which need not be here stated, in the year 1821, I adoped the profession of a letter-press printer, under indenture, with Messrs. Dicey and Smithson, proprietors of the *Northampton Mercury*; and feel gratified that an opportunity has occurred of publicly recording my gratitude to Mr. Robert Smithson, printer and editor of the *Mercury*, for his uniform kindness during my abode at Northampton; and to whose advice I am solely indebted for a very material change, both in my circumstances and conduct. Adopting the profession of a printer, with the view of affording me that literary information which I so ardently desired, I endeavoured to become acquainted with its history. From this desire arose the *Lectures*, at Warwick; the *Songs of the Press*, at Nottingham; and finally, the *Dictionary of Printers and Printing*, with the *Printers' Manual*, at Manchester.

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zeal of most of the early printers, who, by the number of beautiful and correct impresssions which they gave of the ancient authors, (and thereby laying the foundation of classical and polite learning,) have secured to their memories the everlasting respect of all lovers of liberal and enlightened education. Who can read the biographies of many of the early printers, without awarding to them that admiration which the most eminent benefactors of mankind deserve?—It is true, that popes, emperors, and kings, bestowed upon many of these men honours and rewards for their personal worth and literary pre-eminence. But, it is also true, that many of the nobles, ecclesiastics, and rulers of the land, endeavoured to cramp the energies of the rising press—by confiscation of life and property—by exclusive privileges—and expurgatory enactments—having a fear, rather than any desire, to foster an art which promised so fair to benefit the mass of the people, by the diffusion of knowledge. "*Sola nobilitas virtus*," though generally a very improper motto, where it is most commonly placed, is yet true enough to make a maxim, and might very properly have been engraven on the monuments of many learned and noble typographers. Eulogium is often bestowed on beings whose qualities, however splendid in the outward show, are often questionable in their lives, and unworthy of comparison with others whose faculties have been busied in supplying and extending the sources of knowledge. My aim has been to record, with as much fidelity as possible, the names and deeds of ancient and modern typographers, who have benefitted literature by their labours—society by their exertions—and whose conduct it would be easy to adopt, and desirable to emulate. Nor will it, I hope, be deemed presumption for having introduced the names of many of our humbler artists,

"Who earn'd their bread by labour's active hand;"

whose meritorious conduct when living obtained the meed of praise; and whose honourable industry deserves to be recorded as a laudable example to the young typographer, who wishes to obtain respect from his fellow-men.

With regard to the origin and progress of newspapers, the various laws by which they have been restricted, the duties imposed to retard their circulation, and other information connected with the periodical press, the reader will find sufficient to engage his attention. Of that "glory of a free country" I need make very little observation; yet it is deplorable to notice the present state of the newspaper press of the British empire. From being a free and independent record of the vicissitudes of politics and power, noticing the moral and physical career of nations, recording all accidents by flood and field, aiding the cause and dissemination of knowledge, which, while it amuses, ought also to instruct,—has descended from this high estate, and become the vehicle of party strife and petty feuds, in the hands of designing men, who make no shame of being bought

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and sold like common ware. If in the course of the work I have indulged too freely in quotations on the "liberty of the press," I wish it to be understood that they are meant to convey what the press should be, not what it is.

Without detracting in any degree from the works of those who have preceded me, it will be sufficient to remark, that the expense in the purchase of their valuable works, particularly those highly illustrated ones of Dr. T. F. Dibdin, has been the means of prohibiting their circulation among the greater portion of the community, but more so in the profession; in order, therefore, to render some information on the subject attainable in as cheap a manner as possible, the present work is published. I have been indebted to the works of many British bibliographers; and though I cannot enumerate them, I must mention Dr. Adam Clarke's *Bibliographical Dictionary*, Robert Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, Brydges' *British Bibliographer and Censura Literaria*, Savage's *Librarian*, Ottley's *Enquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving*, Singer's *Researches into the History of Playing Cards*, Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron* and other works, Horne's *Introduction to Bibliography*, Nichols' *Anecdotes of Literature* and other works, Townley's *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, Greswell's *Annals of Parisian Typography*, and his *View of the Early Parisian Greek Press*, D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature;* the works of Ames, Herbert, Dibdin, Luckombe, Lemoine, and Stower, on Printing; and, though last, not least, to the pages of *Mr. Urban*, for the notices of modern printers and booksellers. For the account of those curious and interesting subjects, the ancient mysteries and miracle plays, I am indebted to the works of William Hone, and others; and if it be concluded that a compiler is only a literary thief, I must plead guilty to such a charge, and hope for mercy; at the same time trusting to be exonerated from having any wish to print one line of another's as being my own.

In a work which contains such a multiplicity of dates, it is to be expected that numerous errors may be detected, occasioned by the contradictory evidences from which they have been taken, and from those inaccuracies which, with the utmost care, will arise in going through the press; but the most scrutinizing attention has been paid to make the work as perfect as possible, though, it should be taken into consideration, that during the time of compilation and printing, I have not in the least neglected my labours in a printing office; and the only time I have had in collecting the matter, or of correcting the proof sheets, has been taken from the hours of rest or leisure.

For the assistance which I have received from a few individuals during the progress of the work, it becomes me to return my acknowledgments. To the

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Rev. James Howarth, of Bury, I am indebted for his kindness and advice, and particularly for his obtaining for me some valuable works from the library of —— Hayward, Esq. of Walshaw Hall; to Fenton Robinson Atkinson, Esq. of Oak House, near Manchester, my warmest thanks and gratitude are due, for his assistance, (in the first place unsolicited, but, of course, gladly accepted, for the loan of books from his extensive and well selected library,) and for his friendly advice during the time of the work going through the press, and without which it could not have been, as I hope it will now be found, worthy of the public favour. To J. Holland, jun. Esq. of Atherstone, Warwickshire, for his sending some scarce and valuable books, which have been of much service to me, and which I acknowledge with pleasure. To Mr. J. Cail, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a correct list of newspapers which had been commenced in that town and neighbourhood. It would have been gratifying to me to have extended the list, had aid always been afforded when solicited; but I regret being compelled to state, that in two or three instances, I found that a genuine love of literature is not always the strongest impulse in the breast of those who have appeared before the world as authors, or writers of books.

It was my intention to give a complete list of the works which had been produced upon the *History of Printing*, with short biographical notices of their authors; this I found would have extended the work more than was contemplated; and, indeed, after much labour, I found that I could not for the present give them as complete as would have been desired.

The work is now presented to the profession, and to the literary world, as affording a knowledge of the rise and progress of that art by which the "atmosphere of truth has continually grown brighter, and a strength of mind produced that is under no fear of counteraction." From the critic I beg that indulgence which I have endeavoured to merit; and wherever I may have failed, it is in ability, not from want of perseverance, from first to last, in my desire to add something to the literary history of my country, and to perpetuate a knowledge of that profession of which I am a member.

C. H. TIMPERLEY.

Manchester, June 1, 1839

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INTRODUCTION.

ON THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE; AND THE MODES AND MATERIALS USED BY THE ANCIENTS FOR TRANSMITTING KNOWLEDGE BEFORE THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

"How grateful is the search! with pride to trace
Useful inventions, that exalt our race;
Fixing by various stages from their source,
In new improvements, the progressive course,
On nice connexions man's high schemes depend;
Means must be found proportioned to the end.
Slow they advance, who seek perfection's prize,
Or benefactors of the world would rise."

One of the most distinguished privileges which Providence has conferred upon mankind, is the power of communicating their thoughts one to another. Destitute of this power, reason would be a solitary, and, in some measure, an unavailable principle. Speech is the great instrument by which man becomes beneficial to man, and it is by the intercourse and transmission of thought, by means of speech, that we are chiefly indebted for the improvement of thought itself. If we carry our thoughts back to the first dawn of language among men, and reflect upon the feeble beginnings from which it must have arisen, and upon the many, and great obstacles which it must have encountered in its progress, we shall find reason for the highest astonishment, on viewing the height which it has attained. We admire several of the inventions of art—we plume ourselves on many discoveries which have been made in latter ages, serving to advance knowledge, and to render life comfortable; we speak of them, as the boast of human reason, but, certainly, no invention is entitled to any such degree of admiration as that of Language;—if, indeed, it can be considered as a human invention at all.

Man is formed, as well internally as externally, for the communication of thoughts and feelings. He is urged to it, by the necessity of receiving, and by the desire of imparting whatever is useful or pleasant. His wants and his wishes cannot be supplied by individual power; his joys and his sorrows cannot be limited to individual sensation. The fountains of his wisdom, and of his love, spontaneously flow, not only to fertilize the neighbouring soil, but to augment the distant ocean. But the mind of man, which is within him, can only be communicated by objects which are without, by gestures, sounds, characters, more or less expressive, and permanent,—instruments, not merely useful, for this particular purpose, but many times pleasing in themselves, or rendered so by the long continued operation of habit. These, reason adopts,—she combines,—she arranges,—and the result is Language.

Speech, or the language of articulate sounds, is the most wonderful, the most delightful of the arts, thus taught by nature and reason. It is also the most perfect, it enables us, as-

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it were, to express things beyond the reach of expression;—the infinite range of being—the exquisite fineness of emotion—and the intricate subtleties of thought. Of such effect are those shadows of the soul, those living sounds which we call words! Compared with these, how poor are all other monuments of human power—of perseverance—or skill—or genius! They render the mere clown an artist; nations immortal; orators poets; philosophers divine.

As it is evident, that there is no instinctive articulated language, it becomes an inquiry of some importance, how mankind were first induced to fabricate articulate sounds; and to employ them for the purpose of communicating their thoughts. On this question, only two opinions can be formed. Language must either have been originally revealed from heaven, or the fruit of human invention. The greater part of the Jews, and the Christians, and even some of the wisest Pagans, have embraced the former opinion, which seems so far to be supported by the authority of Moses, that he represents the Supreme Being as teaching our first parents the names of animals. (GEN. ii. 19, 20.) The latter opinion is held by Diodorus Siculus, Lucretius, Horace, and many other Greek and Roman writers, who consider language as one of the arts invented by man. Amongst the moderns, Astle, in his celebrated work on the *Origin and Progress of Writing*, ranks foremost, for his elaborate defence of the *human* invention of alphabetical characters. The arguments of Mr. Astle, were, however, powerfully combated by an able critic in the *Monthly Review*, (Old Series) vol. lxxi. p. 271; Drs. Warburton, Delany, Johnson, Beattie, Blair, Gilbert Wakefield, Gale, in his *Court of the Gentiles;* Hartley, in his *Observations on Man;* Winder, in his *History of Knowledge;* Dr. Adam Clarke, in his *Remarks on the Origin of Language;* Horne, in his *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography;* the author of *Conjectural Observations on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetical Writing;* and Smith, of New Jersey, who think that language was originally from heaven, consider all accounts of its human invention as a series of mere suppositions, hanging loosely together, and the whole depending on no fixed principle.

The opinions of the Greek and Roman writers, frequently quoted in support of the *human* invention of language, are of no greater authority than the opinions of other men; for as language was formed, and brought to a great degree of perfection, long before the era of any historian with whom we are acquainted; their authority, who are comparatively of yesterday, gives them no advantage, in this inquiry, over the philosophers of France and England.

The oldest book extant, contains the only rational cosmogony known to the ancient nations; and that book represents the first human inhabitants of this earth, not only as reasoning and speaking animals; but also in a state of high perfection and happiness, of which they were deprived for disobedience to their Creator. Moses, setting aside his claim to inspiration, deserves, from the consistency of his narrative, at least as much credit as Mochus, or Democritus, or Epicurus; and from his higher antiquity, if antiquity on this subject could have any weight, he would deserve more, as having lived nearer to the period of which they all write. But the question respecting the origin of language may be decided, without resting on authority of any kind, merely by considering the nature of speech, and the mental and corporeal powers of man.

Those who maintain language to be of human invention, suppose men, at first, to have

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been solitary animals, afterwards to have herded together without government or subordination, then to have formed political societies, and by their own exertions, to have advanced from the grossest ignorance to the refinements of science. But, say the reasoners, whom I have quoted in its defence, this is a supposition contrary to all history, and all experience. There is not upon record, a single instance, well authenticated, of a people emerging, by their own efforts, from barbarism to civilization. The original savages of Greece, were tamed by the Pelasgi, a foreign tribe, and afterwards further polished by Orpheus, Cecrops, Cadmus, and others, who derived their knowledge from Egypt and the East. The ancient Romans, a ferocious and motley crew, received the blessings of law and religion from a succession of foreign kings—and the conquests of Rome, at a later period, contributed to civilize the rest of Europe. It is said, that before language could be invented, mankind must have existed for ages in large political societies, and have carried on, in concert, some common work; but if inarticulate cries, and the natural visible signs of the passions and affections, were modes of communication sufficiently accurate to keep a large society together for ages, and to direct its members in the execution of some common work, what could be their inducement to the invention of an art so useless and difficult as that of language? Men, who have not learned to articulate in their childhood, never afterwards acquire the faculty of speech, but by such helps as savages cannot obtain; and, therefore, if speech was invented at all, it must either have been invented by children, who seem incapable of invention, or by men who were incapable of speech;—a thousand, nay, a million of children could not think of inventing a language; and, therefore, reason, as well as history intimates that mankind in all ages must have been speaking animals; the young having constantly acquired this art, from imitating those that were older; we may then, in despite of every assertion to the contrary, warrantably conclude, that our first parents received the blessing of language by Divine inspiration.

There are several well authenticated cases on record of children having been found in solitary places, leading a brutish life, incapable of communicating ideas by language, and apparently completely ignorant of all the social usuages of mankind. These remarkable instances exhibit how degraded and miserable is the condition of a human being, when its mind has been unformed by the example of others, and no moral or intellectual training has been bestowed upon it. The two most striking examples of this unhappy state are those furnished by the individuals known by the names of PETER THE WILD BOY, and THE SAVAGE OF AVEYRON. The first was found in July, 1724, in a field belonging to a townsman of Hameln, naked, covered with a brownish black hair, apparently about twelve years of age, and uttering no sound. In October, 1725, he was sent for by George I. to Hanover, from whence he was escorted to London, and finally placed with a farmer in Hertfordshire, with whom he resided till his death in 1785. Peter could not be taught to speak; the plainest of the few articulate sounds he could utter were *Peter ki sho*, and *qui ca;* the two latter being attempts at pronouncing King George and Queen Caroline. He was of middle size, somewhat robust in appearance, and strong, and had a good beard. He was fond of warmth and relished a glass of brandy. Peter was first found in the act of sucking a cow, in the woods of Hanover. Queen Caroline, who greatly interested herself about Peter, was very desirous of having him educated, and employed various masters to teach him to speak. After the Queen's death Government

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allowed a pension for him, and he was placed with Thomas Fen, a respectable farmer in Hertfordshire. He was accustomed in the spring of the year to wander away, subsisting on the green buds of trees, &c. His adventure in Norfolk, during one of these excursions, has been related, to which we may add that he was saved from the consequences of his supposed contumacy by some person reading in a newspaper an advertisement describing the missing Wild Boy. To prevent the recurrence of such serious adventures, he was provided with a brass collar, on which was inscribed "Peter the Wild Boy, Broadway Farm, Berkhampstead." When Peter was angry, he never attempted to strike or use his hands in any way, but always endeavoured to bite. Pleasure he expressed by kissing the object that excited his admiration. When pleased he would also often dance about, shaking his brass collar, and making a humming noise which he intended for singing, but in which it was difficult to trace an air. Painting delighted him, and he would immediately kiss any object that was of vivid colours. He was passionately fond of music, and would endeavour to enter the room where any kind of music was performing, jumping and dancing to it. We have already described the extent of his vocabulary, to which he afterwards added "Hom Hen" (Tom Fen), intended for the name of the farmer whom he recognized as his master. Though quite harmless, Peter was sometimes sullen, and would never work if desired to do so; but, if nothing were said to him, he would often assist in the farm and do more work than three other men. He usually had bread and milk for supper, and as soon as he had taken it he always went up to bed; so that if he was wished out of the way, some bread and milk was given to him, and when he had finished it he would immediately go off to bed, even though it were still broad daylight. Peter could live on the simplest fare, but he much liked anything sweet, and any kind of confectionary. There is an anecdote, of his having made his way into a room where all the sweet things were laid out, that were prepared for a grand fête given to Lord Chatham; and when the second course was called for, Peter was discovered, with a large bowl, in which he had mixed pastry, jellies, creams, and other niceties, employed, quite to his own satisfaction, in eating the whole collection with his hands. Peter was capable of very sincere affection; for he became attached in an extraordinary manner to the farmer who succeeded Tom Fen in the charge of him; and when this person died, he went to his bed-side, raised his hands, and endeavoured to awaken him; but when he found his efforts unavailing, he went down stairs and seated himself by the chimney. What his ideas of death were, cannot be known; but he refused his food and pined away, till in a few days he actually died of grief,—for he never had any illness.

The Savage of Aveyron was found in the forest of Cawne in the year 1801, being, it was supposed, about eleven or twelve years of age. He was quite naked, and seeking acorns and roots for food, was met by three huntsmen who laid hold of him at the moment he was climbing a tree to avoid his pursuers. In 1802 he was taken to Paris, where he excited great curiosity, and his actions furnished occasion to observations of the most interesting nature.

Language is the expression of our ideas and their various relations by certain articulate sounds, which are used as the signs of those ideas and relations. By articulate sounds are meant, those modulations of simple voice emited from the thorax, which are formed by means of the mouth, and its several organs—the teeth—the tongue—the lips—and the

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palate. In a more general sense, the word language is sometimes used to denote all sounds by which animals of any kind express their particular feelings and impulses, in a manner that is intelligible to their own species. The Divine author of nature has endowed every animal with powers sufficient to make known all those of its sensations and desires, with which it is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuance of the kind, that others of the same species should be acquainted. It is necessary for animals to know the voices of their enemies, as the voices of their friends, and the roaring of the lion is a sound, of which previous to experience, every beast of the forest is naturally afraid. Between these animal sounds and the language of men, there is however, very little analogy. Human language is capable of expressing ideas and notions, which there is every reason to believe that animal instinct cannot conceive.

Every human language is learned by imitation, and is intelligible only, to those who either inhabit the country where it is venacular, or have been taught by a master, or by books; but the voices of animals are not learned by imitation, and being wholly instinctive, they are intelligible to all the animals of that species by which they are uttered, though brought together from the remotest parts of the world. That the barkings or yelps of a Lapland dog would be instinctively understood by the dogs of Spain, Calabria, India, or any other country,—but there is no reason to imagine, that a man who had never heard any language spoken, would himself speak; and it is well known that the language spoken in one country is unintelligible to the natives of another, where a different language is spoken. Herodotus, indeed, records a fact, which, could it be depended upon, would tend to overturn the above reasoning; as it infers a natural relation between ideas and certain articulate sounds. He tells us, that a King of Egypt, in order to discover which was the oldest language, caused two children newly born of poor parents, to be brought up by a shepherd amongst his cattle, with a strict injunction that they should never hear a human voice, and that at the end of two years, they pronounced, at the same time, the word *signifying bread*. This is one of the many fables of that credulous historian.

The exercise of cultivated reason, and the arts of civil life, have, indeed, eradicated many of our original instincts, but they have not eradicated them all. There are external indications, of the internal feelings and desires which appear in the most polished society, and which are confessedly instinctive. The passions, emotions, sensations, and appetites, are naturally expressed in the countenance, by characters which the savage and the courtier can read with equal readiness. The look serene, the smothered brow, the dimpled smile, and the glistening eye, denote equanimity and good will, in terms which no man mistakes. The contracted brow, the glaring eye, the sullen gloom, and the threatening air, denote rage, indignation, and defiance, as plainly and forcibly, as revilings or imprecations. To teach men to disguise their instinctive indications of their temper, and "to carry smiles and sunshine in their face, when discontent sits heavy at their heart," constitute a great part of modern and refined education.

The words of language are either proper names, or the signs of ideas or relations; but it cannot be supposed, that the Allwise instructor, would load the memories of men with words to denote things then unknown, or the signs of ideas which they had not then acquired. It was sufficient that a foundation was laid, of such a nature, as would support the largest superstruction which they might ever have occasion to raise upon it.

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The first application of names to objects, or the invention of significant words, has often been supposed to have taken its rise from the imitation of the voices of animals, or the sounds produced by various natural causes. The serpent hisses, the bees hum, the thunder peals, the tempest roars, the wind howls among the mountains; the savage listens, and imitates the sound which salutes his ears, and the word which he pronounces, serves afterwards to teach to himself and his companions the idea of the object which first gave occasion to its utterance. To suppose words invented, or names given to things in a manner purely arbitrary, without any ground or reason, is to suppose an effect without a cause. There must always have been some motive which led to the assignment of one name rather than another, and we can conceive no motive which would more generally operate upon men in their first efforts towards language, than a desire to paint by speech, the objects which they named in a manner more or less complete, according as the vocal organs had it in their power to effect this imitation. A certain bird is termed the cuckoo from the sound which it emits. When one sort of wind is said to whistle, and another to roar; a fly to buz, and falling timber to crash; when a stream is said to flow, and hail to rattle, the analogy between the word and the thing signified is plainly discernable. Thus in all languages a multitude of words are to be found that are evidently constructed, upon this principle.

Having thus briefly stated, and endeavoured to prove, that language was given to man, by Divine inspiration, to communicate our ideas to each other, to express our wants and our wishes, and to praise the Giver. It becomes us, as rational creatures, to make the best possible use of this blessing, and avoid, as far as it is in our power, perverting this inestimable gift to any bad purpose. The best use we can make of this Divine endowment, is the cultivation of our minds, in the practice of virtue,—a thirst after knowledge,—the love of truth,—and, above all, a desire to "search the Scriptures," that we may "become wise unto salvation."

Next to speech, writing is, beyond doubt, the most useful art which man possesses. Writing is plainly an improvement upon speech, and therefore, must have been posterior to it in order of time. Mankind, at first, thought of nothing more than by communicating their thoughts one to another when present, by means of words, or sounds which they uttered. Afterwards, they devised this further mode of natural communication when absent, by means of marks, or characters presented to the eye, which is called writing.

The invention of an alphabet, or of a number of arbitrary signs, which by their varied position, should express all the variety of human sentiment and language, seems to be a discovery, of so sublime and complicated a nature, that if not absolutely beyond the possibility of the mental energy of man to elicit, it must necessarily demand the lapse of ages to complete its development, and to advance it to perfection.

Written characters are of two sorts; they are either signs for things, or signs for words. Of the former sort, signs for things are the pictures, hieroglyphics, and symbols employed by the ancients. Of the latter sort, signs for words are the alphabetical characters now employed by all Europeans. Pictures were undoubtedly the first essay towards writing. Imitation is natural to man; in all ages, and among all nations, men have attained some method of copying and tracing the likeness of sensible objects; those methods would soon be employed by mankind, for giving some imperfect information

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to others at a distance, of what had happened, or for preserving the memory of facts which they sought to record. Thus, to signify that one man had killed another, they drew the figure of a man stretched upon the ground, and another man standing by with a deadly weapon in his hand. Pictures could do no more than delineate external events. They could neither exhibit the connexions of them, nor describe such qualities as were not visible to the eye, nor convey any idea of the dispositions or words of men. To supply, in some degree, this defect, there arose, in progress of time, the invention of what are called hieroglyphical characters, or sacred sculpture, which are derived from two Greek words, signifying—SACRED and TO CARVE: which may be considered as the second stage in the art of writing. Hieroglyphics consist in certain symbols, which are made to stand for invisible objects, on account of some analogy, or resemblance, which such symbols are supposed to bear to the object. Thus, an eye was the hieroglyphic symbol of knowledge; a circle, of eternity, which has neither beginning nor end; honour, was denoted by a feather or palm branch; ingratitude, by a viper; impudence, by a fly; wisdom, by an ant; victory, by a hawk; a dutiful child, by a stork; a man universally shunned, by an eel; sometimes, they joined together two or more of the hieroglyphical characters; as a serpent, with a hawk's head, to denote nature, with God presiding over it.

Another remarkable instance, is the style of the Old Testament, which is carried on by constant allusions to sensible objects. Indignity or guilt, is expressed by a spotted garment; misery, by drinking the cup of astonishment; vain pursuits, by feeding on ashes; a sinful life, by a crooked path; prosperity, by the candle of the Lord shining on our head; and the like innumerable instances. But, as many of these properties of objects which they assumed for the foundation of their hieroglyphics, were merely imaginary, and the allusions drawn from them, were forced and ambiguous; this sort of writing could be no other than enigmatical, and confused in the highest degree.

The invention of hieroglyphical writing has been attributed to two causes:—the first of which has the erudite Kircher to support it, namely, "that it was invented by the Egyptian priests to conceal their knowledge of arts, sciences, and religion." The second, which is adopted by Bishop Warburton, in his *Essay on Hieroglyphics*, supposes "that they were invented merely as the first rude system of writing, which was afterwards exchanged for an alphabetical character," and that Kircher is under a general error. Both these origins are disputed.

The advocates of the mere human origin of letters, refer us to the Egyptian and Mexican hieroglyphics as to the rudiments of alphabets, and assure us, that "necessity, convenience, or chance would produce abbreviated marks, and ultimately the alphabetical character and system." But in no instance, do they shew us a nation carrying hieroglyphical signs to their completion in an alphabet. The Egyptians and Mexicans never appear to have deduced letters from the symbolic figures, which they were accustomed to describe, but to have continued the use of them with unvaried similarity, through the whole period of their history. The Greeks and other nations, on the contrary, who made use of alphabetical characters, never spoke of them as derived from hieroglyphical delineations, but as the invention of particular persons, or as communicated to them by their gods.

It cannot be doubted, that the first letters invented by men, were representations of

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visible objects of nature; and in proof of this, we find that the characters which form one of the most ancient alphabets now extant, were designed from certain figures made by the stars, and hence it was denominated the CELESTIAL ALPHABET. The resemblance of the heavenly bodies will be most perfectly discerned in the alphabets used by the ancient Chaldeans. Gaffarel, in his volume entitled *Unheard of Curiosities*, has been most particular in the history of these singular characters. Most of the Eastern nations supposed the constellations to represent various figures significative of seasons, &c.; but the Hebrews considered them as words, formed not only by those distinguishing characters which they had attached to them, but also made up by the starry courses bringing different letters in contact, and thus forming different words. The reading of the stars, and whatever else is seen in the air, Gaffarel first assumes from Isaiah xxxiv. 4, where it is said, "the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll;" and from several similar passages of Scripture, that the skies are to be considered as a volume, and in it there must be of consequence, letters, words, and sentences, for the perusal of man. It would seem, that between this "Writing of the Angels," as it was anciently called, and the science of Astrology, there is a near connexion; because the nature and influences of the stars themselves, are to be taken into consideration, when the letters of heaven are read.—Throughout the whole system of this starry writing, a close coincidence with the Hebrew language may be observed; the sentences formed by it are short and abbreviated, and sometimes only the most prominent word is presented to the eye. Thus, a short time before the Babylonish captivity, five stars exactly above Jerusalem, formed the Hebrew word *Nataq*, which signifies, to drive out, break, and cast down. The number of letters as they rank in the Hebrew series, are also to be taken, to discover the time when their prophecies shall be accomplished; they amounted to five hundred and five, which designated the year when the Jewish kingdom was destroyed, counting from Saul to Zedichias. Most of the writers, however, who have touched upon this mysterious subject, have contributed greatly to bring it into disrepute, by connecting it with cabalism; and not unfrequently with magic.

Gilbert Wakefield, a man whose public character as a writer, was only equalled by his virtues as a man, in an admirable tract on *Alphabetical Writing*, has the following trite remarks. "The first five books of Moses, are acknowledged by all to be, not only the most ancient compositions, but also, the most early specimen of alpabetical writing, at present existing in the world: now taking for granted, the authenticity of the Mosaic records, if alphabetical writing be the result of human ingenuity, one great peculiarity distinguished it from all other human inventions whatsoever—the very first effort brought it to perfection. All the sagacity and experience of succeeding generations, illustrated by the vast influx of additional knowledge, beyond the most accomplished of their predecessors, have been unable, to superinduce any real improvement, upon the Hebrew alphabet. If alphabetical writing were a human invention, the natural result of ingenuity and experience, might we not expect that different nations would have fallen upon the same expedient, independently of each other, during the compass of so many ages, when the faculties of the mind are equally capable at all times, and in every corner of the universe; and when the habits of life, and modes of thought internally bear so great a resemblance to each other, in similar stages of society? This were but a reasonable expectation, which

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does not correspond to the event, for alphabetical writing as now practised by every people in the universe, may be referred to one common original."

As writing advanced from pictures of visible objects to hieroglyphics, or symbols of things invisible; from these latter, it advanced among some nations to simple arbitrary marks, which stood for objects, though without any resemblance or analogy to the object signified. Of this nature was the method of writing practised by the Chinese, who suppose, that before language was reduced to a written character, the commands of Rulers were made known, and that ideas were communicated by means of knotted cords; and it is further imagined, that when knotted cords came into use for the expression of wishes or commands, that the first writing after the invention, was constructed of the line as before, but broken by the insertion of small outline circles placed at various distances along it. In representing the celestial figures, the ancient Chinese found that knotted cords were excellently adapted for the depicting of the constellations. Thus the circle or knot stood for the star, and the connecting line defined the form of the heavenly sign; nor was this method peculiar to the Chinese, since the Chaldeans formed similar characters, although theirs were assumed from the stars. All traces of these knotted cords are not yet lost in China. The Peruvians, also, made use of small cords of different colours, and by knots upon these cords of various sizes, and differently arranged, they contracted signs for giving information, and communicating their thoughts. Our ciphers, as they are called, of arithmetical figures, which we have derived from the Arabians, are significant marks precisely of the same nature as the Chinese or Peruvian characters.

The next great step, was the invention of an alphabet of syllables, which properly preceded the invention of an alphabet of letters among some of the ancient nations, and which is said to be retained to this day in Ethopia, and some parts of India. Still, however, the number of characters was great, and must have continued to render both reading, and writing, very laborious arts, till, at last, some happy genius arose, and tracing the sounds made by the human voice, to their most simple elements, reduced them to a very few vowels and consonants, and by affixing to each of these signs which we now call letters, taught mankind how, by their combination of sound they might be employed in speech. By being reduced to this simplicity, the art of writing was brought to the highest state of perfection, and in this state, we now enjoy it in all the countries of Europe.

"The usefulness of alphabetical characters," says Dr. Adam Clarke, "cannot be sufficiently estimated; for without *writing*, the histories of ancient times had never reached us; and the necessary intercourses of friendship and business, must have been greatly retarded in general, and in many cases, wholly obstructed."

The most probable and natural account of the origin of alphabetical characters, is, that they took rise in Egypt,—most probably Moses carried with him the Egyptian letters into the land of Canaan, and then being adopted by the Phœnicians, who inhabited part of that country, they were transmitted into Greece. An invention so useful and simple, was greedily received by mankind, and propagated with speed and facility through many different nations.

To whom we are indebted for this sublime and refined discovery, does not appear. Concealed by the darkness of remote antiquity, the great inventor is deprived of those

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honours which would still be paid to his memory by all the lovers of learning. It appears from the books which Moses has written, that amongst the Jews, and probably amongst the Egyptians, letters had been invented prior to his age. The universal tradition among the ancients is, that they were first imported into Greece by Cadmus, the son of Ogenor, a Phœnician, who, according to the common system of chronology, was cotemporary with Joshua, according to Sir Isaac Newton, with King David.

" Say, by what principle divine inspir'd,
Thou, for a world's instruction, greatly fir'd,
Rapt in what vision, say, by God possest,
Dawn'd the first image, in thy lab'ring breast?
The figure of ideas to display,
And colour forth the intellectual ray;
In speaking silence, the dumb voice impart,
And sounds embody by creative art;
By sight alone, to edify the ear,
To picture thought, and bid the eyes to hear!"

In this state of uncertainty amidst conflicting opinions, the mode of conduct for us to pursue, at once the most consistent with reason, the most conformable to true science, and the most agreeable to sound religion, is to conclude, that though some sort of characters, as before observed, formed by the ingenuity of man, or founded upon the basis of the ancient hieroglyphic system, was universally used in the early ages of the world, that so divine an art—an art apparently so far surpassing human invention, as alphabetical writing, in the perfection in which it has been handed down to us from an Asiatic source, through the medium of the Greeks, and Romans, could have its origin in inspiration only, and was at first revealed to men amid the awful promulgations at Horeb—amid the thunder which shook the basis of Mount Sinai—WRITTEN WITH THE FINGER OF GOD.

The letters were originally written from the right hand towards the left, that is to say in a contrary order to what we now practice. This manner of writing prevailed among the Assyrians, Phœnicians, Arabians, and Hebrews; and from some very old inscriptions appear to have prevailed also amongst the Greeks. Afterwards the Greeks adopted a new writing, alternately, from the right to the left, and from the left to the right, after the manner in which oxen plough the ground. Of this, specimens still remain, particularly the inscription of the famous Sigean monument. At length the motion from the left hand to the right being found more natural and commodious, the practice of writing in this direction prevailed throughout all the countries of Europe.

Ancient languages may be classed in the following order, the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Chinese tongues have each laid claim to originality, but the latter may be considered rather as a figure or emblematical writing than a regular system of letters and words. Of the other two it is generally supposed, that, they, together with the Assyrian and Chaldaic are the same in effect, but differing in the form of their characters. The Hebrew may be considered as the first great source whence the other tongues of the earth have been derived. The immediate descendant of the Hebrew, the Chaldaic, the Arabic, the Syriac, the Egyptian, the Ethiopian, and the Syro-Galilean, and its collateral issue were the Phœnician, and the Palmyrian. From the Phœnicians the Greeks acknowledged to have received their letters, and from them the discovery was communicated to the Romans, and so to all European nations.

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The alphabet of every language consists of a number of letters, which ought each to have a different sound, figure, and use. As the difference of articulate sounds, was intended to express the different ideas of the mind, so one letter was originally intended to signify only one sound, and not, as at present, to express sometimes one sound and sometimes another, which practice has brought confusion into the languages, and rendered the acquisition of modern tongues a more difficult task than it would otherwise have been. As the number of sounds and articulations differ in various languages, so the number of letters differ in the alphabets of different nations, although, not in proportion to their respective copiousness. The English alphabet contains twenty-six letters; French, twenty-five; Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, twenty-two; Arabic, twenty-eight; Persian, thirty-one; Turkish, thirty-three; Georgian, thirty-six; Coptic, thirty-two; Muscovite, forty-three; Greek, twenty-four; Latin, twenty-five; Slavonic, twenty-seven; Dutch, twenty-six; Spanish, twenty-seven; Italian, twenty; Ethopic and Tartarian, two hundred and two; Sancrist, fifty; Indians of Bengal, twenty-one; Burmese, nineteen; The Chinese, properly speaking, have no alphabet, except we call their whole language their alphabet.

As my limits will not allow me to enter more fully into the origin of language, I shall briefly show that every language, has ideas and terms, expressly their own—for instance, our terms in polite literature, prove that these came from Greece: our terms in music and painting, that these came from Italy; our phrases in cookery and war, that we learnt these from the French; our phrases in navigation, that we were taught them by the Flemings, and low Dutch. These, many and different sources, of our language, may be the cause why it is so deficient in regularity and analogy;—yet we have this advantage to compensate the defect, that, what we want in elegance, we gain in copiousness, in which last respect few languages will be found superior to our own.

And from what has been said, it appears that language was at first barren in words, but descriptive by the sound of these words; and expressive in the manner of uttering them, by the aid of significant tones, and gestures. It appears that in all successive changes which language has undergone as the world advanced, the understanding has gained ground, on the fancy and imagination. The progress of language in this respect resembles the age of man:—the imagination is most vigorous and predominant in youth—with advancing years the imagination cools, and the understanding ripens. Thus, language proceeded from sterility to copiousness, and, at the same time, proceeded from uncertainty to accuracy, from fire and enthusiasm, to coolness and precision; in its ancient state, more favourable to poetry and oratory; in its present, to reason and philosophy.

In Dr. Armstrong's *Gælic Dictionary* the word sack, meaning a bag, is found to be the same in meaning and pronunciation, in twenty-three languages; and he is of opinion that this is one of the few words which have come down to us from the original language of man. The Gælic, Hebrew, Chaldaic, *sac;* Arabic, *saqu;* Coptic, *pisok*, meaning a pannier; Latin, *saceus;* Italian, *sacco;* Spanish, *saco* and *saca;* Belgic, *sack;* French, *sac;* Dutch, *zac;* Swedish, *sack;* Gothic, *sack;* German, *sack;* Danish and Norse *sack;* Hungarian, *sack;* Turkish, *sak;* Georgian, *sack;* Anglo Saxon, *sacce* and *sace;* Irish, *sac;* Welsh, *sach;* Cornish, *zak.*

From the above statements which have been adduced on the origin of writing, and

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the perpetual controversy which still engages the learned, whether alphabetical writing be of human or divine origin, the matter receives considerable light from the details published by Mr. Knapp, in his Lectures on American Literature, who records one of the most extraordinary events which has occurred since the original invention of letters. It appears that an Indian, of the name of See-quah-yah, is the inventor of a Cherokee alphabet, under such disadvantageous circumstances, as render him one of the most extraordinary men that the world has produced.

Mr. Knapp has given to the public the history of this invention nearly in the words of See-quah-yah, the inventor himself, then (1828) about sixty-five years of age. At the termination of a campaign, towards the close of the war, it appears a letter was found on the person of a prisoner, which was wrongly read by him to the Indians. In some of their deliberations on this subject, the questions arose among them whether the mysterious power of "the talking leaf" was the gift of the Great Spirit to the white man, or a discovery of the white man himself. Most of his companions were of the former opinion, while he as strenuously maintained the latter. This frequently became a subject of contemplation with him afterwards, but he never sat down seriously to reflect on it, until a swelling in his knee confined him to his cabin, and at length made him a cripple for life. In the long night of his confinement, his mind was again directed to the mystery of speaking by letters, the very name of which, of course, was not to be found in his language. From the cries of wild beasts, from the sounds of the mocking-bird, from the voices of his children and his companions, he knew that feelings and passions were conveyed by direct sound, from one intelligent being, to another. The thought struck him to try to ascertain all the sounds, in the Cherokee language. His own ear was not particularly discriminating, and he called to his aid the more acute ears of his wife and children. When he thought that he had distinguished all the different sounds in their languages, he attempted to use pictorial signs, images of birds and beasts, to convey these sounds to others, or to mark them in his own mind. He soon dropped this method as difficult or impossible, and tried arbitrary signs, without any regard to appearances, except such as might assist in recollecting them, and distinguishing them from each other. At first these signs were very numerous; and when he had got so far as to think his invention was nearly accomplished, he had about 200 characters in his alphabet. By the aid of his daughter, who seemed to enter into the genius of his labours, he reduced them at last to eighty-six, the number he now uses. He then set to work to make these characters more comely to the eye, and succeeded—as yet he had not the knowledge of the pen as an instrument, but made his characters on a piece of bark, with a knife or nail. At this time he sent to the Indian agent, or some trader in the nation, for paper and pen. His ink was easily made from some of the bark of the forest trees, whose colouring properties he had previously known—and after seeing the construction of the pen, he soon made one. His next difficulty was to make his invention known. At length he summoned some of the most distinguished of his nation, in order to make his communication to them—and after giving the best explanation of his discovery that he could, stripping it of all supernatural influence, he proceeded to demonstrate to them in good earnest that he had a discovery. His daughter, who was his only pupil, was ordered to go out of hearing, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment, which he put down, and then she was called in and

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read it to them; then the father retired, and the daughter wrote; the Indians were wonder-struck, but entirely satisfied. See-quah-yah then proposed that the tribe should select several youths, from among their brightest young men, that he might communicate the mystery to them. This was at length agreed to, and several were elected for this purpose. The tribes watched the youths for several months with anxiety, and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The youths were separated from their master, and from each other, and watched with the greatest care. The uninitiated directed what master and pupil should write to each other, and the tests were viewed in such a manner as not only to destroy their infidelity, but most firmly to fix their faith. The Indians on this, ordered a great feast, and made See-quah-yah conspicuous at it. He became at once schoolmaster, professor, philosopher, and chief.

He did not stop here, but carried his discoveries to numbers. He, of course, knew nothing of Arabic digits, nor the power of Roman letters in the science. The Cherokees had mental numerals to one hundred, and had words for all numbers up to that; but they had no signs nor characters to assist them in enumerating or adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing. He reflected upon this, until he had created their elementary principles in his mind, but he was at first obliged to make words to express his meaning, and then signs to explain it. By this process he soon had a clear perception of numbers up to a million. His great difficulty was the threshold—to fix the powers of his signs according to their places. When this was overcome, his next step was in adding his different numbers, in order to put down the fraction of the decimal, and give the whole number to the next place; but when Mr. Knapp knew him he had overcome all these difficulties, and was quite a ready arithmetician in the fundamental rules.

This ingenious Indian was not only an admirable mechanic, but Mr. Knapp states, that he had also a great taste for paintings. He mixed his colours with skill. For his drawings he had no model but what nature furnished, and he often copied them with astonishing faithfulness. His resemblances of the human form, it is true, were coarse, but often spirited and correct; and he gave action and sometimes grace, to his representations of animals. He had never seen a camel-hair pencil, when he made use of the hair of wild animals for his brushes. "The government of the United States," continues Mr. Knapp, "had a fount of type cut for this alphabet; and a Newspaper, called the *Cherokee Phœnix*, printed partly in the Cherokee language, and partly in the English, was established at New Echota, and characterised by decency and good sense. Many of the Cherokees were able to read both languages." The Paper is about nineteen inches long, and twelve inches wide, in five columns. No. 34 is dated October 22, 1828. See Horne's *Introduction to Bibliography*, for a curious representation of a North American Indian Gazette.

Having assigned, as I hope, a rational origin of the invention of language, I proceed to shew, that mankind had industriously invented other means of communicating their ideas, than merely by their voice, and their writing; not only that they might with freedom converse at a distance, but also, to enable them to preserve and transmit to posterity, the most valuable deeds and useful discoveries, made in the world; and before treating upon books generally, we must carry our thoughts back to a period, far more remote than that at which the art of printing became applicable to the making of books. The early inhabitants of the earth would naturally desire to perpetuate their useful discoveries, as

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well as the important events of their time, and it may therefore, be fairly presumed that they had some mode of communicating their ideas to succeeding generations, before the invention of alphabetical writing. The scanty traditions recorded concerning the Antediluvians, do not enable us to come to any determination relative to their proficiency in communicating the transactions of their time; whether, therefore, they employed stamps of any kind, or any means whatever of transmitting knowledge, except by oral tradition, we have neither history nor relics to inform us, but that period which immediately followed the deluge, and which some chronologers have termed the second age of the world, afford convincing proofs of the art of forming impressions, being then practised, and most probably with a view to propagate science—to inculcate special facts—and as a general means of preserving to posterity certain useful memorials.

Purposes such as these it is reasonable to conclude were contemplated by the ancient Chaldeans, when they stamped or printed their tiles or bricks, with various figures, hieroglyphics, or inscriptions. In some instances, these ancient specimens seem to have been sun-baked, yet for the most part they appear kiln-burnt, to a surprising degree of hardness, even to partial vitrification. Of such materials was built the original City and celebrated tower of Babylon, and although a period of 4,000 years has rolled away since the construction of the superb metropolis, whose name they bear, still, even to the present day, do the Babylonian bricks, which have supplied the antiquary and orientalist, continue to be found. It is nevertheless made probable, that the Babylonians were accustomed to imprint on their bricks, allusions to astronomical phenomena, having some signal astronomical import. Particular configurations of the heavens, which distinguished the several seasons, as they related to the business of the husbandman, might also be registered in this way, to serve as a sort of calendar, and some impressions are imagined to contain historical details, relative to the founders of those stupendous structures, originally composed of the bricks in question; for every furnace-baked-brick, found amidst these vast ruins, is imprinted with some emblematical design.

In the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, there is an article composed of a like substance to that of which the bricks just mentioned are manufactured, it is impressed with characters, corresponding with those on the building bricks, except that they are much smaller, and may be considered more beautifully executed. *(See Engraving.)*

The shape, however, of this curiosity, is very unlike the bricks before alluded to. It is about seven inches high, and three inches in diameter at each end, increasing gradually in circumference from the ends towards the middle, like a wine cask. The greatest possible care is taken of this precious relic of antiquity, now probably not less than 4,000 years old. This rare piece of ancient learning and art, together with three bricks before described, was presented to the college by General Sir John Malcolm. It is mounted on a marble pedestal, covered with a glass-case secured by an iron bracket; and so contrived, that the curious inspector may cause it to revolve upon its marble base.

All attempts to explain the signification of these characters of antiquity, have as yet, been vainly exerted by the most skilful orientalists; nor has it been satisfactorily determined whether they really are alphabetic characters, as the European,—syllabic, as many known Orientals—hieroglyphic, as the Egyptian—or arbitrary signs, expressive of complete ideas, as the Chinese.

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It may be asked of what possible use could a barrel-shaped substance, such as is here shewn, be in building? Of what service could it be, being a solid, for domestic or other purposes? Rendered, as it seems, by the peculiarity of its shape, and by all its other characteristics, useless for any common purpose—if we take into consideration the pains used to produce the impression neatly and regularly as it is—and if, at the same time, we consider the abundance of its contents, I think we may reasonably contemplate it, as having been a work, of great public importance at the time it was executed.

It is scarcely possible to pursue the reflections caused by traces of human genius so venerable, without expressions of regret that the characters in which they would speak to us are too obsolete to be comprehended; and that the language they employ has become so totally extinct, that the interesting story it contains is thus likely to be lost for ever.

The most ancient literal specimen known to be extant, is the Sigean inscription, which is contained in a tablet, that was disinterred near to ancient Troy. It is engraved on a pillar of beautiful white marble, nine feet high, two feet broad, and eight inches thick, which, as appears by an excavation in the top, and the tenor of the inscription, supported a bust or statue of HERMOCRATES,* whose name it bears. This tablet may be considered to include a specimen of writing, or rather letters engraved on stone, at least 3,000 years old. It is supposed to have been engraven and erected about 500 years before the birth of Christ, and not many years after the publishing of the laws of Solon.

It has been contended by some writers, that the art of impression was well known to the ancients: in confirmation of this, they instance the stamps of iron and other metals, with which their cattle,† bales of goods, and various articles of their manufactures were marked: throughout Italy, and other parts of Europe, during the low ages; one instance has been adduced; this is a Roman Sigilum, a signet ring, or stamp, resembling those stamps now used by the Post Office on letters. This is the very earliest specimen we possess of the art of printing by means of ink, or a similar substance. It is nearly two inches long, and one in breadth; on the back is a ring, for the purpose of holding it when the impression is made. The letters are raised, as well as the rim, after the manner of our printing types. The inscription is in two lines, and the letters are in Roman capitals, reversed. The impression given is as follows :—

HERMIAE. S. N.
C. I. CAECILI.

which signifies *Caius Julius Cæcilius Hermias*, a person not mentioned in Roman history, and, therefore, supposed to have been a steward of some Roman officer, or private

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* I am Hermocrates, the Son of Phanodicus, of this promontory; and I have presented in the Prytaneum, a cup with a stand and wine-strainer, as a monument to the Sigeans; if then I endure care on any account I go to the Sigeans, and Æsopus, and my brethren have erected a monument for me. The Prytaneum was a common Hall, in which the Grecian senators feasted together, and entertained, at the public charge, such as deserved well of their country.

† "Distinguish all betimes with branding fire,
To note the tribe, the lineage, and the sire;
Whom to reserve for husband of the herd,
Or who shall be to sacrifice prefer'd."
VIRGIL, *Georgics, Book III.*

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functionary. This signet was found near Rome, and is allowed to be the most ancient specimen of printing known. A not very dissimilar stamp, in the Greek character, is in the possession of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Strutt mentions an engraving, in the British Museum, upon the sheath of a sword, representing five figures in outline, impressions of which might be taken if the metal would bear the pressure.

The signets used by the ancient Jews, were sometimes set in rings and worn upon the fingers, and at others, they were affixed to the bracelet, and carried upon the arm. Thus in Solomon's Songs, Chap. viii. v. 6. it is said, "Set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arm;" and it is well known that these seals contained the name or monogram of the wearer, for in the directions given to Moses concerning the holy breast-plate, Exod. chap. xxviii. v. 9, 11. it is said, "And thou shalt take two onyx stones, and grave on them the names of the children of Israel. With the work of an engraver in stone, *like* the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel: thou shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold." Again, there is supposed to be an allusion to these engraved bracelet-seals in Genesis xxxv. v. 4, which from the description of them, must have borne a strong resemblance to the Egyptian *Name-banners*. In Greece, these Name-banners were formed of lead, and were of a circular shape; but in Rome, they were made of stone, of an oblong square, and upon them were inscribed the names of two parties between whom a firm friendship had been established. They were then divided into two parts, and interchanged, so that each one possessed that piece which contained the name of the other, and the production of this, to either party on a journey, ensured a hospitable reception, and kind treatment to the traveller.

The few and simple laws, necessary in the early stages of society, seem at first among the Greeks, to have been set to music and chaunted or sung. Afterwards, they were engraven on a hard and solid substance, as stone, metal, or wood; according to some authors, the laws of Solon, were engraven on tablets of wood, so constructed that they might be turned round in wooden cases: some of his laws, however, were certainly engraven on stone. Josephus, speaks of two columns, the one of stone, the other of brick, on which the children of Seth wrote their inventions, and astronomical discoveries. On the entrance of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, the *Law* was commanded to be engraved on stones, that a genuine exemplar might be transmitted even to the latest generations.

The Arundelian marbles, preserved in the University of Oxford, sufficiently prove for what a variety of purposes inscriptions on stone were used amongst the ancients. Some of the inscriptions on them, record treaties, others the victories or good qualities and deeds of distinguished persons, others, miscellaneous events; most of them, however, are sepulchral. By far the most important and celebrated, is the Parian chronicle, which, when entire, contained a chronology of Greece, particularly of Athens, for a period of 1318 years, namely, from the reign of Cecrops, A. C. 1582, to the archonship of Diognetus, A. C. 264.

The next specimen of antiquity deserving of notice, is the Rosetta stone, now in the British Museum. In the year 1801, during the memorable campaign in Egypt,

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the sçavans attached to the French army, discovered in the fort St. Julian, which stands near the mouth of the Nile, on the Rosetta branch, a large broken stone of black basalt, having an inscription engraved upon it, in three different kinds of characters; namely, the sacred hieroglyphics, the usual letters of the country, or the Enchorial, and the Greek,—from this stone, a large portion of the Egyptian learning of England has been acquired; inasmuch, as the Greek inscription, not only details its history, and translates the other two, but it also serves as a key for the identifying of various hieroglyphics, as well as the Enchorial characters. Although, a considerable portion of the hieroglyphic inscription, and a part of the Enchorial, and the Greek, are broken, enough remains, for them to enlighten each other. The Rosetta stone, as it is called, has not been the only guide to Egyptian literature; but the discoveries made by it, have been considerably assisted by the Egyptian monuments in general; although more particularly, by the green sarcophagus of Alexander, the zodiac from the temple of Dendora, and many other ancient curiosities, which were ceded to the British after the battle of Alexandria.*

In order to give the Athenians an opportunity of judging deliberately on a proposed law, it was engraven on a tablet, which was hung up for some days at the statue of the heroes, the most public and frequented place in the city of Athens. And that no man might plead ignorance of his duty, the laws, when passed, were engraven on the walls of the royal portico; and persons were appointed to transcribe such as were worn or defaced, and enter the new ones.

The Romans engraved on brass, even so late as the reign of the emperors. The Roman soldiers, were allowed in the field of battle, to write their wills, on their bucklers or scabbards; and in many cabinets are preserved the discharges of soldiers, written on copper-plates. Tablets of brass of a cubical form, were also used for the writing of public documents; as Plutarch mentions, the finding of a brass plate, with Egyptian characters, at Thebes, in Bœotia; and Pollux states, that the laws of Solon were inscribed upon brass, as well as wood. Polybius mentions, that the treaty made between the Romans and the Carthagenians, at the end of the first Punic war, (B. C. 241) was engraven on brazen tablets; but, Dionysius remarks, that the Roman laws were preserved on tablets of oak, because they were not then accustomed to recording on brass. Some account of two brazen books will be found in the *Archaologia*, vol. 12, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 72. The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, in 1807, found the Jews in India, in possession of several tablets of brass.

Lead was employed as well as brass, for preserving treaties and laws. In 1699, Count Caylus purchased at Rome, a book of eight leaden leaves, including two which formed the cover, four inches long, and three inches wide; leaden rings were fastened on the

* A great acquisition of Egyptian knowledge is to be acquired, from the researches of Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, since he not only brought many specimens of Hieroglyphic Paintings and Egyptian antiquities to England, but he also produced the most perfect resemblance in large coloured models, of parts which he was unable to bring away. To show the labour, the patience, and perseverance, which this indefatigable traveller had to encounter in removing one of the antiquities, now in the British museum; though it was only two miles from the River Nile, it took him six months to accomplish, by the assistance solely of the native peasantry, without the aid of any machine. This splendid monument of antiquity, is a bust, of the little or young Memnon, at Thebes, it is composed of a single block of Syenite, it weighs twelve tons, and measures ten feet, in height from the breast to the top of the head. John Baptist Belzoni, died at Gato, near Benin, in Guinea, on the third of December, 1823.

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back, through which a small leaden rod ran to keep the leaves together. Hesiod's works, it is said, were originally written upon tablets of lead, and deposited in the temple of the muses, at Bœotia. Æneas Poliorceticus, who flourished about seven hundred and twenty years before the Christian era, relates, that the women conveyed secret intelligence, by means of small leaden volumes, or rolls of very thin metal, which they wore as ear-rings. He adds further, that they were beaten with a hammer until they were so pliable, that they were sewed up between the soles of the shoes, and that even the messenger who carried them, was unconscious of the circumstance. Whilst he slept, they were taken out by the person to whom they were addressed, and others replaced without exciting suspicion. In the book of Job, chap. xix. v. 23, 24, is the following text, "Oh that my words were now written! oh that they were printed in a book! that they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever." Now, the true meaning of the passage is, according to Parkhurst, that Job wished his words to be cut out of the rock, and the interstices to be filled up with thin plates of metal, in the manner of mosaic.

The celebrated Laws of the twelve tables,* among the Romans, were so called from being written or engraved on *twelve* slabs, or tablets of brass, or ivory, or oak; and hung up for public inspection. The laws penal, civil, and ceremonial, among the Greeks, were engraven on triangular tables of brass, which were called *Cyrbes*. Trithemius asserts, that the public monuments of France were anciently inscribed on silver.

By a law among the Romans, the edicts of the senate were directed to be written on tablets of ivory, thence denominated *Libri Elephantini;* and Pliny says, that from want of the teeth of the elephant, which are alone of ivory, they had lately begun to saw the bones of that animal. And the same author informs us, that table-books of wood were in use before the time of Homer. The Chinese, before the invention of paper, engraved with an iron tool upon thin boards, or upon bamboo. In the Sloanian library, at Oxford, there are six specimens of *Kufic*, or ancient Arabic writing, on boards about two feet in length, and six inches in depth.

The laws on these wooden tablets, as well as those on stone, were inscribed after the manner called *Boustrophedon*, that is, the first line beginning from right to left, or from left to right, and the second in an opposite direction, as ploughmen plough their furrows. The Boustrophedon writing, is said to have been disused by the Greeks, about four hundred years before the Christian era; but it was in use among the Irish, at a much later period, by whom it was denominated *Ciom fa eite*.

It is highly propable, that several of the prophets wrote upon tablets of wood, or some similar substance. (See Isaiah xxx. 8., Habakkuk ii. 2.) Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, when required to name his son, "asked for a writing table, and wrote, saying, his name is John," (Luke i. 63.) These table books, the Romans denominated *Pugillares*.

Even in the fourth century, the laws of the emperors were written upon wooden tables, painted with white wax, occasionally, both the Greeks and Romans, used a

* The first *Decemvirate* began at Rome before Christ 452. During this year of their authority, they compiled ten of the twelve tables; the remaining two were added in the following year. Respecting their famous code of laws, it was the decisive sentence of Cicero, that they were justly to be preferred to whole libraries of the philosophers!

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substance called *Maltha*, which signified mortar, plaster, or clay. The Sweeds, also inscribed or engraved their laws on wood; hence the term balkar, which signify laws, from balkan, a balk or beam. Wooden boards, either plain or covered with wax, were used long before the time of Homer; the former were called schedæ, whence our word *schedule*. These tablets, or slices of wood when fastened together, formed a book, codex, so called from its resemblance to the trunk of a tree, cut into planks, hence our word *code*. The ancients generally used box, or citron wood; in the middle ages, beech was principally employed. The rich Romans used thin pieces of ivory, instead of wooden tablets.

Wood, however, was most generally used both for public and private purposes, in various forms and modes. Thus, in Ezekiel, "Moreover, thou son of man, take thee one stick, and write upon it, for Judah, and for the children of Israel his companions: then take another stick, and write upon it, for Joseph, the stick of Ephraim, and for all the house of Israel his companions." And again, in Deuteronomy, speaking of the obedience to the laws of God, "And thou shalt write them (the laws) upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates." The Scythians conveyed their ideas by marking or cutting certain figures, and a variety of lines, upon splinters or billets of wood.

Dionysius of Helicarnassus writes, that an ancient treaty between the Romans and the Gabini, was written on wooden shield, which had previously been covered with the skin of an ox, that had been sacrificed when the parties concluded the terms of agreement.

The original manner of writing among the ancient Britons, was by cutting the letters with a knife upon sticks, which were most commonly squared, and sometimes formed into three sides; consequently a single stick contained either four or three lines. The squares were used for general subjects, and for stanzas of four lines in poetry. Several sticks, with writing upon them, were put together, forming a kind of frame, which was called Peithynen or Elucidator, and was so constructed, that each stick might be turned for the facility of reading, the end of each running out alternately on both sides of the frame. The following is a correct translation of one of these Elucidators:—

The weapon of the wise is reason.
Let the exile be moving.
Commerce with generous ones.
Let the very feeble run away; let the very powerful proceed.
The swineherd is proud of his swine.
A gale is almost ice in a narrow place.
Long penance to slander.
The frail Indeg has many living relations.

The alphabet of the primitive Welch letters contains sixteen radical characters, which have twenty-four secondary ones, modifications, or inflexions, making forty in all; and it went under the name of *Coelbren y Beirz*, the billet of signs of the Bards, or the Bardic Alphabet. The curious reader may be desirous of knowing in what manner this curious relic was preserved to the present time; in reply to which, in the obscure and mountainous parts of Wales, the system of bardism is to be found entire, but more known to the world by the name of druidism, which was properly that branch of bardism relating to religion and education. Bardism was universal, and comprehended all the knowledge or philosophy of the ancient times; druidism was its religious code, and ovatism, its arts and sciences. The preservation of the character may be principally

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attributed to its provision and means, whereby tradition is reduced to a science.—A continuation of this mode of writing may be found in the *Runic*, or log almanack of the Northern States of Europe, in which the engraving on square pieces of wood, has been continued to the present time. The boors of Œsel, and other islands of the Baltic, continue the practice of making these rude calendars for themselves. Two curious specimens of the *Runic* or log almanacks, are in the collegiate library, at Manchester. A fac simile of an Œsel almanack is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 82, p. 625.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol 80, p. 308, there is a notice of a singular custom which still prevails at Pamber, near Basingstone, in Hampshire. The court-leet holden annually for that manor, is opened *sub dio*, in a small piece of ground called Lady-mead, which belongs to the tithing-man for the year. Thence an adjournment is made to a neighbouring public house. The proceedings of the court are recorded on a piece of wood, called a *tally*, about three feet long, and an inch and a half square, furnished every year by the steward. One of these singular records, was once produced in evidence in a law-suit at Winchester. Shakspeare, refers to the *score* and the *tally*, (Henry VI. pt. ii.) The mode of keeping accounts by *tallies*, or cleft pieces of wood, in which the notches are cut on one piece conformably to the other, one part being kept by the creditor, the other by the debtor, is still kept practised in many parts of England, especially among the bakers in Warwickshire. A tally continues to be given by the Exchequer, to those who pay money there upon loans; hence the origin of the *teller*, or tally-writer of the Exchequer; and also, of the phrase *to tally*, to fit, to suit, or answer exactly.

Bishop Nicholson, in his *English Historical Library*, remarks, the Danes, as all other ancient people in the world, registered their more considerable transactions upon rocks, or on parts of them, hewn into various shapes and figures. On these they engraved such inscriptions as were proper for their heathen altars, triumphal arches, sepulchral monuments, and genealogical histories of their ancestors. Their writing of less concern, as letters, almanacks, &c. were engraven upon wood.

In Blenkingia, a Swedish province, there is a road cut out of the solid rock, which contains an inscription in Runic characters, that is said to have been engraven there by order of King Harold Hyltetand, in honour of his father, about the commencement of the seventh century. There are a great number of ancient Runic monuments yet extant, consisting of large fragments of rocks, bearing inscriptions upon them, dispersed through the fields of Norway and Sweden; although they are sometimes found in churches, and other buildings. It is deserving of remark, that the more ancient these inscriptions are, the better they are sculptured.

Diogenus Laertius tells us, concerning the Greek philosopher, Cleanthes, that being poor, and wanting money to buy paper, he was accustomed to write the lectures and discourses of his master Zeno, on small shells, or bones of oxen. The poorer sort of people of Sweden and Norway, besides the use of bark, had recourse to the horns of the rein-deer and elks, which they finely polished, and shaped into books of several leaves. Many of their old calendars, are likewise, upon the bones of beasts and fishes; and the inscriptions on tapestry, bells, parchment, and paper, are of later use.

Diodorus Siculus affirms, that the Persians of old wrote all their records on skins; and Herodotus, who flourished more than five hundred and fifty years before the Christian

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era, informs us, that sheep skins and goat skins were made use of in writing, by the ancient Ionians. Mr. Yeates even thinks it exceedingly probable, that the very autograph of the Law, written by the hand of Moses, was upon prepared skins. In Exodus, xxvi. v. 14, we read, that ram's skins, dyed red, made part of the covering for the tabernacle; and it is a singular circumstance, that in 1806, Dr. Claudius Buchanan, obtained from one of the synagogues of the black Jews, in the interior of Malayala, in India, a very ancient manuscript roll, containing the major part of the Hebrew scriptures, written upon goat's skins, mostly dyed red; and the Cabul Jews, who travel annually into the interior of China, remarked, that in some synagogues, the Law is still found written on a roll of leather; not on vellum, bnt on a soft flexible leather, made of goat's skins, and dyed red. Of the six synagogue copies of the Pentateuch in roll, which are all at present known in England, exclusive of those in the possession of the Jews, five are upon skins or leather, and the other upon vellum. One of these is in the collegiate library, at Manchester, and has never been collated. It is written upon basil, or brown African skins, and measures in length one hundred and six feet, and is about twenty inches in breadth. The letters are black, and well preserved, and the whole text is without points, accents, or marginal additions.—See Yeates' *Collation*. There are also, books made from the skins of sheep, goats, and asses, in the Vatican, at Rome; the royal library of Paris; and other public libraries. The poems of Homer were written on the intestines of a serpent, in letters of gold, and was one hundred and twenty feet long.

Linen cloth, on which letters were drawn, or painted with a pencil, was employed by the Egyptians when, it is supposed, they wished to transmit such things, as they wished to last very long. In the British museum, there is a piece of writing, of this nature, taken out of a mummy. The Romans, likewise, employed linen, *libri lintei;* not merely for what related to private subjects and persons, but as to enter the names of magistrates, treaties, or public documents. In the book of Job, we find the following text, "Oh that one would hear me, behold my desire is, that the Almighty would answer me, and that mine adversary had written a book." Parkhurst supposes, that Job probably alludes to the writing on linen, and wearing the record as a *tiara* on the head. We find, from Vopiscus, that the emperor Aurelian, wrote his journal or diary in linen books.

In India, it has been the custom, from time immemorial, to teach children to read and writing in sand; and from thence, some parts of the Madras and Lancasterian systems of instruction, practised by Bell and Lancaster.

The employment of leaves, for the transmission of ideas, is of great antiquity. Pliny says, one of the most ancient methods of writing, was upon the leaves of the palm tree; and afterwards upon the inner bark of trees. a mode of writing still common in different parts of the East. Hence the word *folio*, from the Latin folium, a *leaf*, and the meaning of leaf, when applied to a book. The Koran of Mahomet, was recorded at first by his disciples, on palm leaves, and the shoulder-bones of mutton, and kept in a domestic chest by one of his wives. In Tanjore, and other parts of India, the palmyra leaf is still used, on which they engrave with an iron style or pen; and so expert are the natives, that they can write fluently what is spoken deliberately. Virgil describes the sibyl writing her prophecies in detatched sentences, upon dry leaves, which were scattered by the wind when the door was opened.

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The Ceylonese sometimes make use of the palm leaf, and sometimes of a kind of paper, made of bark, but most generally employ the leaf of the talipot tree. From these leaves, which are of an immense size, they cut out slips, from a foot to a foot and a half long, and about a couple of inches broad. A fine pointed steel pencil, like a bodkin, and set in a wooden or ivory handle, is employed to write or rather to engrave their letters; and in order to render the writing distinct and permanent, they rub them over with oil, mixed with pulverized charcoal. They afterwards, string several slips together, by a piece of twine passed through them, and attach them to a board, in the same way as we file newspapers. Dr. Francis Buchanan, in his Essay *on the Religion and Literature of the Burmese*, informs us, that in their more elegant books, the Burmese write on sheets of ivory, or on a very fine white palmyra leaf.

Captain Percival, in his *Account of Ceylon*, states, that in those letters, which were sent by the King of Candy to the Dutch government, the writing was inclosed in leaves of beaten gold, in the shape of a cocoa-tree leaf. This was rolled up in a cover richly ornamented, and almost hid in a profusion of pearls, and other precious stones. The whole was inclosed in a box of silver or ivory, which was sealed with the King's great seal. The Arabs, and other Oriental nations, are used to wrap up their sacred books, in rich cases of brocaded silk, or some such other rich material.

The mode of writing on leaves, seems to have been superseded by the use of the bark, a material employed in every age and country. The outer bark was seldom used, being too coarse, and rough. The inner bark was preferred, especially that of the lime tree. The bark of this tree was called by the Romans, *liber*, hence liber, the Latin name for a book. In order that these bark books might be conveniently carried, they were rolled up, and in that form called *volumen*, this name was afterwards applied to rolls of paper and parchment, hence, the word volume, applied to modern books, though of a different shape.

To the various modes of writing, and the materials employed by the ancients, the etymology of many words now in use may be traced. Besides the papyrus, the Egyptians often used, for the same purpose, the white rind between the bark and wood of the maple, beech, elm, and linden trees; hence bark and book, in Latin, is signified by one word. The very word Bible, which means by way of eminence, [THE BOOK] is derived from the Greek word Byblos, (a city in Syria) a book, but which originally signified the inner bark of a tree.

Ancient manuscripts in bark are very scarce, but the use of bark for books, still prevails among the nations of the East. The custom of making books from bark, prevailed amongst our Scandinavian and Saxon ancestors: the bark of the beech tree was most commonly used. The primitive meaning of the Anglo-Saxon word *boc* is the beech tree; its secondary meaning, a book—and hence, our word, *book*. There are still extant some letters, and even love-letters, written by the ancient Scandinavians on pieces of bark. A very curious library of the kind, was discovered some time ago among the Calmucs; the books were very long and narrow; the leaves of thick bark, varnished over; the writing white, on a black ground. In the early part of the first American war, our trans-atlantic brethren were advocates of returning to this among other primitive customs. They suggested, says Dr. Franklin, the use of bark, for the drawing

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up of deeds and contracts, to avoid the duty and stamp upon paper. Their countrymen preferred a bolder mode of settling the question. Copies of the Malay gospels, and other books, are frequently brought from the East, written on long slips of reed or bark, fastened by strings at each end.

The Egyptian papyrus was applied to the purpose of writing upon before the preparation of parchment and its application to the same use were known. The particular species of the papyrus, till lately, was not known; but it is now ascertained to be the *cyperus papyrus* of Linnæus, growing on the banks of different rivers in the east, and, likewise, it is believed, in Trinidad. It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, when the papyrus was manufactured into paper, but there were, no doubt, manufactories of it at Memphis, at least three hundred years before the time of Alexander. Afterwards, and at the time of the conquest of Egypt, by the Romans, it was made chiefly at Alexandria. Till this conquest, however, the paper was of inferior quality. The Roman artists paid great attention to its improvement, and at length, made it of considerable thickness, perfectly white and smooth. Even in this state, however, it was so friable and weak, that, when great durability was requisite, leaves of parchment were intermixed with those of papyrus. "Thus the firmness of the one substance defended the brittleness of the other, and great numbers of books, so constituted, have resisted the accidents and decays of twelve centuries."

A great number of manuscripts, written upon papyrus, have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, The manuscripts thus obtained are completely calcined, though, by incredible labour and patience, fragments of some of them have been unrolled and copied.

This famous town originally stood in Campania or Italy, but it was swallowed up by an earthquake, produced by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, August 24, A. D. 79, together with the city of Pompeii; and after having been buried under the lava for more than 1600 years, Herculaneum was discovered twenty-four feet beneath the surface of the earth, by labourers digging for a well in the year 1713, and Pompeii about forty years subsequently, twelve feet below the surface. The houses and streets, in a great measure, remained entire, and from them, at different times, have been recovered busts, statues, paintings, utensils, and ancient manuscripts written on papyrus, both in Greek and Latin. In the space of a year or two, about two hundred and fifty Greek and Latin rolls were found; and the library near which they were contained, appeared to belong to a large palace. These volumes were all rendered brittle by the fire, but there were likewise eighteen larger rolls in Latin, lying separately, and more injured than the Greek. The first papyrus was at length unrolled, and proved to be a Treatise on Music, by Philodemus, the Epicurean, whilst another, was on the subject of that class of Philosophy. These papyri, were at first so firmly connected together, that every roll was almost as hard as if it had consisted but of one piece; and all attempts to open them seemed to be in vain, and it was only by slitting them that some words were discovered. Such was the laborious and slow operations in unrolling them, that a whole year was consumed in opening about half a roll; and some of the papyri was so fine, that unrolled they would have extended to nearly one hundred feet. In 1802, the Rev. John Hayter was sent to Naples, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had proposed to the

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Neapolitan government, to defray the expenses of unrolling, decyphering, and publishing the Herculaneum manuscripts; which being accepted, many papyri were unrolled under the superintendance of that Reverend gentleman, of which an account will be found in his very interesting *Report upon the Herculaneum manuscripts, in two Letters, addressed by permission, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Lond.* 1811. *Quarto.*

The papyrus-rush is supposed to be alluded to in Isaiah, chap. xix. v. 6, 7. "And they shall turn the rivers far away; and the brooks of defence shall be emptied and dried up: the reeds and flags shall wither. The paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks, and every thing sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away, and be no more." For further information, see the articles, book, paper, parchment, and roll, in Dr. Rees' *Encyclopedia.* Also, Townley's *Biblical Literature,* vol. I.

The most probable opinion, according to Pliny and Varo, is, that Eumenes, son of Attalus I. King of Pergamus, was the inventor of parchment; there is, however, reason to believe, that parchment was in use long before his reign, and that Eumenes only introduced it into more general use, when he was about making collections for a library equal to the Alexandrian; he being forced to have recourse to the skins of animals, properly dressed, whereon to transcribe his manuscripts, through the envy of Ptolemy Epiphanes, King of Egypt, who interdicted the exportation of the papyrus for that service. Parchment is usually made of the skins of sheep and goats; vellum, which is a finer kind of parchment, is made of the skins of abortive, or at least of sucking calves.

> "Happy days, when letters first were taught
> To act as faithful messengers of thought;
> When yellow parchment, with its polish'd grain,
> And snowy paper, first receiv'd a stain."

From the city of Pergamus,* parchment received the name of *Pergamenum,* and *Charta Pergamena,* as it did that of *Membrana,* from being made of the skins of animals. The term parchment, is a corruption of the word *Pergamenum.* Vellum is derived from the Latin *Vitulus,* a calf. A coarser kind of parchment or vellum, is also made from the skins of asses. St. Paul, in his address to Timothy, says, "The cloak that I left at Troas, with Carpus, when thou comest, bring with thee, and the books but especially the parchments."

The Greeks and Romans, and all the eastern nations adopted the manner of *rolls,* which must have been very inconvenient to manage while reading. There were two rollers, one at each end of the roll, round one of which the whole manuscript was folded; the reader unrolled one end, and as he proceeded, he rolled it upon the empty roller until the whole was transferred from one roller to the other. The ancient offices of the church were sometimes written upon long slips of parchment, pasted together, forming a very narrow roll of considerable length. This was fastened at one end to a very long staff, and rolled upon it. Such rolls were termed *kontakia,* or *contacia.* Rolls are mentioned by Isaiah, chap, xxxiv. v. 4; by Jeremiah, chap. xxxvi. v. 2; and by Ezra, chap. vi. v. 2, who wrote in the seventh, sixth, and fifth centuries before the birth of our Saviour. Pens of iron are mentioned by Job, chap. xix. v. 24, and Jeremiah, chap. xvii.

* Pergamus, now Bergamo, was the capital of the kingdom of that name, in Asia Minor. This city is mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, ii. 11. It was the birth-place of the celebrated physician Galen, who died in 193.

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v. 1; but perhaps reeds were also used, for in Judges, chap. v. v. 14, mention is made of some of the tribe of Zabulon, who "handle the pen of the writer;" David in Psalm, xlv. v. 1, speaks of "the pen of the ready writer;" and Jeremiah, in the passage referred to above, states, that Baruch wrote down all his words with ink in a book; in Ezekiel, chap. ix. v. 11. "And, behold, the man clothed with linen, which had the inkhorn by his side, reported the matter, saying, I have done as thou commandest me;" in the Book of Numbers, chap. xxi. v. 14, "Wherefore it is said in the book of the wars of the Lord, what he did in the Red sea, and in the brooks of Arnon."

The above statements prove very strongly and clearly the obstacles and impediments in the way of the communication and transmission of knowledge among the ancients, and in the dark and middle ages, in so far as the nature of the materials employed for those purposes is concerned. Masses of stone or marble, metal, or blocks or planks of wood, were too heavy and cumbrous to circulate: in order to learn what the inscriptions on them related to, it was necessary that they should be consulted on the spot. Even after better materials were used, such as tablets, parchment, and the papyrus paper, the difficulties and disadvantages were great. Wax tablets might answer for notes, letters, or very short treaties, but scarcely for writings of any great length. Besides, it appears, that wax tablets were chiefly intended and applied for private use, and never circulated. Parchment never could have been abundant and cheap; and being, at least, during the Greek and Roman period, manufactured exclusively or principally, in one place, other parts of the world must have been dependant for their supply upon it. Papyrus paper was cheaper, and in much greater abundance; but for a supply of it, the world was indebted to Egypt alone; and when the Saracens obtained possession of that country, the supply was cut off, or very much diminished.

We find in Signior Castagnattai's account of the asbestos, a scheme for making books, which from the imperishable nature of their materials, he is for calling them the *Books of Eternity*. The leaves he proposes to be of the asbestos paper; the covers, of a thicker sort of work, of the same material, and the whole sewed together with thread spun from the same substance. The things to be commemorated in them, were to be written in letters of gold; so that the whole matter, being incombustible and everlastingly permanent, against the forces of all the elements, and subject to no changes from fire, water, or air, must remain for ever, and always preserve the writings committed to them. He carried his project so far as to make paper from the asbestos, quite soft and tractable, and capable of being thickened or thinned at pleasure, yet in either state, equally resisting fire.

The instruments employed to write with by the ancients, and in the dark and middle ages, of course, varied according to the nature of the materials on which they wrote. They may be divided into two kinds, those which acted immediately, and those which acted by the assistance of fluids; of the first kind, were the wedge and chisel, for inscriptions on stone, wood, and metal, and the style for wax tablets. At first, the bare wood was engraven with an iron style; the overlaying them with wax was a subsequent invention. The style was sometimes made of iron, sometimes of gold, silver, brass, ivory, or even of wood. The iron styles were dangerous weapons, and were, therefore, prohibited by the Romans. Seutonius relates, that Julius Cæsar seized the arm of Cassius, one of his murderers, and pierced it with his style. He also tells us, Caligula

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excited the people to massacre a Roman senator with their style; and the emperor Claudius was so afraid of being assassinated, that he would scarcely permit the librarii, or public writers, to enter his presence, without the cases which contained their styles being first taken from them. The stylus was pointed at one end to form the letters, the other end being flat, for the purpose of erasing them, by flattening the wax. Hence, Horace uses the phrase, "to turn the stylus," for correcting what had been written. Our word *style*, is derived from the same source, which is used metaphorically, to signify the choice and arrangement of words employed by an author to express his thoughts.

"I will go get a leaf of brass,
And, with a gad of steel, will write these words."—SHAKSPEARE.

As the style was too sharp for writing on parchment, and Egyptian paper, and moreover, was not adapted for holding or conveying a fluid; a species of reed was employed. Persons of rank and fortune, often wrote with a calamus of silver, something, probably, like our silver pens.

Our Saxon ancestors appear to have sometimes used the style without ink, when writing upon parchment or vellum. But, for writing with ink, or coloured liquids, reeds or canes, and afterwards quills were employed, and sometime pencils made of hair. Pencils made of hair, are used by the Chinese for their writing. The curious large capital letters used in Italy, in the decline of the Roman empire, and until the sixteenth century, were made with hair pencils. The exact date of the introduction of quills of geese, swans, pelicans, peacocks, crows, and other birds, for the use of writing, is uncertain. Mabillon states, that he saw a manuscript of the gospels, which had been written in letters of gold, in the ninth century; in which the four Evangelists were represented with quills in their hands. St. Isodore of Seville, who died about the middle of the seventh century, describes a pen as in use in his time. "The instruments necessary for a scribe, are the *reed* and the *pen*." In the same century, Adhelm, bishop of Sherborn, wrote a short poem on a writing pen. Many proofs of their use occur so frequently in the eighth century, as to place the matter beyond all doubt.

From ancient authors, as well as from figures from manuscripts, we learn that they used a sponge to cleanse the reed, and to rub out such letters as were written by mistake; a knife for mending the reed; pumice, for a similar purpose, or to smooth the parchment; compasses for measuring the distances of the lines; scissors, for cutting the parchment; a puncher, to point out the beginning and end of each line; a rule, to draw lines, and divide the sheets into columns; a glass, containing sand, and another glass filled with water, probaby to mix with the ink.

Neither the particular species of calamus, used as pens by the ancients, nor the manner in which they prepared them for this purpose, is known. This is remarkable, since all the places, where these reeds grow wild, have been ascertained, and explored by botanists: with so little success, however, that after a variety of learned as well as scientific conjectures, the calamus of the ancients has not yet found a place in the botanical system of Linnæus. This is yet more remarkable, as reeds are still employed by many eastern nations to write with. Ranwolf, who travelled in the sixteenth century, informs us, that canes for pens were sold in the shops of Turkey, small, hollow within,

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smooth without, and of a brownish colour. Tavernier, Chardin, Turnefort, and other travellers, give a similar account, adding, that the reeds are about the size of large swan quills, and are cut and split in the same manner that we do quills, except that the nib is much larger. The best grow near the Persian Gulph. The mode of preparing them is still practised in the east, was followed by the ancients. Pens made from reeds were discovered during the excavation at Pompeii; they are cut like a quill-pen, except that the nib is much broader.

The composition, and colour of the ink used by the ancients, were various. Lamp black, or the black taken from burnt ivory, and soot, from baths and furnaces, according to Pliny, and other eminent ancient authors, formed the basis of it; the black liquor of the cuttle fish, is also said, to have been used as ink, principally, in a metaphorical expression of the poet Persius; but of whatever ingredient it was made, it is certain, from chemical analysis, from the solidity and blackness, in the most ancient manuscripts, and from an inkstand found at Herculaneum, in which the ink appears like a thick oil; that the ink then made, was much more opaque, as well as encaustic, than that used at present. Black ink was evidently the first in use; yet, afterwards, inks of different colours were occasionally used. Golden ink was used by various nations, as may be seen in several libraries, and the archieves of churches; and was more used by the Greeks than by the Romans. The manufacture, both of gold and silver ink, was a distinct, as well as lucrative business in the middle ages. Silver ink was also common in most countries. Red, blue, green, and yellow inks, were not uncommon. The red was made from vermilion, cinnabar, and carmine; the purple from the *murex*, or purple fish; Blue, yellow, and green, were made from pulverized gold and silver, sulphuretted, and submitted to the action of fire. The term *(deev)* used by Baruch, the sacred writer, signifies blackness; as does also the word *ater*, from whence *atramentum*, the Latin term for ink. One kind of this coloured ink, was called the sacred encauster, was set apart for the sole use of the emperors. Another distinct business, in the middle ages, was that of inscribing the titles, capitals, or emphatic words, in coloured, gold, and silver inks; and the subscriptions at the end of the Greek and other manuscripts, containing the name of the copyist, and the year, month, day, and sometimes the hour, when he finished his labour, were generally written in purple ink.

Puricellus, in his work *on the antiquities of the Church of St. Ambrose, at Milan*, assures us, that the originals of the charters of the kings Hugo and Lotharius were written in golden letters; and that these, as well as other charters of different kings and emperors, executed in characters of gold, upon the skins of fishes, are still extant amongst the archieves of the church.—*Mabillon.*

It has been conjectured, that the celebrated Argonautic expedition was undertaken to obtain a work written on skins, containing a treatise *on the art of writing in gold letters.*

Such is a very general representation of the state and means of literary communication amongst the ancients, and before the art of printing was discovered; whoever reflects upon it, will not be surprised that the progress of mankind, in every thing useful and valuable, was extremely slow and difficult. Individual and uncommunicated knowledge cannot purify itself from error, and till printing was discovered, how much knowledge must necessarily have been individual, and uncommunicated. In these circumstances,

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error gained strength ; important and valuable truths died at their very birth, or struggled useless and unproductive till the art of printing nourished them to maturity, and enabled them like plants to strike their roots deeply, and spread their branches widely, to produce their natural and genuine fruits of practical good to the human race. From the facts already stated, and also from those in the dark and middle ages, till the art of printing was discovered, I feel confident, that every reader will be disposed to prize at a high rate the advantages derived from the art of typography, and to form some notion of what the state of knowledge must have been, when all the books in the world were written out by the hand.

It has been contended, that the Romans were well acquainted with the art of printing, and that they only wanted the blessings of peace to bring it to perfection. Cicero, in his *De Naturâ Deorum,* has a passage from which Toland supposes the moderns took the hint of printing. That author orders the types to be made of metal, and calls them *formæ literarum,* the very words used by the first printers to express them. We have shewn that Virgil mentions brands for marking cattle, with the owner's name. In the second book, Cicero gives a hint of separate cut letters, when he speaks of "some ingenious man's throwing the twenty-four letters of the alphabet,* (either made of gold or other metal) by chance together, and thus producing THE ANNALS OF ENNIUS. He makes this observation, in opposition to the atheistical argument of the creation of the world by chance.

Chevillier cites the apophthegms of Plutarch, an anecdote of Agesilaus, king of Sparta. Willing by a stratagem to animate his soldiers to battle, he wrote upon his hand the word νικη (or victory) ; and thence by pressure imprinted the same word upon the liver of the slain victim ; and the letters thus impressed became in the eye and imagination of the superstitious multitude, a sure pledge of success. We are told of a sultan, who on signing an edict, dipped his hand in blood, and then impressed the paper.

Mr. Ottley differs from those writers, who contend that the ancients were convinced of the advantages to be derived from the practice of the art, though they did not think proper to use it. Upon this subject, Lanci justly remarks, "That the stamps of the ancients, and the impressions from seals of metal, found on deeds and conveyances of the low ages, prove nothing more, than that mankind walked for many centuries upon the borders of the two great inventions of typography and chalcography, without having the luck to discover either of them ; and appear neither to have had any influence upon the origin of those arts, nor to merit any place in their history."

Having treated upon these interesting subjects, as far as my limits will allow, but to those who wish to know further, may consult the authors already quoted, at greater length : and shall conclude this Introduction, with a concise review of the state of literature among our Saxon ancestors.

There is not, prehaps, any language in the world, which has experienced so many changes as the English ; and like the political constitution of the country, it seems to have gained both strength and energy by every change. We may conclude, from Cæsar's

* The able mathematician Jacquet, calculates that the various combinations of the twenty four letters of the alphabet, without any repetition amount to 620,448,401,733,239,439,360,000.—See Astle on the *Origin and Progress of Writing.* London, 1804, folio.

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account of this island and its inhabitants, that about the beginning of the Christian era, the language of the ancient Britons was the same, or very similar to that of Gaul, or France at that time, and which is now believed to have been the parent language of the Celtic, Erse, Gælic,* or Welsh; for the intercourse between this island and Gaul, in Cæsar's time, as well as their relative situations, renders it more than probable, that Britain was peopled from that part of the continent, as both Cæsar and Tacitus affirm and prove, by many strong and conclusive arguments.

Though England might be peopled several centuries before the first account we have of it, yet the barbarous condition in which we perceive it to have been, is no more than might rationally be expected. At the time when Julius Cæsar invaded the island, about forty-five years before the Christian era, even husbandry does not seem to have been universally followed. Cattle constituted the chief wealth of numbers of the natives; their towns, were only woods surrounded with a ditch, and barricadoed with trees, where they enclosed their wives, their children, their domestics, and their flocks, in order to preserve them from the attacks of their enemies. The low state of knowledge and refinement to which they had arrived, may be collected from the practice said to be so prevalent, of several brothers and friends having their wives in common. If this practice really existed, it may be considered as a sure test of their barbarity; for though the British lady, in her smart reply to the empress Julia, made as good a defence of it, as could be done, yet it is certain, that no such custom would be allowed in any nation, that had advanced to the least degree of civilization.

But the objects which most excite our attention, in a survey of the state of knowledge among us, before the conquest by the Romans, are the druids. They have been highly spoken of by several writers; so that our conception of these men is attended with a peculiar veneration, and we are ready to look upon them as having been persons of very extraordinary accomplishments. This deception has been heightened by our poets, who have spread a glory round them, and have painted them in a manner, that disposes us to regard them as almost divine. But if we reduce our ideas to the test of sober reason, we shall not find much in the druids, that was peculiarly excellent and valuable. They were the priests of the time, and, like other priests, had address and subtilty enough to keep the people in absolute subjection. They were, likewise, magistrates as well as priests, and had the determination of civil causes; a circumstance which was the natural result, both of their superior quality, and superior knowledge; for what knowledge then prevailed, was principally confined to them. However, the remains we have of the druids, do not give us a very high opinion of the progress they had made, though, no doubt, they went far beyond the rest of their countrymen, and it is probable, that some few among them might be men of great wisdom. It has been contended by many of the learned, that the druids much resembled the Persian magi, and that their knowledge was originally derived from the east. The best principles advanced by the druids, were, that the Deity is one, and infinite, and that his worship ought not to be confined within walls; that all things derive their origin from heaven; that the soul is immortal; and

* The Gælic, or Erse tongue, is the name of that dialect of the ancient Celtic, which is spoken in the Scottish highlands: the Galatians or Gauls were so called from the redness of their hair; and the Celtes is supposed to have been taken from the Greek word *kelatai*, used by Homer and Pindar to signify Horsemen.

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that children should be educated with the utmost care. But their prodigious veneration for the mistletoe, and the great effects they attributed to it; their opinion that the moon is a sovereign remedy for diseases, with others of their sentiments and customs, shewed a strong superstition; at their prohibiting an intercourse with strangers, if not merely a political law, testified a savageness of manners; and their allowance, nay command, of human sacrifices, carries in it the evidence of the most shocking cruelty. In truth, they were little more than the barbarous priests of a barbarous and unlettered people. Their knowledge is said to have reached to physics, the mathematics, to astronomy, and to medicine; but as it was never committed to writing, it could not be very extensive. Indeed, it chiefly consisted of the arcana of their doctrines and worship, and had a special relation to magic.

About forty-five years after Christ, Aulus Plautius was sent over with some Roman forces, who overcame the two kings of the Britons, Togodumnus and Caractacus, when the southern parts of the island were reduced to the form of a Roman province, after which, Agricola subdued the country, as far as Scotland; whereupon, a great number of the Britons retired into the mountains of Wales, into Cornwall, and into the isles and highlands of Scotland, carrying their language with them; and of which only corrupted fragments remain in the Gælic or Erse tongue, the Irish, and the Welsh.

Whoever has a strong regard to the cause of freedom, can scarcely avoid being filled with indignation, when he beholds the Romans spreading desolation and slaughter around them; wantonly subduing the nations of the earth, and unjustly depriving them of their liberty. It was their sole intention to obtain power, wealth, and renown, and to subject the world to their yoke. But all this time, they were working the will of heaven, polishing and adorning the places with arts, which they conquered by their arms, diffusing knowledge in general, and paving the way for the Christian knowledge in particular. During the warm contests that subsisted between the Romans and the Britons, when the latter so gloriously, so bravely, though so unsuccessfully, struggled to maintain their independence, little progress could be made in literature. But when the country was peaceably settled into a province, then civility began to spread itself, the sciences to be cultivated, and taste to be refined. Tacitus has informed us, that under the dominion of Agricola, the British nobles studied the Roman learning, and valued themselves on their magnificence and politeness; becoming pleased with what were, in fact, their badges of their slavery.

Britain being thus become a Roman province, the legions who resided in the island above two hundred years, undoubtedly disseminated the Latin tongue; and the people being afterwards governed by laws written in Latin, must necessarily create a mixture of languages. During this interval, there were, no doubt, schools of philosophy, what men were celebrated, we are not able to say; no traces of them being now to be found. The confusions that succeeded, destroyed all the remains of learning, and left a blank in this period which cannot be filled up.

There is an event belonging to this era, which, besides its own immense importance in other views, deserves to be mentioned as a grand circumstance in the history of knowledge; and that is, the propagation of Christianity in the island. Supposing we reject all idea of its being promulgated by the apostles, or their immediate disciples, it

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is probable that it was very soon communicated to the Britons. It might be gaining ground, and spreading widely, before it received a civil establishment, as we are informed of many martyrs, who witnessed to the truth under the persecution raised by the emperor Diocletian.* From the days of Constantine, the gospel would, no doubt, be much diffused, and generally embraced; for, we are assured, that three British bishops assisted at the council of Arles, A. D. 314, and subscribed the acts of that council. We read, also, that some of them were present at the council of Ariminium, in 359.

Now so illustrious an event, as the propagation of Christianity in this country, could not take place without bringing along with it a mighty change in the state of knowledge. All those who embraced our holy religion, were turned from gross idolatry and absurd superstitions, to the belief and worship of one God; obtained a clear acquaintance with their duty; and had their understandings enlarged with the persuasion and hopes of eternal life. Independently of the glorious spiritual consequences derived from the revelation of Jesus, the reception of it was a vast accession of wisdom; as it contributed, in other respects, to expand the minds, and soften the manners of our ancestors. What the particular state of religious knowledge was, it is difficult to ascertain: but we find that doctrinal disputes agitated men in those days, as well as in succeeding times.

The Roman legions being called home, the Scots and Picts took the opportunity to attack and harrass England; upon which Vortigern, about the year 440, called the Saxons to his assistance, for which he rewarded them with the Isle of Thanet, and the whole county of Kent; but they growing powerful and discontented, distressed the inhabitants of all the country eastward of the Severn. Whatever the state of knowledge might be, before the introduction of the Saxons, it certainly received a great change for the worse, at that period. The repeated invasions of those barbarians, the wars they raised, and the desolations they occasioned, spread a general confusion, dispersed the Britons to the remotest parts of the country, destroyed the monuments of learning, and left no room for the improvement of the mind. They were in the lowest condition of ignorance, rudeness, and barbarity; their religious worship consisted of the grossest idolatry; and they sacrificed prisoners of war to their gods.

Mr. Astle considers that the Saxons arrived in Britain wholly ignorant of letters; and that they adopted the Roman characters which they found in this island, which had already been barbarised from their original Italian form by the British Romans and Roman Britons. Dr. Whittaker, in his *History of Manchester*, London, 1775, also supports this argument against Humphrey Wanley and Dr. Hicks, who maintained that the Anglo-Saxon alphabet arose out of the gothic. Dr. Johnson thinks, that the Saxons on their arrival in Britain, were so illiterate as, most probably, to have been without any alphabet. Perhaps, however, an unison of the two was really the original; and the letters which the Saxons formerly possessed in their own lands, were altered, amended or improved by the Latin ones which they found in England. Mr. Astle further supposes

* 303, Feb. 23. The soldiers of Diocletian, in the morning of this day, demolish the principal church of Nicodemia, and commit the sacred volumes to the flames. Upon the *next* day was published the first general edict of *persecution* against the Christians, by which all their religious assemblies in the empire were to be levelled to their foundations, and the church property confiscated and sold to the highest bidder, or granted to rapacious courtiers. This vile and abominable decree was instantly torn from its *column* by a Christian of rank; he was burnt, or rather roasted by a slow fire, and suffered with the patience of a martyr.

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that writing was very little practised by the Britons previous to the coming of St. Augustine; for, although suppositious alphabets of the aboriginal Britons have been produced, yet there is not extant a single manuscript that is written in them.

General Valancy, in his *Grammar of the Irish tongue*, considers the Irish language, to have been a Punic Celtic compound; and that Ireland was once inhabited by a colony of Scythians, which had originally emigrated from the borders of the Euxine and Caspian seas to Spain; that they were instructed in the letters and arts of the Phœnicians, and that finally, they settled in Ireland, about one thousand, or perhaps, only six hundred years before the birth of Christ, carrying with them their own elementary characters. As the ancient Irish alphabet, however, differs from that of any other nation, the general further supposes, that it might have been derived from a colony of Carthagenians, which also settled in their country, about six hundred years previous to the Christian era. Some of the native Irish historians have adopted hypotheses concerning the origin of their nation, language, and letters, which are extravagant in the extreme. Thus, the antiquity of the former has been endeavoured to be magnified by a quotation from a volume, entitled *Leabhuir Dromnasnachta*, or the book with the white cover; which states, that the three daughters of Cain took possession of Ireland, and that the eldest, who was called Bamba, gave her name to it.

In the beginning of the ninth century, the Danes invaded England, and became sole masters of it in about two hundred years, whereby the British language obtained a tincture of the Danish, but this did not make so great an alteration in the Anglo-Saxon,* as the revolution of William I. who has a monument of the Norman conquest,† and in imitation of other conquerors, endeavoured to make the language of his own country as generally received as his commands; thus the ancient English became an entire medley of Celtic, Latin, Saxon, Danish, and Norman-French. Since the restoration of learning, innumerable terms have been borrowed from that inexhaustible source the Greek. Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany, have contributed something, so that the present English may be considered as a selection from all the languages of Europe.

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* The name Saxon originally signified upon the continent, that of a single state; although it subsequently denoted an association of nations; and Ptolemy mentions, that antecedent to 141, a people called Saxones inhabited the territory now called Jutland, and three small islands at the mouth of the Elbe; at present denominated Nordstrand, Busen, and Heligoland.

The Saxon tongue, as it was anciently spoken in Britain, is divided into three periods; namely, first the British Saxon, which extended from the entry of the Saxons, on the invitation of Vortigern, in 449, until the invasion of the Danes under Ivar, in 867; secondly the Danish Saxon, which extended from the Danish invasion till that by the Normans, in 1066; and thirdly, the Norman Saxon, which commencing at the Norman accession, was very rude and irregular, and which continued till near the close of the twelfth century. After this, the French tongue prevailed in England. Of the pure Anglo-Saxon, as it was spoken during the first period, there is but one fragment now extant, which occurs in King Alfred's version of Venerable Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*. There are several specimens of the Danish Saxon still preserved, especially some translations of the scriptures, finely illuminated; and of the third, there are also many manuscripts scattered through the kingdom. The first Saxon types were cut by John Daye, under the patronage of archbishop Parker, about the year 1567.

† The Normans, Northmans, or People from the North, emigrated from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, &c. and spread themselves over Gaul, but particularly Neustria, which name they soon changed to Normandy.

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STATE OF LITERATURE

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

"The ancient Roman and Greek orators could only speak to the number of citizens capable of being assembled within the reach of their voice; their writings had little effect, because the bulk of the people could not read. Now by the press we can speak to nations; and good books, and well written pamphlets, have great and general influence."—FRANKLIN.

THE most ancient library on record was formed by Osymandyas, King of Egypt, at Memphis. He was a cotemporary of David, King of Israel.

At a very early date, the Jews attached collections of books to most of their synagogues; and we are told that Nehemiah founded a public library at Jerusalem.

Pisistratus, of Athens, was the first who instituted a public library at Greece; and is supposed to have been the collector of the scattered works which passed under the name of Homer.

When we reflect that copies of books were made by the pen alone, and that their circulation, which seems to have been extensive, could not proceed unless the pen supplied copies. From this single fact, we shall be prepared to expect that the copyists of books must, at all times before the invention of printing, have been very numerous; following a regular business, that afforded full employment, and required experience and skill, as well as legible and expeditious writing.

At Athens copyists by profession were numerous, and gained a steady and considerable livelihood. The booksellers of Athens employed them principally to copy books of amusement, most of which were exported to the adjoining countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and even to the Greek colonies on the Euxine. In many of these places the business of copying was carried on, and libraries formed. Individuals also employed themselves, occasionally, in copying; and there are instances recorded of some forming their own libraries by copying every book they wished to put into them. Not long after the death of Alexander, (323) the love of science and literature passed from Athens and Greece generally, to Alexandria, where, patronised by the Ptolemies, they flourished vigorously, and, for a considerable period, seemed to have concentrated themselves.

972. In speaking of Irish manuscripts, Dr. Keating states, the *Psalter of Tara* was written about this period; and there is an ancient alphabet, called an Irish one, now extant, which is said to have derived its title *Babeloth*, from the names of certain persons who assisted in forming the Japhetian language.

606, *Nov.* 6. The 6th day of the Hebrew month *Caslew*, was observed as a fast, in memory of the Book of Jeremiah, torn and burnt by king Jehoiakim.—JEREMIAH XXXVI. 23.

322, *Oct.* 2. *Died* Aristotle. He is the first person, on record, who was possessed of a private library.

300. We possess few facts respecting the price of manuscript books among the ancients. Plato, who seems to have spared no trouble or money in order to enrich his library, especially with philosophical works, paid 100 minæ, equal to £375. for three small treatises by Philolaus, the Pythagorean; and after the death of Speusippus, Plato's disciple, his books were purchased by Aristotle; they were few in number; he paid for them three talents, about £675.

300. The Alexandrian library founded by Ptolemy Soter, who reigned about this period. His successors enlarged it; one of them seized all books imported into Egypt, giving copies of them, made by his orders, and at his expense, to the proprietors.

285, *Nov.* 2. Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, so memorable as a patron of learning, commenced his reign upon this Julian day. Galen says, in his commentary upon the third of the *Epidemics*, and upon the first book of the *Nature of Man*, that Ptolemy Philadelphus gave to the Athenians fifteen talents, with exception from all tribute, and a great convoy of provisions, for the autographs and originals of the tragedies of Eschylus, Sophocles, and Euripedes.

The first national library founded in Egypt seemed to have been placed under the protection of the divinities, for their statues magnificently adorned this temple, dedicated at once to religion and to literature It was still further embellished by a well-known inscription, for ever grateful to the votary of literature; on the front was engraven "The nourishment of the soul;" or, according to Diodorus, "The medicine of the mind."

The Egyptian Ptolemies founded the vast library of Alexandria, which was afterwards the emulative labour of rival monarchs. Under the same roof with this celebrated library, were exten-

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sive offices, regularly and completely fitted up for the business of transcribing books: and it was the practice of foreign princes, who wished for copies of books, to maintain copyists in this city. Some of the libraries of Rome, having been destroyed by fire, the emperor Domitian sent copyists to Alexandria, that he might be able to replace them. This practice continued for some centuries after Domitian, probably till the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens in the middle of the seventh century.

280. The Greek Septuagint was formed about this period. Some say by seventy or seventy-two translators; but Hewlett says in seventy or seventy-two days. This translation was made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, for the Alexandrian library.—Justin Martyr says, that the seventy-two were shut up in thirty-six cells, and that each pair translated the whole; but that, on subsequent comparison, it was found that the thirty-six did not vary by a word or letter.

Much learned controversy has taken place in all ages about the Septuagint and its origin; one party, sustained by Aristeas, Philo, Josephus, Eusebius, &c. maintaining the embassy from Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the miraculous uniformity of the 70; and the other asserting the falsehood of this story, and alleging that it was a translation made for the use of the Hellenist Jews of Alexandria, before the Christian Era.

The Septuagint is in the idiom of Alexandria, generated in two centuries by those Grecian colonists. The peculiar Greek of the New Testament had the same character, and their extensive use vitiated the Greek language. Many words in both are in new senses, or new to the language; in fact, Colonial Greek.—*Villoison.*

Josephus states, that the copy of the law presented by the 70 elders to Ptolemy Philadelphus, was written upon parchment or vellum, and excited the astonishment of the king by its extraordinary fineness, as well by the artful manner in which the different skins were sewed together, and the exquisite execution of the writing, in letters of gold.

168, *June* 22. The battle of *Pydna** and defeat of Perseus, the *last* king of Macedonia, by the Romans, under Æmylus Paulus, who brought to Rome a great number of books and manuscripts, which he had amassed in Greece, and which he now distributed among his sons, or presented to the Roman people. Sylla followed his example. After the siege of Athens, he discovered an entire library in the temple of Apollo, which having carried to Rome, he appears to have been the founder of the first Roman public library.

After the taking of Carthage, the Roman senate rewarded the family of Regulus with the books found in that city.

The Romans, after six centuries of gradual dominion, must have possessed the vast and diversified collections of the nations they conquered: among the most valued spoils of their victories, we know that manuscripts were considered as more precious than vases of gold. A library was a national gift, and the most honourable they could bestow. From the intercourse of the Romans with the Greeks, the passion for forming libraries rapidly increased, and individuals began to pride themselves on their private collections. Of many illustrious Romans, their magnificent taste in their *libraries* has been recorded. Assinus Pollio, Crassus, Cæsar, Lucullus, and Cicero, have among others, been celebrated for their literary splendour.

The emperors were ambitious to give *their names* to the *libraries* they formed; they did not consider the purple as their chief ornament.—Augustus was himself an author; and to one of those sumptuous buildings called *Thermes*, ornamented with porticos, galleries, and statues, with shady walks, and refreshing baths, testified his love of literature by adding a magnificent library. One of these libraries he fondly called by the name of his sister Octavia; and the other, the temple of Apollo, became the haunt of the poets, as Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, have commemorated.

59. When Julius Cæsar entered upon his first consulate, he introduced a new regulation, of committing to writing and *publishing* daily, all the *Acts* or state occurrences both of the senate and the people. It is true that newspapers were not unknown to the Romans. In the galleries which Cicero constructed at his villa at Tusculum, in imitation of the schools of Athens, among the amusements of those who frequented them, was that of a daily newspaper, which recorded the chief occurrences of public note and general interest, with the more private intelligence of births, deaths, and marriages, and of fashionable arrivals, in much the same manner as those of more modern date. It was not, indeed, issued for circulation, being merely hung up in some place of usual resort, and published under the sanction of government, for general information; but we may presume that it was copied for the private accommodation of the wealthy.

The Roman newspaper was entitled the *Acta Diurna*, and was a sort of gazette, containing an authorized narrative of the transactions worthy of notice, which happened at Rome. Petronius has given us a specimen of the *Acta Diurna*, in his account of Trimalchis; and it is curious to see how nearly a Roman newspaper runs in the style of an English one: the following are three articles of intelligence out of it. Whatever information it contained, was supplied as are the London papers at the present day, by reporters, who were termed *actuari*.

"On the 26th of July, thirty boys and forty girls were born at Trimalchis's estate at Cuma."

"At the same time, a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words against his lord."

"The same day, a fire broke out in Pompey's gardens, which began in the night, in the steward's apartment."

Plutarch notes that the country people were very busy inquiring into their neighbour's affairs. The inhabitants of cities thronged the Court and other public places, as the exchange and quays, to hear the news. Juvenal notices the keenness of

* This date is settled by the eclipse, which happened the preceding night.

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the Roman women for deluges, earthquakes, &c. Merchants and purveyors of corn, used to invent false news for interested purposes. It was not uncommon to put the bearers of bad news to death.

We gather, from references made to the *Acta Diurna* by Seneca and other writers of antiquity, that it contained abstracts of the proceedings in courts of law and at public assemblies; also accounts of public works or buildings in progress; a recital of the various punishments inflicted upon offenders; and a list of births, deaths, marriages, &c. We are told that one article of news in which it particularly abounded, was that of reports of trials for divorces, which were remarkably prevalent among the Roman citizens.

The history of the lives which have come down to us show, that in the Roman Republic, with all its boasted equality and freedom, the Senate frequently contrived to exercise a power as arbitrary as that of the sternest despot. Like the proceedings of all arbitrary bodies, those of the Roman Senate would not bear the test of publicity; and, therefore, all mention of their acts or discussions were prohibited in the *Acta Diurna*; until Julius Cæsar (as we are informed by Suetonius, in his life of that great man), upon obtaining the first-consulship, made provision for giving the same publicity to all the proceedings of the senate, which already existed for the more popular assemblies. In the time of Augustus, however, the government had again so far assumed a despotic character, that an institution of this nature was considered inconvenient, and therefore repealed; while, at the same time, the utility of this daily record was still further narrowed by the extinction of popular assemblies; and by the sanguinary laws promulgated against "libels;" under which head was probably classed the publication of any circumstance unpalatable to those in power. By way of further restraining the liberty of the pen, in the reign of the emperor Augustus, it was ordained that the authors of all lampoons and satirical writings should be punished with death; and succeeding tyrants frequently availed themselves of this blood-thirsty enactment to wreak their vengeance on those they hated, or had occasion to dread,—a course, not wholly dissimilar from that pursued by vindictive men in our own day, when they avail themselves of the anomalous state of the English law of libel, to inflict deep and often total ruin upon those who may have unconsciously brought themselves within the operation of that law. We have said, that the Roman gazettes contained merely an abstract of public events,—and a very meagre abstract it must necessarily have been, in the absence of the art of printing, and with the awkward writing-materials then in use; but it appears that the art of the short-hand writer, whereby a speech or debate might be preserved *verbatim*, was not unknown to the Romans; for we read, that persons of this description were employed by Cicero to take down the speech of Cato, in the celebrated debate of the Roman Senate, upon the punishment of those who had been concerned in the Catiline conspiracy.

The classical ancients had white walls on purpose for inscriptions in red chalk, like our handbills, of which the gates of Pompeii shew instances. Plutarch mentions expedients similar to our handbills used by tradesmen for custom. Houses were let by a writing over the door. Auctioneering bills ran thus: "To be sold, a good and well-built house," and "Julius Proculus will have an auction of his superfluous goods to pay his debts." *

50. According to Chinese chronology, the art of printing was discovered in China at this period, under the reign of Ming Tsong the First, the second emperor of the Tartarian dynasty. Paper was first written upon by Tsaolun, at the end of the first century, previous to which the people of China had been accustomed to transcribe, or print their writings, in volumes of silk or cloth, cut in the form of leaves; they also wrote upon thin wooden boards or bamboos, with a pointed stick and liquid ink. Fung Taou, a minister of state, in the 10th century, introduced printing from stone, having white characters upon a black ground.

In order to establish the great antiquity of the art in China, Father du Halde cites the following, as given by an old author, from the pen of the celebrated emperor Van Vong, who flourished 1,120 years before Christ:

"As the stone 'Me,' (a word signifying ink in the Chinese language 'which used to blacken the engraved characters, can never become white; so a heart blackened by vice will always retain its blackness.'"

The above passage has led several writers to conclude, that printing was known in the East more than 3,000 years ago.

The severest penalties are denounced by the Chinese code of laws against all publications unfriendly to decency and good order: the purchasers of them are held in detestation by the greater part of the community; and, with the publishers, are alike obnoxious to the laws, which no rank or station, however exalted, can violate with impunity. The greatest encouragement is given by this extraordinary people to the cultivation of letters. The literati rank above the military, are eligible to the highest stations, and receive the most profound homage from all ranks.

"The paper, ink, pencil, and marble, are called '*Pau-tsee*,' or, *the four precious things*."—*Mason.*

47. The Alexandrian library, containing near 700,000 volumes, burnt by order of Julius Cæsar.

44, *March* 15. Julius Cæsar, *assassinated* in the senate house, constructed by Pompey. He perished at five o'clock in the afternoon, by 23 wounds. His character as a *citizen* is variously stated by different factions.

—— 18. The interview between Cicero and Cleopatra took place about the present day, in the gardens of Cæsar on the Tiber, with whom she was living at the moment of his death. The object of this singular meeting was the acknowledgment of her son (by Julius Cæsar) as king of Egypt, which the orator, no doubt, promised

* Ben Jonson, somewhere says, "he will not have the titles of his works affixed to the walls, or stuck upon a cleft stick."

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to use his influence to effect: but in return for this obligation he was to receive *books of grammarians* and probably *statues* from the Alexandrian library to embellish his own. Cicero now retires from Rome to his *Tusculanum*, and composes, as a means of amusing his sorrows, the treatises on *Old Age*, on *Friendship*, and on *Fate*, beside a history of the time, called his *Anecdote*, which, to all lovers of literature, have perished.

43, *Dec.* 7. Marcus Tullius Cicero murdered near Formium, aged 64 years. The odious murder of this unrivalled orator and statesman, by a blood-stained and violent faction, was the signal for a most unfeigned sorrow throughout Rome, loud, and deep, and universal.

Books were held in such estimation, that the learned thought it worthy the chief labour of their lives, either to compile, or collect those valuable tracts, and they imagined themselves more or less distinguished above mankind, as they excelled in the bulk or goodness of their libraries, of which a stronger instance can not be produced than that given by Dr. Conyers Middleton, in his Life of Cicero: "Nor was he (speaking of Cicero) less eager in making a collection of Greek books, and forming a library, by the same opportunity of Atticus's help. This was Atticus's own passion, who, having free access to all the Athenian libraries, was employing his slaves in copying the works of their best writers, not only for his own use, but for sale also, and the common profit both of the slave and the master: for Atticus was remarkable, above all men of his rank, for a family of learned slaves; having scarce a foot-boy in his house, who was not trained both to read and write for him. By this advantage he had made a very large collection of choice and curious books, and signified to Cicero his design of selling them; yet seems to have intimated withal, that he expected a larger sum for them than Cicero would easily spare; which gave occasion to Cicero to beg of him in several letters to reserve the whole number for him, till he could raise money enough for the purchase. "Pray keep your books," says he, "for me, and do not despair of my being able to make them mine; which if I can compass, I shall think myself richer than Crassus, and despise the fine villas and gardens of them all." Again, "Take care that you do not part with your library to any man, how eager soever he may be to buy it; for I am setting apart all my little rents to purchase that relief for my old age." In a third letter, he says, "That he placed all his hopes of comfort and pleasure, whenever he should retire from business, on Atticus's reserving these books for him." Atticus lent him two of his librarians to assist his own, in taking catalogues, and placing the books in order; which he calls "the infusion of the soul into the body of his house."

Amidst his public occupations and private studies, either of them sufficient to have immortalised one man, we are astonished at the minute attention Cicero paid to the formation of his libraries, and his cabinet of antiquities.—*D'Israeli.*

"Cicero" speaking of books, says, "These studies nourish youth, delight old age; are the ornament of prosperity, the solace and the refuge of adversity; they are delectable at home, and not burthensome abroad; they gladden us at nights, and on our journeys, and in the country."

We have unequivocal attestation of the use of *glue** in the making of books, at this time. Cicero, in a letter to Atticus, tells him, "to send him some two of his librarians, who, among other things, might conglutinate his books."

13, *March* 6. The emperor Augustus assumes the office of *Pontifex Maximus*, or high priest, upon the death of Lepidus; and immediately after destroys 2,000 books of prophecy, the writers of which were either unknown or of no authority.

8, *Nov.* 7. *Died* Caius Cilnius Mæcenas, the friend and counsellor of Augustus. Mæcenas was the first person to whom a book was dedicated. —After the battle of Actium, (31) Augustus, in passing home, tarried four days at Atella, where Mæcenas was with the poet Virgil, who, assisted by his patron, read to him his *Georgics*, then newly completed.

The Romans, of rank and consequence, seldom wrote their works, speeches, or even letters themselves;—it was customary for them to dictate to such of their slaves or freedmen, as had been liberally educated, who wrote the manuscript in a kind of short hand, or rather in contractions and signs. This kind of short hand is said to have been invented by Xenophon: it was certainly much extended and improved by the Romans.

The Greek and Roman authors adopted rather a singular custom, either to make their works sell after they were actually published, or, more probably, to create a disposition to purchase them when they should come into the hands of the booksellers. We learn from Theophrastus, Juvenal, Pliny, and Tacitus, (particularly from the last) that a person who wished to bring his writings into notice, hired or borrowed a house, fitted up a room in it, hired forms, and circulated prospectuses, and read his productions before an audience, there and thus collected. Giraldus Cambrensis did the same in the middle ages, in order to make his works known.

It is generally believed that there were no public schools in Rome till 300 years after its foundation; parents teaching their children the little they knew. Even after the establishment of schools, private education at home was common. The teachers were generally slaves or freedmen; and a slave always accompanied the boys of rank to school, carrying a box, containing books, paper, tablets, and instruments for writing. In learning their letters they were instructed by another boy, or usher.† Homer was taught to the

* The inventor of making books, by means of glue, was an Athenian of the name of PHILLATIUS and to HIM must the homage be paid of being considered as the FATHER OF BOOKBINDING; and we learn from Trotzius, that the Athenians positively erected a statue to the memory of that man who bound books by means of glue.—DIBDIN.

Thus, upwards of 2,000 years ago, the embryo seeds of modern bookbinding may be said to have been sown; but it must be understood, that it has reference exclusively to sheets or rolls, whether of the papyrus, vellum, or cotton.

† St. Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury and Apostle of the English, who died May 26, 604, had been an usher at Rome.

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Greek boys, and Virgil to the Roman. They were moved to different schools, according to their proficiency. The porticos of temples were common places for schools.* In an ancient bas-relief, published by Winkleman, the education of two children of rank is represented; one about twelve years old holds a double tablet, long, and fastened by a hinge. The master, half naked, like the ancient philosophers, holds a roll, (volumen) and is addressing the child. Some of the table-books† must have been large; for in Plautus, a schoolboy, seventeen years old, is represented as breaking his master's head.

There was one particular street in Rome, or rather part of a street, in which the booksellers chiefly lived. In the porticos of the Greek and Roman temples, goods were sold, and business transacted, and, for the same reason, we may suppose, that books were sold there also.

That which is now understood by the term "the learning of antiquity," prevailed in the states of Greece and Rome, from a period of about six hundred years before the Christian era, till about four hundred years after it. During this thousand years there lived many distinguished moralists, reasoners on the nature and destiny of man, orators, sculptors, and historians, with others remarkable for the refinement of their ideas and a certain degree of knowledge of the arts. But during this period learning was confined entirely to the higher classes; those in a humble condition being generally slaves, and an employment in war and rapine their principal occupation. This era of learned antiquity ceased at the fall of the Roman empire and the incursion of the barbarians. All that it has bequeathed to modern times consists in some Greek and Latin (Roman) writers, chiefly poets and historians, which were collected together, with great difficulty; during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Besides these literary remnants, little more is left to betoken the existence of a former age of refinement, than the ruins of temples, theatres, aqueducts, houses, and sculptured figures, in modern Greece and Turkey and some parts of Italy.

"One cannot but reflect on that grand revolution which took place when language, till then limited to its proper organ, had its representation in the work of the hand. Now that a man of mean estate can have a library of more intrinsic value than that of Cicero, when the sentiments of past ages are as familiar as those of the present, and the knowledge of different empires is transmitted and common to all, we cannot expect to have our sages followed, as of old, by their five thousand scholars. Nations will not now record their acts by building pyramids, or consecrating temples and raising statues, once the only means of perpetuating great deeds or extraordinary virtues. It is in vain that our artists complain that patronage is withheld; for the ingenuity of the hand has at length subdued the arts of design—printing has made all other records barbarous, and great men build for themselves a 'living monument.'"—*Bell on the Hand.*

STATE OF LITERATURE SINCE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

"The admirable invention of printing enables the artist to make a thousand copies from the original manuscript in far less time and with less expense, than it would cost to make half a dozen such copies with the pen. From the period of this glorious discovery, knowledge of every kind might be said to be brought out of the cloisters and universities, where it was known only to a few scholars, into the broad light of day, where its treasures were accessible to all men."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

110. The most extensive and splendid of the libraries at Rome, was the Ulpian, founded by Trajan: it is believed that, at the suggestion of Pliny the younger, this emperor commanded all the books that were found in the conquered cities to be placed in its library. Most of the principal cities throughout the Roman empire, at this time, had public libraries.

190. The Capitoline library at Rome, was destroyed by lightning, in the reign of Commodus. Lucius Aurelius Commodus, was strangled at Rome, Dec. 31, 192.

250. Of the extent and value of the manufacturers in Alexandria, and of the wealth derived from them, we may form some idea from an anecdote of Firmus. This person, the friend and ally of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, a wealthy merchant, or rather manufacturer of paper and glue, in Alexandria, broke into that city about this period, at the head of a furious multitude, "assumed the imperial purple, coined money, published edicts, and raised an army, which he boasted he could maintain from the sole profits of his manufactures."

For at least 300 years before Christ, papyrus was exported in large quantities from Egypt; but the time when the manufacture of it was lost, or superseded, is not known.

275, *Sep.* 25. The emperor Tacitus is *elected* after an interregnum of eight months. He ordered that ten copies of his kinsman's History should be placed in the Roman libraries. The manuscript was discovered in Westphalia.

The history of the third century mentions the library of the younger Gordian, consisting of

* Shakspeare mentions the custom of parish schools being held in the porch, or in a room above the church.

† Table books continued in use so late as the fourteenth century, and even later, as Chaucer evidently describes one in the Sumpner's Tale.

> His felaw had a staf tipped with horn,
> A pair of tables, all of ivory,
> And a pointel (style) ypolished fetisly (neatly),
> And wrote always the names, as he stood,
> Of all folk that yave hem any good. (v. 33 37.)

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62,000 volumes, which had been presented to him by his tutor.

300. The first public library in Constantinople, appears to have been founded by the emperor Constantius Chlorus. Julian added to it all the manuscripts he could collect. It amounted by degrees to 120,000 volumes, and seven Greek and Roman transcribers were attached to it, paid by the emperor, to write new copies and correct the old. Constantius died at York, July 25, 306.

309, *Feb.* 16. *Died* St. Pamphilus, presbyter of Cæsarea. He was of an eminent family, of great wealth, extensive learning, and was ardently devoted to the scriptures, copies of which he lent to some, and gave to others, several of them having been transcribed with his own hand. In him were united the philosopher and the Christian; he withdrew himself from the glare of temporal grandeur, and spent his life in the most disinterested benevolence. He erected a library at Cæsarea, which contained 30,000 volumes. This collection was made only for the promotion of religion, and to lend out to religiously disposed people. Jerome particularly mentions his collecting books for the purpose of lending them to be read. "This," says Dr. Adam Clarke, "is, if I mistake not, the first notice we have of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY." Some traces of this library remain to this day, at Paris and elsewhere. The death of this eminent, holy, and useful man did not discredit his life. For when a persecution was raised against the Christians, and Urbanus, the Roman president of Cæsarea, an unfeeling and brutal man, required him to renounce his religion or his life; Pamphilus made the latter choice, and cheerfully submitted to imprisonment, to torture, and to death.

325, *July.* The first œcumenical council, *i. e.* a council of the whole habitable earth, assembled at Nice, (now Isnick) in Bythinia, where 318 fathers of the church subscribed the ordinances regulating the festival of Easter, and establishing the godhead in opposition to the dogmas of Arius. At this council the writings of Arius were condemned to the flames, and Constantine the Great threatened with the punishment of death those who should conceal them. There were 200 varied versions of the adopted Evangelists, and fifty-four several Gospels preserved in various Christian communities; but so scarce, that no Roman historian or writer appeared ever to have seen any of them.

360. The most ancient specimen of illuminated manuscripts, is the celebrated *Codex Argenteus* of Ulphilas. It is written on vellum, and has received the name of *Argenteus* from its silver letters: it is of a 4to size, and the vellum leaves are stained with a violet colour; and on this ground the letters, which are all *uncial* or capitals, were afterwards painted in silver, excepting the initial characters and a few other passages, which are all in gold. From the deep impression of the strokes, Michaelis has conjectured that the letters were either imprinted with a warm iron, or cut with a graver, and afterwards coloured; but Mr. Coxe, after a very minute examination, was convinced that each letter was painted, and not formed in the manner supposed by Michaelis. The translation by Ulphilas, of the scriptures was made from the Greek text, although from its frequent coincidence with the Latin, it has been suspected of having been interpolated since his time from the Vulgate; but, notwithstanding, its unquestionable antiquity and general fidelity, have procured for it a very high degree of estimation with biblical critics, and is deserving of particular notice, for two reasons: first, it is the only specimen extant of the parent tongue, from which our own language, and the languages of Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, the Netherlands, and Germany, are derived; and, secondly, it was long supposed by many to exhibit a very near approach to printing, nearly 1,000 years before the art was invented.

This Codex was originally discovered in the year 1587, in the library of the Benedictine abbey of Werden in Westphalia, whence it was brought to Prague; and at the capture of that city in 1648, was sent as a valuable present to Christina, Queen of Sweden. It subsequently came into the possession of Isaac Vossius, at whose decease it was bought by Count Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie for £250, and was by him presented to the University of Upsal. Three editions of it have been printed.

Bishop Ulphilas received his education in Greece, was held in high estimation by the emperor Constantine the Great, who called him the Moses of his time. In the year 359, he assisted in the council of Constantinople, and in 378 he was dispatched on an embassy to the emperor Valens, to solicit a settlement for the Goth in Thrace, after they had been expelled by the Huns. To accomplish this purpose, he is said to have embraced Arianism; and to have propagated Arian doctrines in his own country. In his translation he left out the *Book of Kings*, lest they should have excited his savage countrymen to war.

361. Julian the *apostate*, was advanced to the empire, and immediately commanded that the writings of Christian authors should be destroyed, but that those of the profane authors should be preserved, in order to overthrow Christianity, and return to paganism.

362. In Antioch, there was a large public library in the temple of Trajan, which was destroyed during the reign of the emperor Jovian. Jovian died Feb. 17, 364.

373. *Died* St. Athanasius patriarch of Alexandria. In the British Museum there is preserved a celebrated manuscript of the Old and New Testament in Greek, called the *Alexandrian Codex;* in which is a passage that has thus been translated: "This book is dedicated to the patriarchal chamber in the fortified city of Alexandria. Whoso take thence, be he excommunicated, torn forcibly from the church and communion. Athanasius the Humble."

400. Vulgate edition of the Bible.

The Vulgate is a Latin translation of the Greek copies of all the Books of the Old Testament by Jerome; and of the New Testament, as approved

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by the Council of Trent.* The councils of Chalcedon, &c. recognized this translation as canonical, but, at the Reformation, the Protestant divines finding that certain books were in no Hebrew copies, pronounced them apocryphal, and they constitute the apocrypha of Protestant bibles.

410. At this period there were twenty-nine public libraries in Rome. The fine one belonging to the bishop Hippo, in North Africa, was destroyed by the Vandals.

420, *Sep.* 30. St. Jerome, who died on this day, states that he had ruined himself in buying the works of Origin.

Origin, surnamed Adamantinus, from his indefatigable assiduity and labour, was born at Alexandria in the year 185, and died at Tyre, in the 69th year of his age. Eusebius gives a curious picture of Origin's mode of composition: he had several *notarii*, or short-hand writers, who succeeded each other, as they became weary with writing: he had also a regular establishment of men and young women, who wrote beautifully, to copy his works. Montfaucon supposes that his *Hexapla*† must have made fifty large folio vols.

449. The dawn of knowledge which spread over Britain from the conquest of the Romans, quickly faded after the fall of that extraordinary empire, and was almost wholly extinguished upon the arrival of the Saxons in this year. For a century and a half after this, England may be said to have been equally destitute of learning, and of the means of obtaining it. There is not the name of any learned man of that period handed down to us; nor does it appear there was such a thing as a book in the whole kingdom. The only remnants of knowledge and learning that were preserved in what is now called Great Britain, existed amongst the clergy of Scotland and Wales; and the extent of their acquirements may be imagined, when a little Latin, a talent for polemical controversy, and some knowledge of church music, was sufficient to entitle an individual to the character of a very learned man. The conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity in the course of the seventh century, had its usual effect in enlightening their minds, and promoting the interests of learning. Before this period they had no intercourse with any other nation except in the way of hostility; but the communication then opened with Rome, and the necessity of studying in order to qualify themselves for the high offices in the church, occasioned a pretty general application to learning amongst the nobles. Public seminaries were then for the first time established, one of the most noted of which was that at Canterbury. The laity, however, remained generally as ignorant as ever; one cause of which was the continued scarcity of books. If we look for persons who were particularly eminent in the annals of literature, during the period from the desertion of the Romans, to the introduction of the Saxons, we shall find very few whose names have reached us; but some still continue to be mentioned with respect. Pelegius, a native of Britain, and some of whose works are still extant. Celestinus, a Scotchman, who was famous as a scholar both in his own country and abroad. Dutricius and Iltutus, founded schools at Bangor, in North Wales, which produced several men whose names have been transmitted with honour to posterity. Among the rest, Gildas, who wrote a treatise on the destruction of Britain, and from whom we principally derive our information concerning the state of things, during the latter end of the fifth, and beginning of the sixth century.

460. *Died*, at an advanced age, St. Patrick. We remark an event which, from its influence upon Christian literature, deserves to be recorded; this was *the instruction of the Irish in the use of the Roman letters*, by St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. Patrick was born in Scotland, near Dunbarton. In his sixteenth year he was carried into captivity by certain barbarians, together with many of his father's vassals and slaves, taken upon his estate, they took him to Ireland, then called Scotia, where he was obliged to keep cattle on the mountains, and in the forests, in hunger and nakedness, amidst snows, rains, and ice. Here he learnt the language and customs of the country, from whence he was afterwards, by some pirates, conveyed into Gaul; and, after various adventures, returned a volunteer into Ireland, with a view to undertake the conversion of the barbarous natives, among whom the worship of idols still generally reigned. To effect his benevolent purposes, he travelled over the whole island, and not only preached frequently but maintained and instructed the natives in *the use of the Roman letter*, for before their conversion the Irish were utterly unacquainted with the Latin language. The labours of St. Patrick proved eminently successful, and Christianity was very generally embraced throughout the island.

During the interval between their conversion to Christianity, and their subjection to England, the Irish were considered as the most learned nation in Europe. Their learning, however, consisted in the discussion of subtle metaphysical questions, a scanty stock of Grecian literature, a very slight acquaintance with Hebrew, and a knowledge of the more simple and elementary parts of geometry. Among the Irish literati, the highest place is due to John Scatus Erigena, the ornament of the court of Charles the Bald, an eminent philosopher and learned divine, whose erudition was accompanied with uncommon marks of sagacity and genius, and whose various performances, as well as his translations from the Greek, gained him a shining and lasting reputation.

475. Hebrew points first introduced in reading.

476. By order of the emperor Leo I, 200,000 books were burnt at Constantinople.

* The Council of Trent commenced Dec. 13, 1545, terminated Dec. 4, 1563.

† The name HEXAPLA, or *Sextuple* was derived from the *six* principal Greek versions employed in the collation. Some fragments excepted, this work has been long irrecoverably lost. All that could be gathered from the works of the ancients, was collected and published in 1713, by Montfaucon, in two volumes folio.

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In this century a dreadful fire happened at Constantinople, which destroyed the whole city, together with the library, containing 20,000 vols. Zenoras relates, that the *Illiad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, written upon the intestines of a serpent, in characters of gold, and forming a roll 100 feet in length, were consumed in this fire.

485. During the reign of the emperor Zeno the remains of St. Barnabas are said to have been found near Salamis, with a copy of the gospel of St. Matthew, in Hebrew, laid upon his breast, written with his hand, upon leaves of thyine-wood; a kind of wood particularly odoriferous.

524. About this period Boethius had his head cut off by order of Theodoric the Goth. Boethius was descended from two of the noblest families in Rome. He was consul in 487 and again in 510. Theodoric having murdered Odoacer, became King of Italy, and made Boethius his minister. His great abilities excited the envy and malice of the worthless and the wicked; the consequence was, he was denounced as an enemy to the state, and the senate, without giving him a hearing, condemned him to death. The king changed the sentence into banishment. He was accordingly exiled to Pavia, and there imprisoned; and in about six months after it pleased this barbarous king to cut off his head. It was during his imprisonment that he wrote his celebrated book, *The Consolation of Philosophy*, which has been highly esteemed in all ages. With the death of Boethius the purity of the Latin tongue may be said to have ceased in the western world. Alfred the Great translated his treatise into Saxon, and Queen Elizabeth, during the time she was confined by her sister Mary, is said to have translated it into very elegant English. The two sons of Boethius were chosen consuls in their non-age, in testimony of the public virtues of that distinguished senator, who was crowned *King of Eloquence* in 521.

527. *Died* the Emperor Justin I. It is recorded of him that he could not write, in consequence, a similar expedient to the printing of cards was resorted to; namely, a smooth piece of board with holes cut through it, in the form of the letters of his name; and when he had occasion to sign anything, this was laid on the paper, and he marked the letters with a pen, or stylus dipped with red ink, and directed through the holes.

The method adopted by the Grand Sultan, in the signing of the edicts, appears analogous to the taking impressions from seals: when he had occasion to sanction one of these instruments, he dipped his whole hand in the ink, and then made an impression with it.

533. Dec. 16, Tribonian began upon this day the DIGEST or PANDECTS, that astonishing labour which condensed within fifty books a body of three million sentences from dead civilians, and which he finished, by the aid of seventeen associates, in exactly three years, 16th Dec. 536.

The destructive inroads of the barbarian nations; the fault of seldom transcribing the best works of antiquity; and the dearness, owing to taxes, of the most general and almost indispensable materials, namely, the Egyptian papyrus, and other circumstances, were highly prejudicial to the collecting of books in this century.

604, *March* 12. *Died* Gregory I. surnamed the Great, who had been called to the papal chair in the year 590, in defiance of his wishes and most determined opposition. On his elevation he adopted the title of *Servant of the Servants of Jesus Christ;* and in him the Christian church witnessed the rare instance of a Roman pontiff sedulously endeavouring to promote an acquaintance with the sacred scriptures among all ranks of persons under his influence. It was this great and good man, who, zealous for the conversion of the inhabitants of Britain, sent over the monk Augustine or Austin, with forty companions on a mission to the Anglo-Saxons. That the missionaries might perform the public duties of religion with decency and propriety, Gregory sent over a number of vestments, sacred utensils, and relics, accompanied by a valuable present of *books;* a present peculiarly wanted, from the impossibility of procuring books in Britain; it being doubtful whether the pagan conquerors had not utterly destroyed every thing of the sort, and by the time of the arrival of Austin, not left *one book* in the whole island.

Gregory's decided opposition to persecution was scarcely less remarkable than his love of the scriptures. It was a maxim with him, that men should be won over to the Christian religion by gentleness, kindness, and diligent instruction, and not by menaces and terror. Happy had it been for mankind, if the successors of Gregory had possessed the same attachment to the scriptures, and adopted the same views of persecution.

Austin and the other missionaries were favourably received by Ethelbert, King of Kent, who had married Birtha, a Christian princess of great virtue and merit, she was niece to Chilperic King of Paris, and had, together with Lindhard, a bishop, it is said, of piety and learning, who attended her from France, prepared the way for this great event, by converting several persons, and by producing a favourable disposition in the mind of her husband. But the grand work was carried on by Austin and his companions; an audience was granted them in the open air; and afterwards, permission given them to use their best endeavours to convert the people from the worship of idols, and turn them to the true and living God.

636. *Died* Isidorus. He is the first author who uses the word *penna* for a writing-pen, *instrumenta scribæ calamins et penna.* In the latter part of this century a Latin sonnet for a pen was written by an Anglo-Saxon author. There is, indeed, in the Medicean library, a manuscript of Virgil, written in the beginning of the fifth century, evidently from the gradual and regular fineness of the hair-strokes, by some instrument as elastic as a quill; but there is no proof that it was really written with a quill.

640. The capture of Alexandria from the Greeks under Amri the Saracen. "I have taken," he addressed the Caliph Omar, "the great city of the west. It is impossible for me

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to enumerate the variety of its riches and beauty; and I shall content myself with observing that it contains 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 400 theatres or places of amusement, 12,000 shops for the sale of vegetable food, and 40,000 tributary Jews. It is well known that the second Alexandrian library (established by Cleopatra) was then destroyed to feed the baths. That collection consisted of the treasures in the Serapion of 300,000 volumes, and those 200,000 rolls brought by Marc Anthony from Pergamus, with the accumulation of seven centuries. The first was principally formed by the two Ptolemies and contained at the period of the fire in Cæsar's time 700,000 volumes. The temple of Serapis escaped.

Amri, who was fond of literature, became acquainted with Philoponus, whose conversation pleased him much. One day, Philoponus said to him, "You have examined the public repositories in Alexandria, and put your seal upon all the effects you found in them. With respect to such things as may be useful to you, I presume to say nothing; but among those which you think of no value, there may be some, perhaps, very serviceable to me." "And what," answered Amri, "are the things that you want?" "The philosophical books," replied Philoponus, "that are preserved in the public libraries." "This," returned Amri, "is a request upon which I cannot decide, till I have received orders from the Caliph Omar, the commander of the Faithful." He wrote immediately to Omar, to lay before him the request of Philoponus; and the Caliph returned this answer: "If there be nothing in the books, concerning which you write, contrary to the book of God (meaning the Koran), they are utterly useless, the book of God being sufficient for our instruction. But if they contain anything repugnant to that book, they ought to be suppressed. I command you, therefore, to destroy them all." Amri distributed all the books immediately, among the baths of Alexandria, that they might be employed in heating them; and by this method, in the space of six months, they were all consumed. Such was then the triumph of ignorance and fanaticism over learning and philosophy.

About the time of the first publication of the Koran in Arabia, some Persian romances were introduced into that country by a travelling merchant, and the inhabitants openly professed that they found them considerably more amusing than the moral lessons of Mahomet. To oppose this feeling, a portion of a chapter was immediately written, in which the merchant was condemned, and his tales treated as the most pernicious fables, hateful to God and his prophet, whilst the Caliph Omar, acting upon the same principle, commanded all foreign books to be destroyed, and made it one plea for burning the Alexandrian library.

The literary treasures of antiquity have suffered from the malice of men, as well as that of time. It is remarkable that conquerors, in the moment of victory, or in the unsparing devastation of their rage, have not been satisfied with destroying *men*, but have even carried their vengeance to *books*. The Persians, from hatred of the religion of the Phœnicians and the Egyptians, destroyed their books, of which Eusebius notices a great number. A Grecian library at Gnidus was burnt by the sect of Hippocrates, because the Gnidians refused to follow the doctrines of their master. The Romans burnt the books of the Jews, of the Christians, and the philosophers; the Jews burnt the books of the Christians and the Pagans; and the Christians, burnt the books of the Pagans and the Jews. The greater part of the books of Origin and other writers, were continually burnt by the orthodox party. Gibbon pathetically describes the empty library of Alexandria, after the Christians had destroyed it. Conquerors at first destroy with the rashest zeal the national records of the conquered people; hence it is that we have to deplore the irreparable losses of the most ancient national memorials. It must be confessed, however, that before the Christian era, and even among barbarians, the veneration for distinguished philosophers and poets, was such, that in cases of war, they were generally exempted from the common fate of the vanquished. Alexander spared the house of Pindar, though he razed the city of Thebes to the ground. Marcellus, though repeatedly baffled and repulsed by Archimedes, yet commanded his soldiers to save him unhurt at the final conquest of Syracuse. In our own times, the same homage has been paid to genius. The French have received the same generous treatment from the English, and the English from the French.

642, *Sept.* 27. *Died* Sigebert King of East Anglia. The times of the Heptarchy produced a number of sovereigns that were distinguished as warriors, as politicians, and devotees; there are only two, who deserve to be mentioned as patrons of literature, and even these two would scarcely deserve to be mentioned, if they had lived in more enlightened ages. The first is Sigebert, who, in consequence of his having been an exile in France, had acquired an understanding and taste superior to his cotemporaries. Accordingly, when he was settled on the throne, he did not merely endeavour, to convert his subjects to Christianity, but instituted seminaries, for instruction in the languages, and such other literature as was then known. He has sometimes been considered, though without sufficient reason, as the founder of the university of Cambridge. The schools appointed by him were erected in several places, but can by no means be regarded as the establishment of an university. His knowledge was not so enlarged as to preserve him from the superstitious weakness of the times; for we read that he closed his reign by retiring into a monastery.

670. The famous Wilford, among other donations for decorating the church at Ripon, ordered a copy of the Four Gospels to be written for it, in letters of the purest gold, upon leaves of parchment, *purpled* in the ground, and coloured variously upon the surface: but that such copies

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were extremely rare, especially in England, is evident from Bede speaking of it as a kind of prodigy, unheard of before in these days.—*Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall.*

679. In an extraordinary council, held at Rome, about British affairs, it was ordained "That lessons out of the divine oracles should be always read for the edification of the churches, during the time of their meals, that the minds of the hearers might be fed with the divine word, even at the very time of their bodily repasts.

690. Nothing more completely proves the *scarcity of books* at this period than the bargain which Benedict Biscop, a monk and founder of the Monastery of Wearmouth, concluded a little before his death, in this year, with Ælfrid, King of Northumberland, by which the king agrees to give an estate of eight hides of land, or as much as eight ploughs could labour, which is said to have been 800 acres for *one* volume on *Cosmography, or the History of the World!* Biscop was obliged to make five journeys to Rome, principally to purchase books for his monastery. This book was given, and the estate received by Benedict's successor, the Abbot Ceolfrid. King Ælfrid died 24th of December, 705, and was buried at Drifeld.

For the erection of the church, he procured workmen from France, who constructed it of *stone*, after the Roman fashion; for before that time *stone buildings* were very rare in Britain. Benedict also brought over *glaziers* from France, the art of glass-making being then unknown in Britain. The walls and roof of the church he adorned with pictures, which he purchased at Rome; and also added a noble library of rare Greek and Latin works.

692. Ducarel, in his *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, informs us, that in the cloisters of St. Owen, at Rouen, which appeared to be a more ancient building than the church, he "observed some old *stone desks* stuck to the pillars, and designed to place *books* upon;" and adds, "In the Benedictine convents it was anciently a custom for all the monks to assemble together in the cloisters, at stated times in the day, and there cultivate their studies in common; some being employed in reading, whilst others were engaged in transcribing books; and for this purpose it was that these desks were placed in the abbey-cloisters." It may also be remarked, that the ancients, prior to the discovery of *desks*, wrote upon *scrolls*, placed upon their knees, and it is very questionable whether desks were at all in use before the latter end of this century. See also "Fosbrooke's *British Monachism.*"

693. Withred, King of Kent, in a charter whereby he granted lands to the church or convent of St. Mary, at Liminge in that county, acknowledges that being illiterate *(pro ignorantia literarium)* he had marked it with the *sign* of the holy cross. Archbishops and bishops were frequently too illiterate to write their own names, and only made their *marks* to the acts of councils. Crosses instead of seals, were used by the ecclesiastics, who introduced the practice of conveying property by written instruments, and this custom prevailed invariably till the conquest, and for near a century afterwards. In the acts of the councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon, many examples occur where the subscriptions are to be found in this form: I, such an one, have subscribed by the hands of such an one, because I cannot write. And such a bishop having said he could not write, I, whose name is underwritten, have subscribed for him. A celebrated ecclesiastical historian remarks, "Nothing can equal the ignorance and darkness that reigned in this century; the most impartial and accurate account of which will appear incredible to those who are unacquainted with the history of this barbarous period." Towards the close of this century, the number of books was so inconsiderable, even in the Papal library at Rome, that Pope Martin requested Sanctamond, bishop of Maestricht, if possible to supply this defect from the remotest parts of Germany.

705. It is a singular fact, that England was regarded as so excellent a mart for books, that at this early period, many were brought hither for sale. Pepin, king of France, requested some books from the Pontiff, Paul I. and the libraries of Rome could supply nothing more valuable than a few Greek books.

725, *August* 1. The old English tax, called *Peter's pence*, was first laudably imposed by Ina, King of the West Saxons, for the support of an *English College* at Rome, but afterwards appropriated by the church for very different purposes. It was collected upon this day. Ina *published* a code of seventy-nine laws.

Ina was King of Wessex; he is the other King of the heptarchy, who sustains a character superior to that of Sigebert, even the character of a law-giver. He cannot, indeed, be compared with the celebrated legislators of Grecian antiquity; he was not so profound as Lycurgus, nor so wise as Solon, but surely the first Saxon monarch who composed a body of written laws, is an object worthy of our attention. This work he executed by the advice and with the concurrence of his nobles, bishops, and other eminent persons. Some of his institutes related to the church, and some to the state. They continued in force a long time, and at length became the foundation of the code established by Alfred.

The immense donations of Ina, King of the West Saxons, to the church of Glastonbury, deserves also to be mentioned, as affording a proof of the veneration for the Holy Gospels. He caused a chapel or case, modelled in the form of a chapel, to be formed of silver and gold, with ornaments and vases equally gold and silver; and placed it within the great church of Glastonbury, delivering two thousand six hundred and forty pounds of gold; for the chalice and paten, ten pounds of gold; for the censer twenty-eight mancuses of gold; for the candlesticks twelve pounds and a half of silver; for the Books of the Gospels, twenty pounds, and sixty mancuses of gold; for the water vessels, and other vases of the altar, seventeen pounds of gold; for

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the basins for the offertory, eight pounds of gold; for the vessels for the holy water, twenty pounds of silver; for images of our Lord, and the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, a hundred and seventy-five pounds of silver, and thirty-eight pounds of gold, the twelve apostles being in silver, but our Lord and the Virgin Mary in gold; the pall for the altar, and the vestments for the priests were also artfully interwoven on both sides with gold and precious stones.—*Whitakar.*

735, *May* 26. *Died* the venerable Beda, or Bede, a monk of Wearmouth, in the bishopric of Durham, who was a sort of universal genius, wrote upon all subjects, and whose works, still in existence, are supposed to contain all of learning, science, and art, then known in the world. He translated the *psalter* and the *gospel* into the Anglo-Saxon, and is said to have finished the last chapter of the gospel as he expired.

"He was called the *Wise Saxon* by his cotemporaries," says Dr. Henry, "and Venerable Bede by his posterity; and as long as great modesty, piety, and learning, united in one character, are the objects of veneration amongst mankind, the memory of Bede must be revered." Several other eminent men, chiefly Englishmen, distinguished for their zeal and love of learning and the scriptures, flourished about the same period. There was a Saxon poet in this era, Cædman,* on whom Bede bestows the highest praises. A fragment of him is preserved by Alfred. Next to Bede in reputation was Aldhelm† who was something before him in point of time, and as Bede was the luminary of the north, so Aldhelm was the chief ornament of the south of England. It was universally agreed that he was the first Englishman who composed in Latin; none having heretofore done it in this island, but such as were either foreigners from the continent, or Irish, or Scotch, or Britons. He has, likewise, himself assured us, that he was the first who introduced poetry among the Saxons, and who wrote upon the measure of verses. After Bede, and his cotemporaries, what little of literature there was in England declined apace, and became almost annihilated. Instead of growing more and more enlightened, the nation was plunged into deeper ignorance and error; and such was the state of things when Egbert put an end to the seven kingdoms, and united them under one sovereign. Bede complains again and again, in his writings, that the monasteries in his time, were little else than the arcades of wickedness, and were in so corrupt a state, that such persons as desired to be sincerely pious, were obliged to go abroad for education. But the grand circumstances which destroyed the very traces of knowledge, and cut it up by the roots were the invasions of the Danes; which so soon succeeded the abolition of the heptarchy, that there was no time to bring the kingdom into order. In consequence of the numerous and repeated attacks of that people, who were more barbarous than the Saxons, an universal ruin was spread through the island, and the monks were totally dispersed.

741, *June* 18. The emperor Leo III. in order to destroy all the monuments that might be quoted, in proof against his opposition to the worship of images, commanded the library, which had been founded by order of Constantine the Great, at Constantinople, to be destroyed. In this library was deposited the only authentic copy of the council of Nice, which was unfortunately consumed, together with a magnificent copy of the Four Gospels, bound in plates of gold, to the weight of 15lbs. and enriched with precious stones, which had been given by Pope Gregory III. to the church dedicated to our Saviour.

755. One of the most distinguished characters of this age was Winfrid, afterwards called Boniface. He was an Englishman, born at Kirton, in Devonshire, about the year 680, and was educated in the monastery of Escancester or Exeter, under the abbot Walphard. At the age of thirty he was ordained priest, and about the year 716 he went, with two other monks, over into Friesland, as a missionary in the conversion of pagans, where he did not remain long, but returned with his companions to England to his monastery. Paying a visit to Rome, he obtained from Pope Gregory II. an unlimited commission to promote the conversion of infidels. With this commission he went into Bavaria and Thuringin. In 732 he received the title of archbishop from Gregory III., who supported his mission with the same spirit as his predecessor Gregory II. In 746, he laid the foundation of the great abbey of Fuld or Fulden, which continued long the most renowned seminary of piety and learning in all that part of the world. His principal residence he fixed at Mentz, from which he has usually been called the archbishop of that city. On the eve of Whit-sunday, in the year 755, he pitched a tent on the bank of the Bordue, a river which then divided east and west Friesland, for the purpose of baptizing some converts; and whilst waiting in prayer the arrival of the friends he expected, a band of enraged Pagans, armed with shields and lances, rushed furiously upon them, and slew Boniface and his companions, fifty-two in number. This was in the 75th year of his age. The barbarians, instead of the valuable booty of gold and silver which they expected, found nothing of any value but *a few books*, which they scattered about the fields and marshes.

A collection of Boniface's letters has been preserved and published. In one of them to Nithardus, he writes, "Nothing can you search after more honourable in youth, or enjoy more comfortably in old age, than the knowledge of

* Cædman a pious monk of Streanshalch or Whitby, who employed his poetical genius in the composition of a paraphrastical and metrical version of some of the most remarkable portions of the sacred History. His works were published by Junius, at Amsterdam, 1665, 4to.

† Adhelm was a near relation to King Ina, and for thirty years abbot of Malmsbury, in Wiltshire; in 704 he was appointed bishop of Sherborn, in Dorsetshire. He died May 25, 709. The principal prose work of Adhelm is his treatise on the *Praise of Virginity*. One of his poems was on a writing pen. A portion of his works were published by the Rev. H. J. Todd, in 1812.

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the holy scriptures." To Daniel, bishop of Winchester, he addresses a request to send him the *Book of the Prophets*, " for," says he, " I can find no book like it in this country." In other letters also, he begs for books, especially those of Bede, whom he styles the Lamp of the Church.—*Milner's Hist. of the Church of Christ.*

Boniface, in one of his epistles, observes, " that drunkenness was so common in his time, that even the bishops, instead of preventing, were themselves partakers in it: and not content with this, compelled others to drink from large cups till they also became inebriated."

Boniface gives this intimation in his epistle to the abbess Eadburga: " I entreat you," says he, " to send me the *Epistles of the Apostle of St. Peter*, written in *letters of gold*, that by exhibiting them, in preaching, to the eyes of the carnal, I may procure the greater honour and reverence for the holy scriptures."

This expensive and magnificent mode of writing in gold, was appropriated chiefly to those copies designed for princes or nobles; hence Theonas admonishes Lucian, the grand chamberlain, not to permit copies to be written upon *purple* vellum, in *gold* or *silver* letters, unless especially required by the prince. It was also principally confined to the transcription of the sacred books, which were thus executed to induce the greater reverence for them. Princes sometimes caused their usual *books of prayer* to be written in this manner; such, for instance, is the beautiful one written in letters of gold, upon purple vellum, bound in ivory, studded with gems, preserved in the celebrated Colbertine library, formerly belonging to Charles the Bald. It was not only by the *chrysographic* mode of writing, that the ancient Christians ornamented their manuscript copies of the scriptures, they also frequently embellished them, at an immense expense, with *minatures* and other paintings, collectively termed illuminations.

768. Ambrosius Autpert, a Benedictine monk, sent his *Exposition of the Book of Revelation* to Pope Stephen III., and begged that he would publish the work and make it known. On this occasion, he says expressly, that he is the first writer whoever requested such a favour; that liberty to write belongs to every one who does not wish to depart from the doctrine of the fathers of the church; and he hopes that this freedom will not be lessened on account of his voluntary submission.

781. The *Commandments, Apostles' Creed*, and *Lord's Prayer*, translated into the Saxon language.

790. There is a curious charter of Charlemagne's, to the abbots and monks of Sithen, by which he grants them an unlimited right of hunting, on condition that the skins of the deer they killed should be used in making them gloves and girdles, and *covers for their books*. In the middle ages books were usually bound by monks. There were also trading binders, called ligatores, and persons whose sole business it was to sell covers. White sheep-skin, pasted on a wooden board, sometimes overlapping the leaves, and fastened with a metal cross, was the common kind of binding. It was deemed the duty of the sacrists, in particular, to bind and clasp the books.

791. Two Irishmen, going into France, were there admired for their incomparable learning, and gave birth to the two first universities in the world, namely, those of Paris, and Pavia.

794, *June* 29. The death of Offa, a powerful English king. He corresponded in flattering terms with Charlemagne, and fixed a *seal* to his charters.

The origin of the *Sacred Comedy*, may be traced to this century, when, it is known, that trade was principally carried on by means of fairs, which lasted several days. Charlemagne established many great marts of this sort in France, as did William I. and his Norman successors in England. The merchants who frequented these fairs, in numerous caravans or companies, employed every art to draw the people together. They were, therefore, accompanied by jugglers, minstrels, and buffoons, who were no less interested in giving their attendance, and exerting all their skill on these occasions. As, at this time, but few large towns existed, no public spectacles or popular amusements were established; and as the sedentary pleasures of domestic life and private society were yet unknown, the fair time was the season for diversion. In proportion as these shows were attended and encouraged, they began to be set off with new decorations and improvements; and the arts of buffoonery being rendered still more attractive, by extending their circle of exhibition, acquired an importance in the eyes of the people. By degrees the clergy observing that the entertainments of dancing, music, and mimicry, exhibited at the protracted annual fairs made the people less religious by promoting idleness and a love of festivity, proscribed these sports and excommunicated the performers. But finding that no regard was paid to their censures, they changed their plan, and determined to take these recreations into their own hands. They turned actors; and instead of profane mummeries presented stories taken from legends or the bible.—The death of St. Catherine, acted by the monks of St. Dennis, rivalled the popularity of the professed players. Music was admitted into the churches, which served as theatres for the representation of these religious farces. The festivals among the French, called the *Feast of Fools*,—*of the Ass*,—and *of Innocents*, at length became greater favourites, and they certainly were more capricious and absurd, than the interludes of the buffoons at the fairs.—*Warton's Hist. of Poetry.*

Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, observes, that in the beginning of the ninth century, no fewer than seven thousand students visited the schools of Armagh, in Ireland, while there were three more rival colleges in other cities, with many private seminaries in the remoter provinces." And Camden conjectures, that the Anglo-Saxons borrowed their letters from the Irish, because they used the same, or nearly the same which the Irish at this day, still make use of, in writing their own language.

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The schools of Ireland, long maintained a high reputation. Camden observes *Brit. de Hibern.* "that the English Saxons anciently flocked to Ireland, as to the mart of sacred learning; and this is frequently mentioned in the lives of eminent men among them." Thus, in the life of Sulgenus, in this century, we read—

"With love of learning and example fir'd,
To Ireland, famed for wisdom, he retir'd."

800, *Dec.* 25. Charles Augustus, or Charlemagne, crowned emperor of the West. It will surprise the reader to know that the great Charlemagne, unquestionably the wisest man of the age in which he lived, *could not write*, and that he was 45 years of age before he began his studies. From this fact some judgment may be formed of the education and learning, or rather the ignorance, of the other princes and nobles of Europe at this period. Even at Rome, formerly the great seat of learning as of empire, the lamp of science was all but extinquished. Some idea may be conceived of the ignorance that prevailed in France and Spain, when the Pope was obliged to make laws against ordaining men priests and bishops who could not read or *sing psalms!* The latter science was then, in fact, almost the only study to which the clergy applied themselves, and the best singer was esteemed the most learned man.

801, *Dec.* 1. It may flatter an Englishman to identify an illustrious *Yorkshire* scholar, as the favourite preceptor of Charlemagne; this was Alcuin, librarian to Egbert archbishop of York. On this day, he presented his illustrious pupil with a magnificent folio bible, bound in velvet, the leaves of vellum, and the writing in double columns, and containing 449 leaves. Prefixed is a richly ornamented frontispiece, in gold and colours. It is enriched with four large paintings exhibiting the state of the art at this early period: there are moreover, thirty-four large initial letters, painted in gold and colours, and containing seals, historical allusions, and emblematical devices, besides some smaller painted capitals.*

804. Charlemagne confirmed the practice of reading the scriptures publicly. "Let the lessons," says he, "be distinctly read in the churches." In his *Admonition to the Presbyters*, he charges the priests to acquaint themseves with the scriptures, to gain right views of the doctrine of the Trinity, to commit the whole of the *psalms* and the *baptismal office* to memory, to be ready to teach others; and to fulfil the duties of their station to the utmost of their power. He also discovered a just discrimination of merit in the ecclesiastics of his kingdom, and a disposition to reward it, as is demonstrated by the following anecdote:—Having received intelligence of the death of a bishop, he inquired how much of his property he had bequeathed to the poor, the answer was two pounds of silver; upon which a young clerk exclaimed, "that is but a small portion for so long a journey." Charlemagne, pleased with the observation, instantly said to him, "Be thou his successor; but never forget that expression."—*Card.*

The abby Velley states, that when Charlemagne issued the instrument by which the Romish liturgy was ordained through France, he confirmed it by *making his mark*. To which Mezeria adds, that below the figure was commonly inserted, "I have signed it with the pomel of my sword, and I promise to maintain it with the other."

804, *May* 19. *Died* at Tours, in France, Flaccus Alcuinus, the preceptor of Charlemagne, and librarian to Egbert, archbishop of York.—He acquired a distinguished name in the literary world. Being sent abroad, he become the favourite of Charlemagne, instructed him in rhetoric, logic, mathematics, and divinity, and was called the Universalist, and secretary to the liberal arts. He contributed greatly to the revival of learning in France; and his fame shines with distinguished lustre in the literary history of this age. His works were published by Frobenius, in 1777, in 4 vols. 4to.

The following poetical catalogue of the authors of the celebrated library of Egbert, is, perhaps, the oldest catalogue in all the regions of literature, certainly the oldest in England, and was written by Alcuinus.

HERE, duly placed on consecrated ground,
The studied works of many an age are found;
The ancient FATHER'S reverend remains;
The ROMAN LAWS, which freed a world from chains,
What e'er of lore passed from immortal *Greece*
To *Latian* lands, and gained a rich encrease.
All that *blest Israel* drank in showers from heaven,
Or Afric sheds soft as the dew of even.
Jerom the father, 'mong a thousand sons,
And *Hiliary*—whose sense profusely runs;
Ambrose, who nobly guides both church and state;
Augustin—good and eminently great;
And holy *Athanasius*—sacred name!
All that proclaims *Orosius'* learned fame.
Whate'er the lofty *Gregory* hath taught,
Or *Leo* pontiff—good without a fault,
With all that shines illustrious in the page;
Or *Basil* eloquent—*Fulgentius* sage;
And *Cassiodorus* with a consul's power,
Yet eager to improve the studious hour;
And *Chrysostom*, whose fame immortal flies,
Whose style, whose sentiment, demand the prize.
All that *Adhelmus* wrote, and all that flows
From *Beda's* fruitful mind in verse and prose.
Lo! *Victorinus*, and *Boetius*, hold
A place for sage philosophy of old.
Here sober *history* tells her ancient tale,
Pompey to charm, and *Pliny* never fail;
The *Stagyrite* unfolds his searching page,
And *Tully* flames, the glory of his age.
Here you may listen to *Sedulian* strains,
And sweet *Juvencus'* lays delight the plains.
Alcuin, Paulinus, Prosperi, sing or show
With *Clemens* and *Arator*, all they know;
What *Fortunatus* and *Lactantius* wrote;
What *Virgil* pours in many a pleasing note;
Statius, and *Lucan* and the polished sage,
Whose *Art of Grammar* guides a barbarous age.
In fine, whate'er the immortal masters taught,
In all their rich variety of thought.
And as the names sound from the roll of fame,
Donatus, Focas, Prician, Probus claim
An honoured place—and *Servius* joins the band,
While also move, with mien formed to command,
Euticius, Pompey, and *Commenian*, wise
In all the lore antiquity supplies.
Here the pleased reader cannot fail to find
Other famed masters of the arts refined,
Whose numerous works penned in a beauteous style,
Delight the student, and all care beguile;
Whose names, a lengthened and illustrious throng,
I wave at present, and conclude my song.

D. M'NICOLL.

* This celebrated Bible was sold by Mr. Evans, of Pall Mall, London, on the 27th of April, 1836, for £1500. It was in a good state of preservation.

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813. Cyphers, digests, or figures in arithmetic invented by the Arabic moors.

813. The second council of Rheims, held under the auspices of Charlemagne, in which it was enjoined, "that the bishops and abbots should have the poor and indigent with them at their tables; there read aloud the scriptures; and take their food with thanksgiving and praise.

814, *January* 28. *Died* the Emperor Charlemagne, after a reign of forty-seven or forty-eight years, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was interred at Aix-la-Chapelle, with all the pomp of imperial magnificence. His body was embalmed, and deposited in a vault, where it was seated on a throne of gold, and clothed in imperial habits, over the sackcloth which he usually wore. By his side hung a sword, of which the hilt and the ornaments of the scabbard were of gold, and a pilgrim's purse, that he used to carry in his journeys to Rome. In his hands he held the *books of the Gospels*, written in letters of gold; his head was ornamented with a chain of gold in the form of a diadem, in which was enclosed a piece of the wood of the true cross; and his face was wound with a winding sheet. His sceptre and buckler, formed entirely of gold, and which had been consecrated by Pope Leo III. were suspended before him, and his sepulchre was closed and sealed, after being filled with various treasures and perfumes. A gilded arcade was erected over the place with the following translation in Latin.

"Beneath this tomb, is placed the body of the orthodox Emperor CHARLES THE GREAT, who valourously extended the kingdom of the Franks, and happily governed it xlvii. years. He died a Septuagenarian, January 28, 814." Pope Otho III. ordered the tomb to be opened, when the body was stripped of its royal ornaments, which had not been in the least injured by the hand of time. The *Book of the Gospels*, written on purple vellum, in characters of gold, found in the sepulchre, continues to be kept at Aix-la-Chapelle. With this volume, the imperial sword and hunting horn were also found. The copy of the Gospels interred with this "illustrious" sovereign of the Franks, appears to have been one of those executed by his order, and corrected according to the Greek and Syriac. In the library of the Church of St. Germain-des-Prez, at Paris, a Latin bible, in 2 vols. folio, is still kept, written on vellum, which bears the date of 814.

820. The writing, and many of the pictures and illuminations in our Saxon manuscripts were executed by the priests. A book of the Gospels, preserved in the Cotton library, is a fine specimen of Saxon calligraphy and decorations. It was written by Eadfrid, bishop of Durham, in the most exquisite manner. Ethelwold, his successor, did the illuminations, the capital letters, the picture of the cross, and the evangelists, with infinite labour and elegance; and Bilfrid, the anchorete, covered the book, thus written and adorned, with gold and silver plates, and precious stones. All this is related by Aldred, the Saxon glossator, at the end of St. John's gospel.

The Jews practised the business of copying, and greatly excelled in fine and regular writing. But they confined their labours chiefly to the Old Testament, and their own religious books. In some of the Hebrew manuscripts, executed by them, the letters are so equal, that they seem to have been printed. Even at present, as Mr. Butler remarks, "those who have not seen the rolls used in the synagogues, can have no conception of the exquisite beauty, correctness, and equality of the writing."

824. Louis the *Meek*, the son and successor of Charlemagne, was, like his father, studious in the scriptures and the patron of biblical scholars. Louis died this year, and, when dying, bequeathed to his son Lothaire, his crown, his sword, and a book of the gospels, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones.—*Noserii Hist. Dugneat.*

850. A supreme judge of the Roman empire could not subscribe his name. It was usual for persons who could not write to make the sign of the cross, in confirmation of a charter. Several of these remain where kings and persons of great eminence affix "*Signum crusis manu pro pira pro ignoratione liberarum.*" From this is derived the phrase of signing instead of subscribing a paper.

858. Nicholas I. was consecrated Pope. Until his time, the Greek and Latin churches were united, but in consequence of his excommunicating Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople, that schism took place between the two churches which endures to the present day.

880. Pope John VIII. first granted to the Sclavonians the privilege of performing divine service in their own tongue.

887. Books, in the present form, were invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus.

890. The bible first translated into the Saxon language by order of Alfred the Great. He undertook the versions of the psalms himself, but did not live to complete it.

853. The following curious instances given by Lupus, abbot of Ferrieris, of the extreme scarcity of classical manuscripts in the middle of the ninth century: he was much devoted to literature; and, from his letters, appears to have been indefatigable in his endeavours to find out such manuscripts, in order to borrow and copy them. In a letter to the Pope, he earnestly requests of him a copy of *Cicero de Oratore* and *Quintilians' Institutes*, for, he adds, though we have some fragments of them, a complete copy is not to be found in France. In two other of his letters, he requests of a brother abbot the loan of several manuscripts, which he assures him shall be copied and returned as soon as possible by a faithful messenger. Another time he sent a special messenger to borrow a manuscript, promising they would take very great care of it, and return it by a safe opportunity, and requesting the person who lent it to him, if he were asked to whom he had lent it, to reply, to some near relations of his own, who had been very urgent to borrow it. Another manuscript, which he seems to have prized much, and a loan of which had been so frequently re-

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quested, that he thought of *banishing* it somewhere that it might not be destroyed or lost, he tells a friend he may prehaps lend him, when he comes to see him, but he will not trust it to the messenger who had been sent for it, though a monk, and trustworthy, because he was travelling on foot. Again, he requests a friend to apply in his own name to an abbot of a monastery, to have a copy made of *Suetonius;* for, he adds, "in this part of the world, the work is no where to be found."

In this century, in the famous monastery of Iona, there seems to have been no other work, even of the fathers, than one of the writings of Chrysostom. Of all the schools or seminaries of the sixth century, none excelled, in the study of the Scripture, the monastery of Iona, or *Icolmkill*, an island of the Hebrides, "once the *luminary* of the Caledonian regions," (as Dr. Johnson calls it) "whence savage clans, and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." Iona continued to be the seat of learning for ages. Columba, the founder of this monastery, was of royal extraction, and born at Gartan, in the county of Tyrconnel, in Ireland, in the year 521. He died on the 9th of June, 597, in the 77th year of his age.

900, *Oct.* 28. *Died* Alfred the Great. "This Mirror of Princes," and darling of the English, was not inferior to Charlemagne, and infinitely his superior in piety and suavity of manners, ascended the throne in 872. Born when his country was involved in the most profound darkness, and deplorable confusion; and when learning was considered rather as a reproach, than an honour, to a prince; he was not taught to know one letter from another till he was above twelve years of age, when a book was put into his hand by a kind of accident, more than by previous design. Judith, his stepmother, was sitting one day, surrounded by her family, with a book of Saxon poetry in her hands. With a happy judgment, she proposed it as a gift to him who would soonest learn to read it. The elder princes thought the reward inadequate to the task, and retired from the field of emulation. But the mind of Alfred, captivated by the prospect of information, and pleased with the beauty of the writing, and the splendour of the illuminations, inquired if she actually intended to give it to the person who would soonest learn it. His mother repeating the promise with a smile of joy at the question, he took the book, found out an instructor, and learned to read it; recited it to her, and received it for his reward. It is said, that he imbibed such a passion for reading, that he never stirred abroad without a book in his bosom. He founded and endowed schools (among others Oxford) and brought teachers of learning from all parts of the world, purchased books, ordered the bible to be translated into the Anglo-Saxon, undertaking the version of the psalms himself, but did not live to complete it, and in short, encouraged education and learning equally by precept and example. No sovereign ever studied the public interest more than Alfred. He semes to have considered his life but as a trust to be used for the benefit of his people; and his plans for their welfare, were intelligent and great. He fought their battles, regulated the administration of justice, compiled a body of laws, corrected the abuses of the realm, extended their commerce, relations, and knowledge, by an embassy to India. To him Englishmen are indebted for the TRIAL BY JURY, for the foundation of the COMMON LAW, for the division of the kingdom into HUNDREDS and TITHINGS; and the sentiments expressed by him in his will, will never be forgotten: "IT IS JUST THAT THE ENGLISH SHOULD FOR EVER REMAIN FREE AS THEIR OWN THOUGHTS." Alfred reigned twenty-nine years, and was buried at Winchester.

After the death of Alfred, England again relapsed into its former, or rather a worse, state of ignorance and barbarism, and so continued the remainder of the century, including clergy as well as laity; then followed an invasion and conquest of the Danes, accompanied, like that of the Saxons, with the destructions of the monasteries, seminaries, and libraries, and a total suspension of the study of every art or science but that of war. It is really painful to reflect, that, in the course of two or three hundred years, we meet with very little worthy of being recorded. Like travellers in the deserts of Arabia, we often see nothing for a long time together, but barren sands; and if we now and then come to a verdant spot, though that spot is extremely beautiful, compared with the dreary prospect around it, yet it partakes of the sterility of the soil by which it is encompassed.

During his reign, and under his influence and encouragement, there flourished several learned men, who assisted him in his noble undertakings, and deserve to be mentioned with honour. He is said to have founded the university of Oxford at the request of St. Neot, who, together with Grimbald, was appointed professor of divinity. Grimbald had been invited from abroad, in consequence of his great reputation for literature; and is spoken of by all writers as a person of very illustrious character and merit.

In Alfred we may behold what amazing effects may be produced, by the genius and abilites of one man. Such was the influence he had upon the nation, that, in a few years, it was transformed into quite another people. The English, from being cowardly, poor, despicable, and ignorant, became brave, rich, respectable, and comparatively speaking, knowing and polite; but they were governed by a prince who was almost a prodigy in every respect; and we must travel through several centuries, before we shall find a character on which we can expatiate with equal pleasure, and which does so much honour to human nature.

940, Oct. 17. *Died* Athelston, the grandchild of Alfred, and the first King of the English. He was a prince of uncommon learning for the age in which he lived, *bountiful, wise, and affable*, was distinguished by the titles of "conqueror" and "faithful," and left behind him a name of great renown, respected and beloved both at home and

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abroad. During his reign a law was passed, which enacted, "that if any man made such proficiency in learning as to obtain priests orders, he should enjoy all the honours of a thane or nobleman. His bailiffs were ordered, under severe penalties, to support a *pauper* of English extraction, on every two of his farms. There is a catalogue of his books extant. It is in Saxon characters, in the Cottonian library.

There was also a regulation made, during this reign, that shews an enlargement of mind much above the times, and which even more civilized ages have not been able to reach: it was that a merchant, who had effected three voyages to the Streights, on his own account, should be put upon the footing with a thane. We are confidently told, by several modern writers, that he ordered the bible to be translated out of the Hebrew into the Saxon language, for the benefit of his subjects, and which, if sufficiently authenticated, would appear of peculiar importance in a survey of literature. Athelstan is, on all hands, confessed to have been a very illustrious and accomplished prince, and who is justly ranked among the lawgivers of England. His eloquence is likewise highly extolled by historians, who have been pleased to assert that he was equal in this respect to the Roman orators. Athelston reigned from 925 to 940, and was buried at Gloucester.

953. Germadius, a Spanish bishop, by his will, bequeathed about sixteen volumes of books to certain religious houses, with the express condition, that no abbot should be permitted to transfer them to any other place, but that they shall be kept for the monks of the monasteries specified in the will, who should accommodate each other as much as possible in the use of them. The will is subscribed by the king and queen, as well as by the bishops and other persons of rank.

The tenth century, which presents one of the darkest periods of the Christian era, was an age of the profoundest ignorance, and of the most degrading superstition. Some who filled the highest situations in the church, could not so much as read; while others, who pretended to be better scholars, and attempted to perform the public offices, committed the most egregious blunders. In Spain, books were so scarce, that one, and the same copy of the Bible, St. Jerome's Epistles, and some volumes of ecclesiastical offices, and martyrologies, served several monasteries.

966. In England, the art of writing in gold seems to have been but imperfectly understood. The only remarkable specimen that occurs of it is the charter of King Edgar to the new minster at Winchester, in this year. This volume is written throughout in gold.

This taste for gold and purple manuscripts seems only to have reached England at the close of the seventh century, when Wilfred, archbishop of York, enriched his church with a copy of the gospels thus adorned. Many MSS. was executed at Winchester.

980. Ervene, one of the teachers of Wolston, and bishop of Worcester, was famous for calligraphy and skill in colours. To invite his pupils to read, he made use of a psalter, and a sacramentary, whose capital letters he had richly illuminated with gold.

999. Silvester II. before he became pope, which was in this year, had been indefatigable in acquiring and communicating learning, and these qualities distinguished him during his whole life. In order to obtain a knowledge of the sciences and manuscripts, he visited Spain, and caused Italy, and the countries beyond the Alps, to be diligently explored for books and manuscripts.

1020. *Died* the celebrated poet Ferdosi. He is called the Homer of Persia, and flourished at this time, at the court of Mahmoud, in the city of Gazna His principal work was a noble and elegant epic poem, on the history of Persia, which occupied him thirty years, but for which his only reward was as many small pieces of money as the work contained couplets. He wrote, in retaliation, an animated invective against the Sultan, and leaving Gazna in the night, fled to Bagdad, where the Caliph protected him till his death. It is said, that Mahmoud was persuaded by envious rivals to diminish the reward he had promised him; but sensible too late of his error, he tried to retrieve his fame, by sending an immense sum to the poet; but the rich present reached the gates of Bagdad, as the body of Ferdosi was being carried to its last mansion; and it was rejected by his virtuous daughter, who scorned to accept that wealth which had been once denied to the merit of her illustrious father

1050. The most ancient manuscript in cotton paper, with a date, is in the royal library at Paris, No. 2,889; another in the emperor's library, at Vienna, that bears the date of 1095; but as the manuscripts without a date are incomparably more numerous than those which are dated, Father Montfaucon, who on these subjects, is great authority, on account of his diligence and the extent of his researches, by comparing the writing, discovered some of the tenth century.

In the sixth volume of the royal academy of inscriptions and belle-lettres, there is a dissertation of Montfaucon, which proves, that *charta bombycine*, or cotton paper, was discovered in the empire of the east towards the end of the ninth or early in the tenth century. There are several Greek manuscripts, both in parchment, on vellum, and cotton paper, that bear the date of the year they were written in, but the greater part are without date. From the dated manuscripts, a surer judgment may be formed by comparing the writings of that age with those that are not dated.

1066, *Oct.* 14. The accession of William Duke of Normandy to the throne of England, (on this day) contributed greatly to the revival of literature and science in this country, being himself a well-educated prince, and a munificent patron of learning. His influence had excited extraordinary ardour for literary pursuits among the Norman clergy, and afterwards had the same effect amongst the English; besides which, many of the most

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learned men on the continent followed him to England. The circle of the sciences was much enlarged beyond any former age. It was in this reign that we find the distinction drawn, betwixt physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries. The best cotemporary writers agree, that learning was in a more flourishing state in England and Normandy in the reign of Henry I. (1100 to 1135) than it was in Italy.

The following is a translation of an old charter, originally written in the Saxon language, and granted by William I. to the inhabitants of London:—"WILLIAM, king, greets William, bishop, and Godfrey portgrave *(the same in office as lord mayor)* and all the borough of London, French and English, friendly. And I now make known to you, that you are worthy to enjoy all those laws and privileges which you did before the decease of King Edward. And it is my will that every child be his father's heir after his father's decease. And I will not suffer any man to do you wrong. God you keep."

1070. An instance of the high estimation in which books were held at this time, is to be seen in the front of the manuscript gospels belonging to the public library, of the university of Cambridge, written in an old hand in Latin and Anglo-Saxonic, given to the university by the learned Theodore Beza. This book was presented by Leofric, bishop of the church of St. Peter's at Exeter, for the use of his successors. This Leofric was chancellor of England, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and died in 1072.

Theodore Beza was a celebrated reformer, and a man of very extensive and critical learning. He was born at Vezlay, in Burgundy, in 1519, and died at Geneva, in 1605. The above manuscript is called from him *Codex Bezæ*, but sometimes, *Codex Cantabrigienis*.

Theodore Beza dedicated his *Aristotle on Animals* to pope Sixtus IV. and received from his holiness the cost of the binding.

1070. Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, by his Constitutions, ordered his librarian to deliver a book to each of the religious, at the beginning of Lent: a whole year was allowed for the perusal of the book; and at the returning Lent, those monks who had neglected to read the books they had respectively received, were commanded to prostrate themselves before the abbot, and to supplicate his indulgence. Lanfranc died May 28, 1089, and was buried at Canterbury.

In this century, Robert, abbot of Jumiege, and successively bishop of London, and archbishop of Canterbury, presented to his monastery, during the time he held the bishopric of London, a book called a *Sacramentary*, containing all the prayers and ceremonies practised at the celebration of the sacraments. At the close of the book, the following anathema was denounced against any one who should steal the book, or any of the ornaments of the monastery:—"If any one take away this book from this place by force, or fraud, or any other way, let him suffer the loss of his soul for what he has done; let him be blotted out of the book of life, and not be written among the just; and let *him* be condemned to the severest excommunication, who shall take away any of the vestments which I have given to this place, or the other ornaments, the silver candlesticks, or the gold from the table. AMEN."—*Mabillon.*

In the above monastery, prayers were appointed to be offered on the 6th of March, for those "who had made and given books on the first day of Lent," the day on which books were distributed to the monks according to rule.

1080. Herman, one of the Norman bishops of Salisbury, condescended to write, bind, and illuminate books, for the use of the church.

1072. In the library of the monastery of Mount Cassino, is a manuscript, containing the lessons for the vigils, to which the following note is prefixed: "I, brother *John* of *Marsicana*, long since arch-priest of the church, but now the meanest servant of that holy place, did cause to be composed, at my own proper charge, for the salvation of me and mine; and devoutly offered it to the most holy Father Benedict, on his holy altar; on the day when I took his habit upon me. Farther praying, that if any man shall, on any pretence whatsoever, presume to take it from this holy place, he may have his eternal mansion with those to whom Christ at the last judgment shall say: Depart from me into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. But whosoever you are that read these lines, fail not also to read the distich underneath:"

"Blest Saviour! in thy book of life divine,
May Leo's* favoured name illustrious shine."

Father Montfaucon, in his *Diarium Italicum*, or travels through Italy, notices several works written or transcribed in this century, and deposited in the different libraries, some of which have curious inscriptions. In the Duke of Modena's library, is a *psalter* most elegantly written, on the front of which is inserted in Greek:—"This book is deposited in the holy monastery, for the remission of the sins of the monk Theodosius Xylata. Let him who reads it through the Lord, praise him, and pray for his soul."

1080. It was a fixed rule in religious houses that all their inmates should devote a portion of the day to labour. Such as were unable to work at employments requiring toil and strength, or particular skill, discharged their duty by copying manuscripts, and as it was another rule, that every vacancy should be filled up, as soon as ever it took place, there was always a considerable number of copyists. In every great abbey, an apartment, called the *scriptorium*, was expressly fitted up, as a writing-room. That of St. Alban's† abbey was built about this time, by a noble Norman, who ordered many volumes to be written there, and who conferred upon the abbey two parts of the tithes of Hatfield, and certain tithes in Redburn, and appointed a daily provision

* The name of the transcriber.

† St. Alban was the first person who suffered Martyrdom for Christianity in England, he was beheaded at Verulam, in Hertfordshire, June 23, 303, since called St. Albans, from the Abbey founded in memory of that Martyr, 794, by Offa, King of the Mercians.

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of meat for the writers, the exemplars were furnished by Archbishop Lanfranc. Estates and legacies were often bequeathed for the support of the scriptorium, and tithes appropriated for the express purpose of copying books. The transcription of the service books for the choir, was intrusted to boys and novices; but the missals and bibles were ordered to be written by monks of mature age and discretion. Persons qualified by experience, and superior learning, were appointed to revise every manuscript that came from the scriptorium. The copying of books, was executed in other places besides monasteries; sometimes by individuals, from their attachment to literature; but generally by persons who made it their professed employment. Where there were no fixed revenues for defraying the expenses of procuring books for the library, the abbot, with the consent of the chapter, commonly imposed an annual tax, on every member of the community for that purpose. The monks of some monasteries were bitterly reproached for the extravagant sums they expended on their libraries.

To the care and curiosity of the religious houses, it is principally owing, that the old chronicles of our country were preserved till the invention of printing. Besides the monks who were employed in the monasteries, in copying manuscripts; there were others, who were engaged in illuminating and binding them when written. Gold and azure were the favourite colours of the illuminators. In binding their books, some were adorned with gold, silver, ivory, precious stones, or coloured velvet; but for common binding, they frequently used rough white sheep-skin, with or without immense bosses of brass, pasted upon a wooden board, carved in scroll and similar work.

The monks, in these convential writing rooms, were enjoined to pursue their occupation in silence, and cautiously to avoid mistakes in grammar, spelling, or pointing; and, in certain instances, authors prefixed to their works, a solemn adjuration to the transcribers, to copy them correctly; the following ancient one, by Irenæus, has been preserved: "I adjure thee, who shalt transcribe this book, by our Lord Jesus Christ, and by his glorious coming to judge the quick and the dead, that thou compare what thou transcribest, and correct it carefully, according to the copy from which thou transcribest; and that thou also annex a copy of this adjuration to what thou hast written."—*Eusebius's Eccles. Hist.*

The monastic writers, or copiers of manuscripts, have been thought by some, to be the last relics of the Jewish scribes, or the Roman *librarii.—Dibdin.*

Turner, in his *History of England*, gives the following account of Osmund, who came over with the Conqueror, and who had been created Earl of Dorset, and borne the highest offices in the state, having embraced a religious life, and been chosen bishop of Sherborn, or Salisbury, collected a noble library; and not only received with great liberality, every ecclesiastic that was distinguished for learning, and persuaded them to reside with him, but copied and bound books with his own hand.

1085, *May* 24. *Died* Pope Gregory VII. This pope from a bigotted zeal, or a principle of policy, endeavoured to destroy the works of all the most eminent heathen authors; and, among many others that perished by his means, he is said to have burned above one hundred copies of *Livy's History*, all the decads of which were entire before his time.

The *Dictates of Hildebrand*, sufficiently demonstrate the fierce impetuosity and boundless ambition of his character. One of these *Dictates* affirm, "that no book is to be deemed canonical without his authority."

Inflamed with the blindest zeal against every thing Pagan, this pope ordered that the library of the Palatine Apollo, a treasury of literature formed by successive emperors, should be committed to the flames! He issued this order under the notion of confining the attention of the clergy to the holy scriptures! From that time all ancient learning which was not sanctioned by the authority of the church, has been emphatically distinguished as *profane*—in opposition to *sacred*. This Pope also is said to have burnt the works of Varro, the learned Roman, that St. Austin should escape from the charge of plagiarism, being deeply indebted to Varro for much of his great work *the City of God*. The works of the ancients were frequently destroyed at the instigation of the monks. They appear sometimes to have mutilated them, for passages have not come down to us which once evidently existed.

"Science now dreads on books no holy war;
Thus multiply'd, and thus dispers'd so far,
She smiles exulting, doom'd no more to dwell
'Midst moths and cobwebs, in a friar's cell:
To see her Livy, and most favour'd sons.
The prey of worms and popes, of Goths and Huns;
To mourn, half-eaten Tacitus, thy fate,
The dread of lawless sway, and craft of state,
Her bold *machine* redeem's the patriot's fame
From royal malice, and the bigot's flame;
To bounded thrones displays the legal plan,
And vindicates the dignity of man.
Tyrants and time, in her, lose half their pow'r,—
And Reason shall subsist, tho' both devour.
Her sov'reign empire, Britons, O! maintain
While demons yell, and monks blaspheme in vain.
Her's is the regimen of civil good;
And her's, religion, truly understood."

Until this century, musical notes were expressed only by letters of the alphabet, and till the fourteenth century they were expressed by large lozenge-shaped black dots or points placed on different lines, one above another, and these first-named *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, to which *si* was afterwards added; and they were all expressed without any distinction as to length of time, and without any such thing as breves, semibreves, minims, crotchets, or quavers. The old psalters, in many cathedral churches, are found thus written. In the library at Worcester, there is a copy of St. Matthew's gospel, set to music throughout, with these sorts of notes. Reeds were commonly used for writing the text and initials, and quills for the smaller writing.

From the origin of monasteries, till the close of the tenth century, there were no schools in Europe, except those belonging to monasteries, or episcopal churches. At the beginning of the eleventh cen-

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tury, they were opened in most of the cities of Italy and France, by qualified persons among both the laity and clergy. But though their general introduction and establishment, must be assigned to this period, yet it is certain that Charlemagne founded several in his dominions; and long before his reign, St. Augustine was an usher in a school. His business was to preside over the dress, morals, gait, &c. of his pupils, and sit with them in a kind of anti-school, separated from the principal school by a curtain. Here they said their lessons to the usher, before they went to the master; when the curtain was drawn back. In the middle ages, there were distinct schools for clerks, for laymen, and for girls; and two hundred children at a time are represented as learning their letters. Itinerant schoolmasters were also common. The whole of the education, however, even of those of the highest ranks, seldom went beyond reading and writing, and the more simple rules of arithmetic. —It is generally the fate of discoveries that are made prematurely, and under unfavourable circumstances, either to be strangled in their birth, or to struggle through a very short and useless existence. Had the art of printing been invented during the deepest ignorance and gloom of the dark ages, its value and importance would not have been appreciated, and it might gradually have sunk into neglect and total oblivion. Books were indeed, excessively rare, and dear; but very few sought for them, for few had the curiosity or ability to read, and fewer, the money to purchase them. After the tenth century, literature began to revive; paper from linen rags was invented; and a tendency to commerce appeared. This caused a gradual accumulation of capital, and rendered necessary some attention to learning.

1086. The peaceable state of William's affairs gave him leisure to finish an undertaking which proves his great and extensive genius, and does honour to his memory. It was a general survey of all England; their extent in each district, their proprietors, tenures, value, the quantity of meadow, pasture, wood, and arable land, and of all denominations who lived upon them. This valuable piece of antiquity, was called *Doomsday Book*.

The name of *Dom Boc*, or *Doomsday Book*, has most commonly been derived from the Saxon *Dom-doom*, or judgment, alluding by metaphor, to those books, out of which the world shall be judged at the last day. But although its wonderful minuteness in the survey of British property might have made this the original of its title, yet its Latin names do not support it, since they signify only the Winchester Rolls, the Writings of the King's Treasury, the King's Book, the Judicial Book, the Assessment of England, &c. The design of the work was to serve as a register of the possessions of every English freeman, although it is still doubted whether it were done to record the names and divisions of England, in imitation of the Winchester Roll of Alfred; to ascertain what quantity of military service was owed by King William's chief tenants; to affix the homage due to the sovereign; or to record by what tenure the various estates of Britain were held. The survey was, however, undertaken by the advice and consent of a great council of the kingdom, which met immediately after the false rumour of the Danes' intended attack upon England, in the year 1085, as it is stated in the Saxon chronicle, and it did not occupy long in the execution, since all the historians who speak of it vary but from the year 1083 until 1087. There is a memorandum at the end of the second volume, stating that it was finished in 1086. The manner of performing this survey was expeditious;—certain commissioners, called the King's Justiciaries, were appointed to travel throughout England, and to register upon the oaths of the sheriffs, the lords of each manor, the priests of every church, the stewards of every hundred, the bailiffs and six villeins,* or husbandmen of every village, the names of the various places, the holders of them in the time of King Edward the Confessor, forty years previous; the names of the possessors, the quantity of land, the nature of the tenants, and the several kinds of property contained in them. All the estates were to be then triply rated; namely, as they stood in the reign of the Confessor; as they were first bestowed by King William I. and as they were at the time of the survey.

The manuscript itself, consists of two volumes, a greater and a less. The first of these is a large folio, containing the description of thirty-one counties, upon 382 double pages of vellum, numbered on one side only, and written in a small but plain character, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters, and principal passages, are touched with red ink, and others have red lines run through them, as if they were intended to be obliterated. The smaller volume is of a 4to size, and is written upon 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a very large and fair character; it contains three counties, and a part of two others. A perfect idea of the appearance of the *Doomsday Book* may be had on reference to the facsimilies engraved for the *Reports of the Commissioners of the Public Records*, whence the foregoing account has been abstracted; to *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*; to *the History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, by John Nichols, to *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, by the Rev. Threadway Nash, D. D., and to *The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, by the Rev. Owen Manning, and William Bray.†

There are, however, other manuscripts known by the name of *Doomsday;* as a third survey was also made by the Conqueror, and a

* Villeins were those, who were sold with the land, but could not be removed, like the slaves., who could be sold from one person to another.

† The Doomsday Book, was, until 1695, kept under three locks, the keys of which were in the custody of the treasurer and the two chamberlains of the Exchequer; but it is now deposited in the Chapter-house, at Westminster, where the fee for consulting it is 6*s*. 8*d*. and for transcripts from it, 4*d*. per line. For an account of the printing of the Doomsday Book, see 1767 *post*.

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fourth is preserved in the Exchequer, which, although it be an abridgement of the former, consists of a very large volume.

There is preserved in the archives of Exeter cathedral, another *Doomsday Book*, usually called from that circumstance, the *Exon Doomsday;* which consists of five counties in the western parts of the kingdom, copied from King William's survey. Its size is a small folio, having 532 double pages of vellum.

Other manuscripts called *Doomsday*, or those of a similar nature, are the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, a register of the property of the monastery of Ely, preserved in the Cottonian library. The *Winton Doomsday*, a survey made in the reign of Henry I. to ascertain the demesnes of Edward the Confessor, in Winchester. The *Boldon Book*, an inquisition into the rents and tenures due in the bishopric of Durham, the name of which was derived from the village of Boldon, near Sunderland, by whose inhabitants its contents were furnished.

1091. The celebrated abbey of Croyland destroyed by fire: the library contained 700 volumes.

When Joffred, abbot of Croyland, resolved to rebuild the church of his monastery in a most magnificent manner in the next century, he obtained a bull, *dispensing with the third part of all penances for sin, to those who contributed any thing towards the building of the church*, and sent monks into every country to publish the conditions. "By this means," says the historian, "the *wonderful benefits* granted to all the contributors towards the building, were published to the very ends of the earth, and great heaps of treasure, and masses of yellow gold, flowed in from all countries, upon the venerable Abbot Joffred, and encouraged him to lay the foundation of his church." Nor was this all; for, upon the day of performing that ceremony, an immense concourse of earls, barons, knights, &c., with their ladies and families, attended, each of whom laid a stone and deposited upon it a sum of money, a grant of lands, tithes, or patronages, or a promise of materials and labour in erecting the church; and it is said that more was that day raised in money and grants, than was sufficient to complete the extended building, in the most costly style.

Such were the extraordinary means by which the clergy of those days overcame the minds, and taxed the purses of the credulous laymen. But as there is no earthly good without some alloy, so neither is there any evil without some concomitant good. The very avarice of the clergy, and their disposition to munificence and splendour in their monasteries and churches, were the great means of promoting the cultivation of architecture, weaving, embroidery, painting, working in metals, and all the other fine arts. And it is curious to reflect, that the superstition of the people, was the direct means of diffusing a taste for sculpture. The sway which the churchmen also possessed over the minds of the rich, operated towards the foundation of many seminaries of learning, and the collection of many valuable libraries.

1096. The first army of the Crusaders marched from Europe, for the recovery of Jerusalem.

"What judgment," inquires Mr. Berrington, in his *Literary History of the Middle Ages*, "shall we form of the *Crusaders*, which were more extravagant in their origin, more contagious in their progress, more destructive in their consequenses, than all the follies which had hitherto infuriated or depressed the human mind, and which towards the close of this century, took forcible possession of the western world. The scheme originated in the cultivated mind of Gerbert, in the first year of his pontificate; was nourished by Gregory VII.; and carried into execution by the activity of Urban II. and the eloquence of Peter the Hermit. Jerusalem was taken in 1098." Ignorance and barbarism marked the progress of the Crusaders, and literature in every form was the object of indifference. Schools and convents felt the general contagion; and if a few employed the remonstrances of wisdom, they were unheeded, or despised.

Cassiodorus, to use the words of Gibbon, "after passing thirty years in the honours of the world, was blessed with an equal term of repose in the devout and studious solitude of Squillace." To this place, (the monastery of Mount Cassino, in Calabria) he carried his own extensive library, which he greatly enlarged by manuscripts bought at a considerable expense in various parts of Italy. His fondness for literature spread among the monks; he encouraged them to copy manuscripts; and even wrote a treatise, giving minute directions, for copying with correctness and facility. What he did there seems to have been imitated in the other monasteries of that part of Italy; for fifty religious houses there are mentioned, which afterwards principally supplied the libraries of Rome, Venice, Florence, and Milan, with manuscripts.

1101. *Died*, Bruno, the celebrated founder of the Carthusian monks, and one of the active promoters of knowledge, by the attention which he paid to the multiplication of books by transcription. He was born at Cologne, about the year 1030, and was descended from an ancient and honourable family. Such was his reputation, that he was considered the ornament of the age in which he lived, and the model of good men. After the legal deposition of Manases, archbishop of Cologne, for simony, Bruno was offered the vacant archbishopric, but preferred a state of solitude. He, with six companions, withdrew into the desert of Chartreuse,* in the diocese of Grenoble, and selecting a barren plain, in a narrow valley, between two cliffs, near a rapid torrent; surrounded with high craggy rocks, almost all the year covered with snow; there, he and his companions built an oratory, and very small cells, at a little distance from each other, similar to the ancient Lauras of Palestine. Such was the original of the order of Carthusians, which took its name from this desert.

* The name *Chartreuse* is given to all other convents of this order, which by some has been corruptly called *Charter House*, the term now constantly applied to their ancient residence in London.

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The Carthusians practised uncommon austerities; but their chief employment was that of copying books, by which they endeavoured to earn their subsistence, that they might not be burthensome to others. This order, notwithstanding its excessive austerities, was at one period so extensive, that it possessed one hundred and seventy-two convents, and five nunneries; the nunneries were all situate in the Catholic Netherlands. By the rules of the Carthusians, the sacrist was ordered at a certain hour of the day, "to deliver out to the monks, inks, parchment, pens, chalk, and books, to read or transcribe."

1102. The general manners of the age, and the too frequently depraved habits of the monks and priests, proved greatly injurious both to the cause of religion and literature, at this period. The crusades, were every where preached, pilgrimages were undertaken; ceremonies were multiplied; and appeals were made to the decisions of councils, in preference to the scriptures. The canons of synods and provincials, exhibited the lamentable state of monkish and clerical morality. Of these canons, some of which refer to crimes, "obstinately and profligately" practised, of a nature unfit to meet the public eye, the following are selected from Anselm's canons, passed at Westminster, in this year.

Can. 9. "That priests go not to drinking bouts, nor drink to pegs."*

Can. 27. "That none exercise that wicked trade, which has hitherto been practised in *England*, of selling men like beasts."

1102. Roger, King of Sicily, says, in a diploma written in 1115, and quoted by Rocchus Pyrrhus, that he had renewed on parchment a charter that had been written on cotton paper, "*in charta cuttunea*," in the year 1102, and another in 1112.

1109. *Died* Ingulph, the abbot of Croyland, an Englishman, and who is chiefly celebrated for his *History of the Abbey of Croyland*, in which the reader is interested by the simple and ingenius air of his narrative. From this history, it does not appear, that any distinct period was allotted to study, by the monks of the abbey; but an account is given of a present of forty large original volumes, of divers doctors, to the common library, and of more than a hundred smaller copies of books, on various subjects. Sometimes, also, the names are mentioned of men, said to have been "deeply versed in every branch of literature." As the transcripts of books multiplied, the permission to inspect them, was more liberally conceded than formerly. The historian gives a specimen of their rule on this point: "We forbade," says he, "under the penalty of excommunication, the lending of our books, as well the smaller without pictures, as the larger with pictures, to distant schools, without the abbot's leave, and his certain knowledge within what time they would be restored. As to the smaller books, adapted to the boys, and the relations of the monks, &c. we forbade to be lent more than one day without leave of the prior."

1109, *April* 21. *Died* Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, in the 76th year of his age. In 1060, he commenced monk, at the age of twenty-seven, at Bea, in Normandy, under Lanfranc. His progress in religious knowledge was great; but mildness and charity seem to have predominated in all his views of piety. Lanfranc dying in 1089, William II. usurped the revenues of the see of Canterbury, and treated the monks of the place in a most barbarous manner. On the death of his royal persecutor, (August 5, 1100) he was invited to England by Henry I. and although he became the strenuous defender of the papal authority, he seems to have been influenced more by the popular prejudices of his day, than by a spirit of ambition, which certainly formed no part of his character. Besides the canon which he framed at Westminster, *forbiding men to be sold as cattle*, which had till then been practised, another instance of his humane and pious disposition, is given, which is, that one day as he was riding to the manor of Herse, a hare, pursued by the hounds, ran under his horse for refuge; he stopped, and turning to the hunters, said, "This hare reminds me of a sinner upon the point of departing this life, surrounded with devils, waiting for their prey. The hare starting off, he forbade her to be pursued, and was obeyed. The works of Anselm are partly scholastic, partly devotional, and demonstrate him to have been a man of genius, as well as piety.—*Butler's History of the Church of Christ.*

1110. It has been strongly contended by many writers, that Cambridge had no existence as a school of learning, until this year, in the reign of Henry II. Others, have contended, that it was founded either by Sigebert, or Alfred; and some even go back to the fabulous ages. The fact, however, like other ancient facts, is not so clear

* Such great drinkers were the Danes, who were in England in the time of Edgar, and so much did their bad examples prevail with the English, that he, by the advice of Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, put down many ale-houses, suffering only one to be in a village, or small town: and he also further ordained, that pins or nails should be fastened into the drinking-cups, or horns, at stated distances, and whosoever should drink beyond those marks at one draught, should be obnoxious to a severe punishment.—Strutt, in Brand's *Observations on Popular Antiquities.*

Our ancestors were formerly famous for compotation; their liquor was ale, and one method of amusing themselves in this way was with the peg-tankard. I had lately one of them in my hand. It had on the inside a row of eight pins, one above another, from top to bottom. It held two quarts, and was a noble piece of plate, so that there was a gill of ale, half a pint Winchester measure, between each peg. The law was, that every person that drank was to empty the space between pin and pin, so that the pins were so many measures to make the company all drink alike, and to swallow the same quantity of liquor. This was a pretty sure method of making all the company drunk, especially if it be considered that the rule was, that whoever drank short of his pin, or beyond it, was obliged to drink again, and even as deep as to the next pin. And it was for this reason, that in Archbishop Anselm's canons, made in the council of London, A. D. 1102, priests are enjoined not to go to drinking bouts, nor drink to pegs.

William of Malmesbury, speaking of Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, says, "So extremely anxious was he to preserve peace even in trivial matters, that, as his countrymen used to assemble in taverns, and when a little elevated, quarrel as to the proportions of their liquor, he ordered gold or silver pegs to be fastened in the pots, that whilst every man knew his just measure, shame would compel each, neither to take more himself, nor oblige others to drink beyond their proportional share.—Sharpe's *History of the Kings of England.*

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as to be wholly free from dispute. But without entering into these controversies, it may be observed that, from small beginnings, Cambridge is become, in the course of time, exceedingly illustrious, and, in rank, the second university in the world. Inferior to Oxford in magnitude, or the number of its colleges, professors, and students, it is, notwithstanding, capable of boasting many noble edifices and foundations. But, though Cambridge must yield the palm, in these respects, to her sister, we suppose she will be unwilling to do it in the valuable attainments of science and literature. She as well as Oxford, hath produced a number of eminent men; not, indeed, as members of a single seminary, but as the ornaments of their country, and the glory of human nature. It has often been said, that Oxford has excelled in the knowledge of the classics, belles-lettres, and the languages; while Cambridge hath made superior progress in philosophy, mathematics, and the severer studies. It is, however, to be sincerely hoped, that prosperity may reign over both; and not only them, but also every other institution, that hath for its aim, the promotion of religion and literature, and that their only contention will be, who shall form the greatest number of characters, that will be an honour to their native land.

1110, *April* 19, *Died*, St. Robert, abbot of Molesme, founder of the Cistercians. Among the founders, was an Englishman of the name of Stephen Harding, of an honourable and wealthy family. He received his education in the monastery of Sherborn, in Dorchester, and he there laid a very solid foundation of literature, and sincere piety. He travelled into Scotland, and from thence to Paris, and Rome. In 1098, he, with twenty companions, retired to *Citeaux*, a marshy wilderness, five leagues from Dijon, where they founded the Cistercian order. In 1109, he was chosen the third abbot of Citeaux, and with the assistance of his monks, wrote during the same year, a very correct copy of the Latin Bible, for the use of the monastery. The Cistercian monks allotted several hours in the day to manual labour, *copying books* or sacred studies. This most valuable manuscript copy of the Bible is preserved at Citeaux, in four volumes in folio, written on vellum. He *Died March* 28, 1134.

1110. The *first Mystery*, or Sacred Drama, that was ever attempted in England, at least with which we are acquainted, was exhibited under the direction of Geoffrey, a learned Norman, who had been invited from the university of Paris, to superintend the direction of the school of the priory of Dunstable, where he composed the play of *St. Catharine*, which was acted by his scholars, during this year. Matthew Paris, who first records this anecdote, says, that Geoffrey borrowed copes from the sacrist of the neighbouring abbey of St. Alban's, to dress his characters. He was afterwards elected abbot of that opulent monastery.—*Warton.*

The composers of the Mysteries did not think, that the plain and probable events of the Holy Scriptures, sufficiently marvellous for an audience who wanted only to be surprised. They frequently selected their materials from books which had more the air of romance, particularly the legends, and pseudo gospels. They also introduced into them the most ludicrous and licentious conversations, and actions.

1112. About this year, the empress Irene, consort of Alexis Commenes, says, in her rule drawn up for the nuns in a convent she had founded at Constantinople, that she leaves them three copies of the rule, two on parchment, and one on cotton.

1116. So rare and expensive were transcripts of the Sacred Writings, that when any person made a present of a copy to a church or monastery, it was deemed a donative of such value, that he offered it on the altar *pro remedio animæ suæ*, in order to obtain the forgiveness of his sins. In the collegiate church of Dreux, in France, a Latin bible, fairly written in two vols. folio, is preserved, at the close of which is a Latin deed of gift. The following is a translation:

"Let all the sons of the church, whether present or future, know that Thomas, Seneschall of St. Gervase, hath of his own free will, given this LIBRARY* to God and the holy protomartyr Stephen, for the remission of his own sins, and those of his wife Ermilina, of his son Herbert, and of his daughters Margaret and Fredeburga; the canons of the said church of the protomartyr, have, therefore, conceded to them the benefits and prayers of the said church, for ever. Offered by the hand of Thomas himself, and by the hand of his wife, on the altar of the protomartyr Stephen, on the day of the Nativity of our Lord, in the year of the Incarnation, one thousand one hundred and sixteen, in the reign of the most pious and sincere worshipper of God, King Louis the sixth, son of King Philip the first."—*Le Long.*

1120. Martin Hugh, a monk, being appointed by the convent of St. Edmund's Bury, to write and illuminate a grand copy of the bible for their library, could procure no parchment for that purpose in England.

Most of the ancient manuscripts now extant are written on parchment. From their appearance, the parchment has evidently been polished; according to ancient authors, by the pumice stone.

They used three kinds,—that of the natural colour; the yellow, bicolor membryna of Persius, which seems to have been so called because one side of the leaf was white, the other yellow; and the purple; the parchment being tinged with that colour, when silver or gold letters were to be used. Vellum, a finer kind of parchment, made from the skins of very young calves, was also prepared and used by the ancients, and in the dark and middle ages, for writing upon. The side of the parchment, which was written upon, was called *Pagina*, or page, from *pango*, to write, or compose; and as only one side of the parchment was, in general, written upon, the written side was termed the *Recto*, and the blank side *Verso*. The blank side of manuscripts, written on single paper, was sometimes used for rough drafts, or

* The term *Bibliotheca*, or library, was frequently applied to the Bible.—*Townley.*

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given to children for copy-books—hence the Latin term, *adversaria*, a note book, loose papers.

The writers of the *Codices Rescripti*, or as they were sometimes called *Codices Palimpsesti*, employed various methods to obliterate the ancient writings; sometimes they pared off the surface of the parchment or vellum manuscripts; sometimes they boiled them in water; at other times discharged the ink by some chemical process, particularly by the use of quick lime; and sometimes only partially defaced the writing with a sponge; or where it was already faded through age, pursued their transcription without further erasure. These processes, so destructive to literature, were commenced at a very early period, for in the canons of the council of truth, held in the seventh century, we find one made expressly against this, and similar practices. "They that tear, or cut the books of the *Old* or *New Testament*, or of the holy doctors, or sell them to the *depravers of books*, or apothecaries, or any one who will make away with them, unless they be worn out and useless, is excommunicated for a year;—they that buy them, except to keep, or sell again for the benefit of themselves or others, or *corrupt them*, let them be excommunicated!"

By this barbarous operation, religion and science were equally outraged, and the very words of God obliterated, to make way for such writings, as have yielded but little to the instruction or amelioration of posterity. Nor was the practice confined to the obliteration of the sacred records only; many classical works of high reputation were also sacrificed to gain or superstition. Thus, in the place probably, of some of the finest writers of antiquity, philosophers, poets, historians, and grammarians, we have missals, confessionals, monkish rhymes, and execrable and puerile legends. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the erasure of writing became so common in Germany, that fearing the use of *erased* parchment in public instruments might prove injurious to the public, efficacious measures were adopted to prevent this disorder. Accordingly the patents, by which the emperors elevated persons to the dignity of a count, with power to promote imperial notaries, usually contained the following clause:—"On condition that they shall not employ *old* and *erased* parchment, but it shall be *virgin*, (i. e. made of abortive skins) and *quite new*." These literary depredations were occasioned by that extraordinary scarcity and dearness of materials for writing upon, which existed during several ages, in most parts of Europe. Great estates were often transferred from one to another by a mere verbal agreement, and the delivery of earth and stone before witnesses, without any written deed.

Cicero, writing to his friend Trebatius, who had written to him on parchment, which had been before used, betrays a fear that Trebatius had erased his letter, to save the expense of buying new parchment. Angelo Mai, succeeded in deciphering a part of Cicero's *Treatise on Republics*, which had been partially erased, in order to substitute St. Augustine's *Commentary on the Psalms*.

1135. At this time, the manner of publishing the works of authors, was to have them read over for three days successively, before one of the universities, or other judges appointed by the public; and if they met with approbation, copies of them were then permitted to be taken, which was usually done by monks, scribes, illuminators, and readers, who were brought up, or trained to that purpose, for their sole maintenance and support.

1153. Petrus Mauritius, called the venerable, a cotemporary of St. Barnard, who died on this day, has the following express passage on linen rag paper:—"The books we read every day," says he, in his Treatise against the Jews, "are made of sheep, goat, or calf skin; or of oriental plants, that is the papyrus of Egypt: or of rags: *ex rasuris veterum pannorum*.'" These last words signify undoubtedly the paper, such as is now used.

There is no country which has not had its learned and elaborate inquirers as to the means through which Europe became acquainted, sometime in this century, with the article of paper. Casiri, however, whilst employed in translating Arabic writers, has discovered the real place from which paper came. It has been known in China, where its constituent part is silk, from time immemorial. In the thirtieth year of the Hegira, (in the middle of the seventh century) a manufactory of similar paper at Samarcand; and in 706, fifty-eight years afterwards, one Youzef Amrû, of Mecca, discovered the art of making it with cotton, an article more commonly used in Arabia, than silk. This is proved by the following passage from Muhamad Al Gazeli's "*De Arabicarum Antiquitatum Eruditione*:"—"In the ninety-eighth year of the Hegira," says he, "a certain Joseph Amrû first of all invented paper in the city of Mecca, and taught the Arabs the use of it." And as additional proof, that the Arabians, and not the Greeks of the lower empire, as it has long been affirmed, were the inventors of cotton paper, it may be observed, that a Greek of great learning, whom Montfaucon mentions as having been employed in forming a catalogue of the old MSS. in the king's library, at Paris, in the reign of Henry II. always calls the article "*Damascus Paper*." The subsequent invention of paper, made from *hemp* or *flax*, has given rise to equal controversy. Maffei and Tiraboschi have claimed the honour in behalf of Italy, and Scaliger and Meerman, for Germany; but none of these writers adduce any instance of its use anterior to the 14th century. By far the oldest in France is a letter from Joinville to St. Louis, which was written a short time before the decease of that monarch in 1270. Examples of the use of modern paper in Spain, date from a century before that time: and it may be sufficient to quote, numerous instances, cited by Gregorio Mayans, namely, a treaty of peace concluded between Alfonso II. of Aragon, and Alfonso IX. of Castile, which is preserved in the archives at Barcelona, and bears date in the year 1178; to this we may add, the *fueros* (privileges) granted to Valencia by James the Conqueror, in 1251.

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The paper in question came from the Arabs, who, on their arrival in Spain, where both silk and cotton were both equally rare, made it of hemp and flax. Their first manufactories were established at Xativa, the San Felipe of the present day; a town of high repute in ancient times, as Pliny and Strabo report, for its fabrication of cloth. Edrisi observes, when speaking of Xativa, "Excellent and incomparable paper is likewise made here." Valentia too, the plains of which produce an abundance of flax, possessed manufactories a short time afterwards; and Catalonia was not long in following the example. Indeed the two latter provinces at this moment furnish the best paper in Spain. The use of the article, made from flax, did not reach Castile until the reign of Alfonso X. in the middle of this century, and thence it cannot be questioned that it spread to France, and afterwards to Italy, England, and Germany. The Arabic manuscripts, which are of much older date than the Spanish, were most of them written on satin paper, and embellished with a quantity of ornamental work, painted in such gay and resplendent colours, that the reader might behold his face reflected as if from a mirror.

Dr. Robertson, remarks, "that the invention of paper from linen rags, preceded the dawning of letters, and improvement in knowlege, towards the close of the eleventh century, and that by means of it, not only the number of manuscripts increased, but the study of the sciences was wonderfully facilitated." So far, indeed, as respects *material*, after this period the European world was as nearly as well off for the means of circulating and transmitting knowledge, as we are of the present day. But we must never lose sight of this fact, that all books were manuscript.

"As to the origin of the paper we now use, nothing can, with certainty," says Father Montfaucon, "be affirmed concerning it." Thomas Demster, in his *Glossary, or the Institutes of Justinian*, says, that it was invented before the time of Accursius, who lived in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Notwithstanding he there speaks of bombycine paper, there is reason to believe he also comprehends under that name, the linen-rag paper, which is much like cotton paper. In some countries both were equally used; as in Sicily, the state of Venice, and perhaps others. Several editions of Aldus Manutius, made at Venice, are on cotton paper: the proximity of Greece had, no doubt, introduced the use of it there.

Paper, fabricated from linen rags, is now used throughout Europe, and almost every part of the world where Europeans have penetrated; and is a much more valuable material for writing upon, than the cotton paper. We are ignorant both of the invention and of the date of this important discovery. Dr. Prideaux delivers it as his opinion, that linen paper was brought from the East, because many of the oriental manuscripts are written upon it. Mabillon believes its invention to have been in the twelfth century.

The inventor of the linen rag paper, whoever he was, is entitled to the gratitude of posterity, who are enjoying the advantages of the discovery. The art of printing would have been comparatively of little importance without having the means of procuring a proper material to receive the impressions; while the papyrus was the only kind of paper, it was impossible to have procured it in sufficient quantities to have made large editions of books, without which the great bulk of mankind would for ever have retained the ignorant barbarity of the dark ages; the cotton paper, though an improvement, was but a rude and coarse article, unfit for any of the nice purposes, to which paper is now applied. The perfection of the art of paper-making consisted in finding a material which could be procured in sufficient quantities, and would be easy of preparation.

A more common, or economical substance could not be conceived, than the tattered remnants of our clothes, linen worn out and otherwise incapable of being applied to the least use, and of which the quantity every day increases. Nor could a more simple labour be imagined than a few hours trituration by mills. The dispatch is so great, that it has been observed by a French writer, that five workmen in a mill may furnish sufficient paper for the continued labour of 3,900 transcribers. This was on the supposition of the process being conducted upon the old system of hand labour, but by the improved system of our modern mills, when the paper is produced in a constant and regular sheet by a curious machine, instead of the workman making sheet by sheet separately, the quantity produced is infinitely greater.

The paper which had been for a long time used by the Romans and Greeks, was made of the bark of an Egyptian aquatic plant. According to the description Pliny after Theophrastus, gives of it, its stalk is triangular, and of a thickness that may be grasped in the hand; its root crooked; and it terminates by fibrous bunches composed of long and weak pedicles. It has been observed in Egypt by Guilandinus, an author of the 15th century, who has given a learned commentary on the passages of Pliny, where mention is made of it; and it is also described in Prosper Alpinus and in Lobel. The Egyptians call it *berd*, and they eat that part of the plant which is near the roots. A plant named papero, much resembling papyrus of Egypt, grows likewise in Sicily; it is described in Lobel's *Adversaria*. Ray, and several others after him, believed it was of the same species; however, it does not seem that the ancients made any use of that of Sicily; and M. de Juffieu thinks they ought not to be confounded, especially by reading, in Strabo, that the papyrus grew only in Egypt, or in the Indies. Pliny, Guilandinus, Montfaucon, and the Count de Caylus, are of his opinion.

Paper made of bark, is said to have been anciently used for the imperial protocols, in order to render the forging of false diplomas more difficult. Montfaucon notices a diploma, or charter, written on bark, in the Longobardic character, about the beginning of the eighth

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century, preserved in the library of Antony Capello, a senator of Florence. It is a judgment given at Reate, about guardianship. The parties contending are either Goths, or, as is more likely, Lombards; the judges are Romans. It is remarkable, that the date was originally inserted in it; but has been defaced by a mouse gnawing it, as it lay rolled up; it is, however, one of the first charters in which the Christian computation has been used.

The Egyptian papyrus was applied to the purpose of writing upon, before the preparation of parchment, and its application to the same use was known. The common opinion, derived from the authority of Varro and Pliny, that the preparation of parchment from skins, owes its origin to a dispute between Eumenes, King of Pergamus, and one of the Ptolemies, concerning their respective libraries, in consequence of which the Egyptian King prohibited the exportation of papyrus, and Eumenes inventing parchment, is certainly unfounded. Its manufacture and use, are mentioned by Josephus, Diodorus Siculus, and other authors, as having been known long before the age of the Ptolemies: the name given to it by the ancients, however, *Charta Pergamena* (paper of Pergamus) renders it highly probable that its mode of preparation was improved, or its manufacture and use, was more general there, than in other places.

It is not known when the papyrus was first manufactured into paper, but there were certainly, at a very early period, at least 300 years before the time of Alexander, manufactories of it at Memphis. It was highly useful to the ancient Egyptians on many accounts, besides that of supplying them with paper, from the pith, they extracted a sweet nutritive juice; from the harder, and lower parts, they formed cups, staves, and ribs of boats; from the upper, and more flexible parts, were manufactured icloth, sails, ropes, shoes, wicks for lamps, &c. Pliny says, that the leaves of the papyrus were suffered to dry in the sun, and afterwards distributed according to their different qualities fit for different kinds of paper; scarce more than twenty strips could be separated from each stalk: and Bruce, who succeeded in making it, both in Abyssinia and Egypt, has offered several very curious observations on the nature' history of the papyrus, in the seventh volume of his Travels, 8vo edition, page 117, &c. In one point, he differs from the account given by Pliny, of the mode of manufacturing paper from it.

The internal parts of the bark of this plant were made into paper; and the manner of the manufacture was as follows:—Strips, or leaves of every length that could be obtained, being laid upon a table, other strips were placed across, and pasted to them by the means of water and a press; so that this paper was a texture of several strips; and, it even appears that, in the time of the Emperor Claudius, the Romans made paper of three lays.

The paper of the Romans never exceeded thirteen fingers-breadth, and this was the finest and most beautiful, as that of Fannius. In order to be deemed perfect, it was to be thin, compact, white, and smooth; which is much the same with what we require in our rag paper. It was sleeked with a tooth or shell; and this kept it from soaking the ink, and made it glisten. The Roman paper received an agglutination as well as ours; which was prepared with flour of wheat, diluted with boiling water, on which were thrown some drops of vinegar; or with crumbs of leavened bread, diluted with boiling water, and passed through a bolting cloth. Being afterwards beaten with a hammer, it was sized a second time, put to the press, and extended with the hammer. This account of Pliny is confirmed by Cassiodorus, who, speaking of the leaves of the Papyrus used, in his time, says, that they were white as snow, and composed of a great number of small pieces without any junction appearing in them, which seems to suppose necessarily the use of size. The Egyptian papyrus seems even to have been known in the time of Homer; but it was not, according to the testimony of Varro, until about the time of the conquest of Alexandria, that it began to be manufactured with that perfection, which art always adds to nature.

For a fuller account of the early use of paper, see Massey, upon *the Origin of Writing;* Robertson's *History of Charles V.* in the notes to vol. 2, and *Rees's Encyclopædia*, article paper.

1154. Another Anglo-Saxon record, which in national importance may almost claim an equality with the *Doomsday Book*, is the celebrated Saxon Chronicle, or, as it might be more properly denominated, from the extensive nature of its contents, the Saxon Annals, is an original and authentic record of the most important transactions of our Saxon ancestors, from their first arrival in Britain down to the year 1154; but the register commences with an introduction, containing a memoranda of the great events and periods, from A. D. 1. compiled from various sources.

The names of the writers of these Annals can be little more than conjectured: but Professor Ingram appears to imagine that the Kent and Wessex Chronicles, might have been commenced under the direction of the archbishops of Canterbury, or perhaps beneath the superintendance of archbishop Plegmund, until his decease in 923; whilst he also seems to conceive it not impossible that King Alfred himself might have written the genealogy of the West-Saxon Kings, and a separate chronicle of Wessex. From their time, he considers, until a few years subsequent to the Norman Invasion, the Saxon Annals were carried on by various hands under the patronage of such characters as archbishops Dunstan, Ælfric, &c. down to the election of William de Waltville to be abbot of Peterborough, in A. D. 1154. There are several authentic manuscript copies of the Saxon Chronicle, which are preserved in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the Dublin Libraries, and one of great authority, written about the eighth or ninth century, which is kept at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,

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Of all these, a particular description, with facsimiles, will be found in Professor Ingram's translation of the Saxon Annals, where also farther references, upon this particular subject are given.

1157. *Died*, Peter de Clugny, who by scholastic writers is called the *venerable;* he once wrote to a friend, exhorting him to assume the *Pen*, instead of the plough, and *transcribe the Scriptures*, instead of tilling the land. Aldhelm, who died May 25, 709, wrote a short poem on a writing pen. Writing pens are mentioned by Alcuin.

1159, *Sept.* 1. *Died*, Pope Adrian the Fourth, *(Nicholas Brakespere)* an Englishman, who by a train of singular adventures, had risen from the lowest condition to the papal dignity; to which he was elected on the third of December, 1154. He is the first and only Englishman who has worn the triple diadem. In 1155 he sent from Rome for the use of the English people, who were directed to commit them to memory, metrical versions of the *Creed* and *Lord's prayer*. These curious proofs of the high regard of the Roman pontiff for his countrymen, are here copied from *Stow's Chronicle*.

THE CREED.

I beleue in God Fadir almichty shipper of heuen and earth,
And in Jhesus Crist his onlethi son vre Louerd,
That is iuange thurch the holy ghost: bore of Mary malden,
Tholede pine vnder Pounce Pilat, picht on rode tree, dead and yburlid,
Licht into helle, the thridde day from death arose,
Steich into heauen, sit on his fadir richt honde God almichty
Then is cominde to deme the quikke and the dede,
I beleue in the holy ghost,
All holy chirche,
Mone of alle hallwen: forgiuenis of sine,
Fleiss vprising,
Lif withuten end, Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Vre fadir in heune riche,
Thi name be halieid eueriliche,
Thou bring vs to thi michil blisce,
Thi will to wirche thu vs wisse,
Als hit is in heuene ido,
Euer in earth ben hit also,
Thatholi bred thet lasteth ay,
Thou sendhit ous this ilke day,
Forgiue ous all that we hauith don,
Als we forgiuet vch other mon,
He let us falle in no founding,
Ak scilde us fro the foule thing, Amen.

This singular instance of a pope of Rome, deeming it necessary to transmit to England, a vernacular version of the *Creed* and *Pater Noster*, sufficiently indicates the low state of religious information among the inferior classes of the people.—*Townley, vol.* 1. *p.* 406.

1160. Henry II. by the evil council of Roger de Mowbray, desiezed the monks of Kirkstall, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, of their best estate, the Grange of Micklethwaite. Ralph Hogeth, the abbot, in order to conciliate the king's favour, presented him with a *gold chalice*, and a *manuscript of the Gospels*. This caused a violent dispute between the abbot and his monks; and may be adduced as an instance of the extreme scarcity of manuscripts in the middle ages. *A copy of the Gospels* here accompanied a *gold chalice*, as a propitiatory offering to a king If it was their *only* copy which is far from being improbable, then was it indeed, to be deplored.—Whitaker's *History of Craven*.

1161. Two churches were given to the monks of Ely, for the use of the *scriptorium*, by Niger. R. de Paston, gave a grant to Bromholm abbey, in Norfolk, of 1*s*. per annum, a rent charge on his lands, to keep their books in repair.

1164. Henry II. sent a splendid embassy to the Pope in this year, consisting of one archbishop, four bishops, three of his own chaplains, the Earl of Arundel, and other three of the greatest barons of the kingdom. When these ambassadors were admitted to an audience, and four of the prelates had harangued the pope and cardinals in Latin, the Earl of Arundel stood up and made a speech in Latin, which he began in this manner—"We, who are illiterate laymen, do not understand one word of what the bishops have said to your holiness!" Could Henry, who was himself a learned prince, have found men of any learning whatever amongst his nobility, we may be sure he would have employed them upon such an occasion. The truth is, that the general ignorance of the laity of all ranks was so well known, that the historians of the period distinguished them and the clergy by the respective epithets of *laici* and *literati*. All the learned men, in short, belonged either to the secular or regular clergy. They were the only lawyers, the only physicians, the only scholars in the kingdom. The great bulk of the nation, rich and poor, were ignorant of every science but that of shedding blood—upon more refined and scientific principles certainly, than formerly, but no way different in the result.

1170. The tithes of a rectory were appropriated to the cathedral convent of St. Swithin, at Winchester, for the use of the *scriptorium*. The *scriptorium* at St. Edmund's-Bury, was endowed with two mills.

1171. In the records of the exchequer we find an entry purporting that on the 17th year of the reign of Henry II. the sheriffs of London, paid by the King's order, "xxij*s. for gold to gild the Gospel* used in the King's chapel."—Madox's *History of the Antiquities of the Exchequer*.

1174. Walter, prior of St. Swithin's at Winchester, afterwards elected abbot of Westminster, purchased of the canons of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, the homilies of St. Bede and St. Augustine's psalter, for twelve measures of barley, and a pall, on which was embroidered in silver, the history of St. Birnus converting a Saxon king.—*Warton*.

1179. *Died*, Peter Waldo, one of the earliest reformers of the church. He was an opulent merchant, and citizen of the city of Lyons; and although, he was not the founder, as has been supposed, of the Waldensian churches, he became one of their most considerable friends and benefactors; and, by his writings, his preachings, and his sufferings, defended their cause, and extended their influence. It is certain, that to Waldo, with the assistance of others, the Christian world in the West, is indebted for the *first translation* of the bible into the popular language, or *French*.

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1198. The Festival of Fools was instituted at Paris on *de jour de l'an* 1198, and continued prosperously for 240 years. The merits of this rich solemnity originally belonged to St. Nicholas, and the "Lords of Misrule," in our inns of court, with the "Abbots of Unreason," seem to have acquired their dignity from the same motive, that of exploding by a just ridicule the Saturnalian mummery, and the priestcraft of the Druids.

1203. In the summer of this year, the Crusaders appeared before Constantinople; and spent the following winter in the suburbs of Galata. The city was taken by storm, and suffered all the horrors of pillage and devastation. "In order to insult the fallen city, the manners, the dress, the customs of the Greeks were exposed to ridicule or scorn, in ludicrous exhibitions; and *pens, inkstands and paper, were displayed in the streets, as the ignoble arms or contemptible instruments of a race of students and of scribes.* Paper or parchment held out no temptation to avarice; and the pilgrims feeling no predilection for science, particularly when locked up in an unknown tongue, would not be solicitous to seize or purloin the works of the learned; but we cannot doubt that many perished in the three fires which raged in that city; for some writings of antiquity, which, are known to have existed in the twelfth century, are now lost. The effects of these *Holy Wars*, as they were called, became visible in a variety of forms, and the crusades may be regarded as the date, when *Chivalry* first assumed a systematic appearance; knighthood was then invested with extraordinary splendours; and the science of heraldry may be traced to Palastine. In every country of Europe, the Christian knight drew his sword during the celebration of mass, and held it out naked, in testimony of his readiness to defend the faith of Christ.

1205, *April* 29. King John, at the end of an order for the transmission of various quantities of wine, to Northampton and Windsor, adds, "send us immediately, upon the receipt of these letters, *the Romance of the History of England.*

1205. Francis of Assize, who founded the order of Franciscans,* in this year, says of himself, that he was tempted to have a *book*; but as this seemed contrary to his vow, which allowed him nothing but *coats, a cord, and hose, and in case of necessity only, shoes*; he, after prayer, resorted to the gospel, and meeting with that sentence, "It is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given;" (MATTHEW xiii. 11.) concluded that he should do well enough without books, and suffered none of his followers to have so much as a bible, or breviary, or psalter. —Gataker, *on the Nature and Use of Lots.*

1208, *March* 29. Immediately after the publication of the interdict against King John, we find that monarch, giving a receipt to the sacrist of Reading, for various books which had been in the custody of the abbot of that monastery. The books were "six books of the bible, in which were contained all the *Old Testament*; the first part of the Bible, and the Sacraments of Master Hugh de St. Victor; the Sentences of Peter Lombard; the *Epistolæ de Civate Dei* of St. Augustine; Augustine upon the third part of the psalter; the books of Valerian de Moribus; the treatise of Origin, upon the Old Testament; and the book of Cardidus Arianus ad Marium A few days afterwards, the King acknowledged to have received at Waverley, from Simon, his chamberlain, his book called Pliny, which had also been in the custody of the abbot of Reading.

1214. The first obscure mention of academical degrees, in the university of Paris, from which the other universities in Europe have borrowed most of their customs and institutions. In 1231, academical degrees were completely established.

1215, *June* 29, *(Trinity Friday)* King John subscribes MAGNA CHARTA, or the great Charter of Liberties, which is the basis and palladium of British freedom, upon this day, at Runemeade, a meadow so named on the banks of the Thames, between Staines and Windsor, (now the Egham race course.) "On the one side, stood Fitz Walter, and the majority of the barons and nobility of England: on the other, sate the King, accompanied by eight bishops, Pandulf, the papal envoy, and fifteen gentlemen; these attended as his majesty's advisers." It is a curious fact, and one which marks the state of literary knowledge, even amongst the nobility, in those days, that out of the twenty-six barons who subscribed this important bill of rights, only *three* could write their own names, the signatures of the remainder, according to the term, only made their marks. Most of the provisions expired with that system, for which they were calculated; but at the same time, they were highly useful. They checked the most galling abuses of feudal superiority, and they gave a new tone to English legislation.

It is to the English barons, remarks the illustrious Chatham, that we are indebted for the laws and constitution we possess; their virtues were rude and uncultivated, but they were great and sincere; their understandings were as little polished as their manners; but they had hearts to distinguish the rights of humanity, and they had the spirit to maintain them.

This memorable instrument was *ratified* four times by Henry III. the son and successor of John; twice by Edward I.; fifteen times by Edward III.; seven times by Richard II.; six times by Henry IV.; and once by Henry V.*

Until the reign of King John, markets and fairs were always held in the church-yard, and on a Sunday. Newark-upon-Trent, in Nottinghamshire, was the first place whose inhabitants petitioned that monarch to change the market-days from Sunday to Wednesday, on which day

* The Dominicans, from the colour of their upper garments were called *Black Friars*; and the Franciscans were called *Grey Friars.*

* Sir Robert Cottin, one day at his tailor's, discovered that the man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for measures, an original Magna Charta, with all its appendages of seals and signatures. This anecdote is told by Colomies, who long resided in this country; and an original Magna Charta is preserved in the Cottonian library, in the British Museum, exhibiting marks of dilapidation.

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it is yet held. King John, upon whose head a pile of crimes, crowned by pusillanimity, died Oct. 19, 1216, at Newark Castle, aged 57 years, and was buried in Worcester cathedral.

From the time of the Conquest, to this period, upwards of five hundred monasteries were built, in each of which a school was kept; thus increasing both the number of teachers and students, multiplying the inducements to pursue knowledge, and more than all, making books much more common and attainable, than at any former period. The circle of the sciences was, of course, much enlarged beyond the *trivium* and *quadrivium*, of former ages, and each was reduced to a more distinct purpose and method

1216. Henry, in his *History of England*, states that the following parts of learning were cultivated in some degree in Britain, during the period from 1066 to 1216:—grammar, rhetoric, logic, metaphysics, physics, ethics, scholastic divinity, the canon law, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, astrology, and medicine. He also gives the following anecdote, to shew the trifling questions that were agitated by the loquacious of this period. "When a hog is carried to market with a rope tied about its neck, which is held at the other end by a man, whether is the hog carried to market by the rope or the man."

1220. At this period, there were seventy public libraries in Arabian Spain, which contained 250,000 volumes. The Jews of Spain also, were much devoted to literature: Leo Africanus speaking of booksellers, alludes to one Jewish philosopher of Cordova, who, having fallen in love, turned poet: his verses, he adds, were publicly sold in a street in that city, which he calls the bookseller's street. Mr. Hallam says, booksellers appear in the latter part of this century; and quotes Peter of Blois, who mentions a law book which he had bought from a public seller of books.

1225. Roger de Insula, dean of York, gave several Latin bibles to the university of Oxford, with a condition, that the students who perused them, should deposit a cautionary pledge. The library of that university, before 1300, consisted only of a few tracts, chained or kept in chests in St. Mary's church.—*Warton.*

1226. In the great revenue-roll of John Gerveys, bishop of Winchester, there is an item of *five shillings*, expended for parchment in one year. Wheat was from two to three shillings a quarter, or eight bushels.

1228, *July* 9. *Died* Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, to which he was nominated by Innocent III. in 1207, vacant by the death of Hubert Walter, and was consecrated by the pope himself at Viterbo. This nomination being regarded as an usurpation of the rights of the king of England, and by the monks and bishops of his province, met with a violent resistance from the king. The pope enraged at the disappointment, laid both the king and kingdom under an interdict, which was pronounced by the bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester, March 28th, 1208. At length, dispirited by opposition from the pope and foreign princes from abroad, and from the barons, and many of the clergy and people at home, the king submitted to the election of Stephen, and purchased his peace with the Roman pontiff, by a charter granted to certain prelates, and the payment of 40,000 marks. In 1222, the archbishop called a council at Oxford, at which a number of constitutions were framed, from which a few are extracted, as illustrating the practice and manners of the age.*

On various occasions the archbishop discovered a haughty independence, particularly in his conduct towards his sovereign and the pope. The irritated pope excommunicated and suspended him, and reversed the election of his brother Simon Langton, who had been chosen to the see of York. Prior, however, to the calling of the council at Oxford, these violent measures appear to have been relinquished.

Stephen Langton was by birth an Englishman. He received his education at Paris, and became so eminent for scholastic learning, that he was created chancellor of the university of Paris, canon of Paris, and dean of Rheims; and on his being called to Rome, he was placed among the cardinals, by Innocent III. He was author of Commentaries on many of the books of the Old and New Testament, and many other works. He died at Slindon, in Sussex, and was buried in the cathedral at Canterbury.

1229. The council of Toulouse held in this year, by Romanus, cardinal of St. Angelo, and the pope's legate, formed the *first court of Inquisition*, and published the first canon which forbade the scriptures to the laity.

1229, *Dec.* 7. On this day, the Boy Bishop, in the chapel at Heton, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, said vespers before Edward I. on his way to Scotland, who made a considerable present to him and the other boys who sang with him. In the reign of Edward III. he received nineteen shillings and sixpence, for singing before the king, in his private chamber on Innocents' day.

The ceremony of the Boy Bishop, is supposed to have existed not only in collegiate churches, but in almost every parish. A statue of the collegiate church of St. Mary Offrey, in 1337, retained one of them within the limits of its own parish. Dean Colet† in the statutes of the school founded by him in 1510, at St. Pauls, expressly orders that his scholars shall, every Childermas (Innocents') day, come to Paul's Church, and hear the Chylde-Byshop's sermon: and after be

* Constit. 21. We forbid with the terror of anathema any one to retain robbers in his service, for committing robberies: or knowingly to let them dwell on his lands.

31. Let not clergymen, that are beneficed, or in holy orders, publicly keep concubines in their manses, (or parsonage houses,) or have public access to them with scandal, any where else.

36. We decree that nuns, and other religious women, wear no silk veils, nor needles of silver or gold in their veils; that neither monks nor canons regular, have girdles of silk, or garnished with gold or silver; nor use burnet, (artificial brown) or any irregular cloth. Let the dimensions of their clothes be commensurate to their bodies, not longer than to cover their feet, like Joseph's coat, which came down to the ankles. Only the nuns may wear a ring, and but one.

† John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, died Sept. 16, 1519, and was buried in St. Paul's.

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at the high mass, and each of them offer a penny to the Chylde-Byshop: and with them the maisters and surveyors of the scole! By a proclamation of Henry VIII. dated July 22, 1542, the show of the Child Bishop was abrogated, but in the reign of Mary it was revived. One of the flattering songs sung before that queen by the Boy Bishop and printed, was a panegyric on her devotion, and compared her to Judith, Esther, the queen of Sheba, and the Virgin Mary. The accounts of St. Mary at Hill, London, in the 10th Henry VI. and for 1549 and 1550, contain charges for the Boy Bishops of those years. At this period his estimation seems to have been undiminished; for on November 13, 1554, the Bishop of London issued an order to all the clergy of his diocese to have a Boy Bishop in procession; and in the same year he went about St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Nicholas Olaves, in Bread-street, and other parishes. In 1556, the Boy Bishop again went abroad singing in the old fashion, and was received by many ignorant but well-disposed persons into their houses, and had much good cheer. Warton affirms that the practice of electing a Boy Bishop subsisted in common grammar schools; for St. Nicholas, as the patron of scholars has a double feast at Eton College, where, in the papal times, the scholars (to avoid interfering as it should seem with the Boy Bishop of the college on St. Nicholas' day) elected their Boy Bishop on St. Hugh's day, in the month of November. Brand is of opinion that the anniversary montem at Eton, is only a corruption of the ceremony of the Boy Bishop and his companions, who by the edict of Henry VIII. being prevented from mimicking any longer their religious superiors, gave a new face to their festivity, and began their present play at soldiers, and electing a captain. Even within the memory of persons alive when Brand wrote, the montem was kept in the winter time a little before Christmas, although it is now kept on Whit-Tuesday. A former provost of the school remembered when the scholars were accustomed to cut a passage through the snow from Eton to the hill, called Salt-hill. After the procession had arrived, the chaplain with his clerk used to read prayers, and then, at the conclusion, the chaplain kicked the clerk down the hill.

The procession of the boy bishop took place at Nicholas tide, and according to Strype, "made the people so fond of keeping this holiday, that every parish almost had its St. Nicholas."* For a full and interesting account of the boy bishop, see Hone on *Mysteries and Religious Shows*. Lond. 1823, 8vo.

1239. One of the earliest specimens of paper from linen rags, which has yet been discovered, is a document, with the seals preserved, with this date, and signed by Adolphus, count of Schaumburg. It is preserved in the university of Rintelu in Germany. But Cassiri, positively affirms, that there are manuscripts in the palace of the Escurial, near Madrid, both upon cotton and linen paper, written prior to the thirteenth century.

1240. The numeral figures which we now employ, began to be made use of in Europe, for the first time, in the Alphonsean tables, made by the order of Alphonso, son of Ferdinand, King of Castile; who employed for this purpose, Isaac Hagen, a Jew singer, of the synagogue of Toledo, and Abel Ragel, an Arabian. About the year 900, the Arabs took them from the Indians; and the other Eastern nations received them through the Spaniards, a short time after their invasions.

These ciphers, in the indexes to French books, are frequently called *Arabic ciphers*, to distinguish them from *Roman numerals*.

1246. In a synod held at Leige, by Hugo de S. Caro, or according to his French name, Hugues de St. Cher, the feast of *Corpus Christi** was first ordered to be celebrated. Hugo deserves to be placed in the first rank of sacred critics, and patrons of literature. To him we are indebted for the celebrated *Correctorium Bibliorum* of the Dominicans; the *first Concordance* of the Holy Scriptures, that is of the Vulgar Latin bible; a Comment on the Old and New Testament; and, according to dean Prideaux, for the division of the bible into chapters. He was born at Vienne, in Dauphiny, studied at Paris, where he became a Dominican friar in 1225. Gregory IV. sent him to Constantinople, to procure, if possible, an union of the Greek and Roman churches. On his return, he was chosen provincial of France, and in 1245, he received the dignity of a cardinal from Innocent IV. being the first of the Dominicans who obtained that honour. He died March 14, 1262, and was buried at Lyons.

1250. A manuscript containing the Proverbs of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and Wisdom, and the prologues, has the following anathema at the beginning: "This book belongs to the monastery of Rochester, given by the prior John; if any one remove it, or conceal it when taken away, or fraudulently deface this inscription, let him be anathem. Amen."

The prior and convent of Rochester, declare, that they will every year, pronounce the irrevocable sentence of damnation on him who shall purloin or conceal a Latin translation of *Aristotle's Physics*, or even obliterate the title.

* The procession of the boy bishop was instituted in honour of St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars and of children, the invocative saint of mariners, and likewise the patron of the parish clerks of London. It is said of St. Nicholas, that, "being present at the council of Nice, among 318 bishops, he shone among them all with so much clarity, and opinion of sanctity, that he appeared like a sun among so many stars." He was an eminent Grecian archbishop, died December 6, 342.

* The design of the annual feast of *Corpus Christi* was to impress upon the minds of the people a belief of the reality of transubstantiation. Besides a superb procession through the streets on the day of the celebration, there was commonly a *Mystery*, or interlude, which sometimes lasted eight days. It was confirmed by different popes, and various privileges and indulgencies were granted to those who honoured it by their devotions. Thus Pope Urban, in his bull of 1264, "To encourage the faithful to honour and celebrate this great feast, we grant to all that do confess their sins, and are truly penitent, who shall be found in the church, at the *Mattins* (midnight) of the said feast, one hundred days' pardon, and as many to those who shall devoutly assist at mass."—*Butler's Moveable Feasts.*

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1250. A close roll of Henry III. commands brother R. de Sanford, master of the knights of the Temple in England, to allow Henry of the wardrobe, the bearer, to have for the queen's use, a certain great book which was in their house in London, written in the French dialect, containing *the Exploits of Antiocha*, and of *the Kings*, and others. This work was probably a French translation of a Latin heroic poem, entitled *the War of Antioch; or the third Crusade of Richard I.* written by Joseph of Exeter, otherwise called Josephus Iscænus; and was prehaps wanted for the queen to elucidate the paintings in the Antioch chamber. It is observable, that all the books mentioned in these Close Rolls, are either in the Latin or French language. Indeed no English literature of that time, existed, if we except metrical chronicles and romances, chiefly translations of a very marvellous character, a few of which have of late years, been printed from manuscripts still extant.

1253. Henry III. orders Edward, the son of Otho of Westminster, to cause to be purchased certain church-service books, and to give them to the constable of Windsor castle, that he might deliver them by his own hand, to the officiating chaplains in the new chapel at Windsor, to be used by them; and they were then to be held responsible to the constable for this "library," consisting of eight books.

1253, *Oct.* 4. *Died* Robert Grosseteste, or Grosthead, bishop of Lincoln, to which he was called in 1235. He seems to have been a person of obscure parentage, and born about the year 1175, at Stradbrook, in Suffolk. He received his education at Oxford, and afterwards went to Paris, where he acquired those stores of learning, which subjected him, like his friend Roger Bacon, to the calumny of some of his cotemporaries, who accused him of necromancy, or magic. After his election, to the see of Lincoln, he religiously devoted himself to the duties of his high office, and adopted vigorous measures for the reformation of abuses, and for the instruction of the clergy and people of his diocese, who were lamentably deficient in the first rudiments of Christian knowledge; and, it is said, that he was a decided friend to vernacular translations of the scriptures. He was an universal scholar, and no less conversant in polite letters, than in the most abstruse sciences. He abolished the *Feast of Asses*, which used to be annually celebrated in Lincoln cathedral on the feast of the circumcision; also miracle plays, and other games and pastimes on holidays.

Bishop Grosseteste, and Roger Bacon, in particular, merited the gratitude of the age in which they lived, by their decided opposition to every encroachment in church or state, and their ardent desire to promote biblical and scientific acquirements among all classes.

A list of the bishop's works is given in Cave's *Historia Litteria*, Lond. 1688.

1259, *Oct.* 13. The parliament assembles, in which a project of *reform* was proposed, approved, and ordered to be enforced by the judges in their circuits. Its principal objects were to secure the *inferior tenants from the oppression of their lords*, and to purify the administration of justice.—Henry III. reigned from Oct. 19, 1216, to Nov. 16, 1272, and was buried at Westminster.

1260. Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Robert King of Hungary, mentions *two Breveriaes* in her will, one of which she bequeathed to her daughter in law, and the other to Clara von Puker, but with this stipulation, that after her death, it should belong to a monastery at Buda.

1263. The revenues of Baliol college, Oxford, founded at this period, were so small, as to yield only eight-pence per week to each scholar, but were afterwards so increased, by the benefaction of Sir P. Somervyle, as to raise the weekly allowance of the fellows and scholars to eleven-pence, and in case of dearness, to fifteen-pence.

1264. According to the statutes of Merton college, Oxford, founded in this year, the allowance to the scholars, was only fifty shillings per annum, for all necessaries.

1270, *March* 22. *Died* Louis IX. King of France. He displayed the magnanimity of the hero, the integrity of the patriot, and the humanity of the philosopher. His biographer, who had been eighteen years confessor to queen Margaret, wife of Louis, tells us, that his library consisted of the bible, accompanied with *a gloss*,* the originals of the works of St Augustine, and a few other works concerning the scriptures. These he either himself read, or caused others to read to him, every day after dinner. By his order a translation was made of the whole bible, into *French.—Le Long.*

1272, *Nov.* 16. Edward I. commenced his reign, and immediately expelled the Jews from the kingdom, their libraries were dispersed, their goods seized, and many of them barbarously murdered. At Huntingdon and Stamford, all their furniture came under the hammer for sale, together with their *treasures of books*. These Hebrew manuscripts were immediately purchased

* By *gloss* is meant a commentary or exposition, generally taken out of the Latin Fathers, St. Hieronyme, St. Augustine, &c. It is originally a Greek work, and at first meant a single word put to explain another, as appears from the ancient Greek and Latin *glossaries*, but afterwards it came to signify any exposition or larger commentary. From hence are derived our English expressions, *to put a gloss upon a thing*, that is, a favourable interpretation or construction: gloss, a fair shining outside; and to glose, to flatter.

There are few who are ignorant of the sense and meaning of the word *text*, but how it grew to signify the WORD OF GOD, many, perhaps, would be glad to know. We have from the Romans, who from the similitude subsisting between spinning and weaving, and the art of composing, both in verse and prose, applied to the latter several expressions proper to the former; hence Horace,

"That fine spun thread with which our poem's wrought."—EP. 21. 1. 225.

and Cicero, *texere orationem*, and *contexere carmen*. Among the later Roman writers, Textus occurs often in the sense of a *piece* or *composition*, and by excellence came to denote the Word of God, just as the general word also *Scripture* did. Before the art of printing was invented, the Text, or the Word of God, was written in the centre of the parchment, in a larger hand; the gloss in a smaller hand and written at each side of the Text; and because the text was usually written in a very large and masterly hand, a large and strong hand of that sort, came to be called *Text-hand*.—*See* Townley's *Biblical Literature, vol.* I. *page* 291

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by Gregory of Huntingdon, prior of the abbey of Ramsey, who bequeathed them to his monastery. At Oxford great multitudes of books, which had belonged to the Jews, fell into the hands of Roger Bacon, or were bought by the Franciscan friars, of that university.

In this year a statute was enacted against *libels*, under the title, "Against slanderous reports, or tales to cause discord betwixt king and people."

1274. Stow, informs us, that the abbot W. de Howton, bequeathed to the abbey of Croxton, a bible, fairly written, with a gloss or comment, sold for fifty marks, £33 6*s*. 8*d*.: and Madox, in his *History of the Exchequer*, says, that in 1274, the building of two arches of London bridge cost only £25. About this time, the price of wheat averaged about 3*s*. 4*d*. a quarter; a labourer's wages were 1½*d*. a day; a man-servant, with meat and clothing, were from three to five shillings per annum; a harvest-man was paid twopence a day; a sheep sold for a shilling; and thirty quarters of fossil-coal, for 17*s*. 6*d*.

1275, *Dec.* 8. The booksellers of this period were called STATIONARII, from their stations, or shops, a term still in use in the English word stationer.* They not only sold books, but many of them acquired considerable property by lending out books to be read, at exorbitant prices, not in volumes, but in detatched parts, according to the estimation in which the author was held. In Paris, the limited trade of these booksellers, consisted principally in selling books for those who wished to dispose of them, and furnishing a depository for them, whilst on sale. To prevent frauds being practised by these stationaries, as they were called, the university framed a law, or regulation of the above date, by which the booksellers were obliged to take an oath every year, or at the farthest, every two years, or oftener if required, that they would act loyally, and with fidelity in their employment. By the same statute, which was the first ever passed in the university respecting booksellers, they were forbidden to purchase, on their own account, the books placed in their hands, until they had been offered to sale for a month; and were enjoined to expose them publicly, immediately on being lodged in their hands, with a label affixed, containing the title and price of the book; it was also further ordered, that this price should be received on behalf of the owner of the books, who should allow a certain commission to the vender, which was fixed by the university at four deniers per livre, according to the price of the book: and if any bookseller committed fraud, he was dismissed from his office, and the masters and scholars were prohibited trading with such persons, under pain of being deprived of all the rights and privileges of the community. The sorbonne or university of Paris, possessed by various royal "diplomata" an extensive jurisdiction and controul over every thing connected with the profession; as also scribes, booksellers, binders, and illuminators. It claimed, and on many occasions, seems to have made a tenacious and frequently a severe and inquisitorial use of this right of censure. The university also exercised the right of visiting, and of inspecting books sent from other countries. Their stalls, or portable shops, were erected only near the public schools and churches, and other places of general resort. Hence Chevillier takes occasion to notice the great antiquity of book-stalls. Matthew Paris informs us, that book-stalls were sometimes placed in the Parvis, or church porch, were schools were also occasionally kept; and that in the year 1250 a poor clerk of France, was forced to drag on "a starving life in the Parvis, keeping a school, and selling petty books;" and the portal at the north end of the cross aisle, in Rouen cathedral, is to this day called *Le Portail des Libraires*, or the porch of the booksellers.

1276, *July* 27. *Died* at Xativa, James I. King of Arragon. In 1274, he attended the fourteenth general council and the second of Lyons; there were present five hundred bishops, seventy abbots, and divers ambassadors. St. Thomas Aquino expired on the way. King James passed a law, in his dominions, that whoever possessed any of the books of the Old and New Testament, in the Romance* or vulgar tongue, and did not bring them to the bishop of the place to be burned, should be considered as suspected of heresy, whether of the clergy or the laity, and suffer accordingly.

1280, *March* 30. Hugh Balsam, bishop of Ely, endows his foundation of Peterhouse, the first college in the university of Cambridge.

1283. In the annals of the priory of Dunstable, for this year, we find the following short entry, "This year, in the month of July, we sold our slave William Pyke, and received one mark, (13*s*. 4*d*.) from the buyer."—*Henry*.

1284. The Harleian manuscript, No. 647, in the British Museum, gives precise information concerning the weekly as well as annual expenditure of the abbey of St. Edmondbury, in the 14th year of Edward I. It presents an account of the necessaries required to support eighty monks, eleven hundred and one serving-men, eleven chaplains, the nuns of Thetford, and visitors to the monastery. It opens with an account of the weekly charges of the bakehouse and brewery:—sixteen and a half seams (that is, quarters) and two bushels of wheat, at 5*s*. the seam, £4 3*s*. 9*d*.; twelve and a half seams of barley malt, at 4*s*. per seam, £2. 10*s*.; thirty-two seams of oaten malt, at 3*s*. the seam, £4. 16*s*.; wages of the servants in the brewery and bake-

* The Latin term *statio*, sometimes means a place of public resort; sometimes also a depository.

* The modern term Romance, is derived from the name given to the corrupted Latin spoken, chiefly, by the Franks after their settlement in Gaul or France. This new language varied in different provinces, for want of a regular standard of pronunciation and grammar; so that the different dialects are at this day often not intelligible to those who speak pure French. As fictitious narratives of imaginary adventures were the first compositions committed to writing in the vernacular dialect of France, whilst other writings still continued to be published in Latin, this species of historic fiction became distinguished by the term Romance.—Du Cange, *Glossarium*. All the Eastern tales may be propably stiled *Romances*.

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house, each week, 4*s*. 4½*d*.; fuel, £1 6*s*. 8*d*. The total of weekly charge, £13 0*s*. 9½*d*. giving an annual total of £678 1*s*. 2*d*.

Exclusive of this charge for the monastery, there is a separate account in the bakehouse and brewery for the abbot; the revenues of the abbot and convent, in all the greater monasteries, being kept separate, and the estates for the support of each detached from each other. The weekly expenditure in the abbot's department comes so near in amount (£11 5*s*. 9*d*.) to that for the convent generally, that it seems necessary to add the remark that, as a parliamentary baron, the abbot was obliged to maintain a large retinue; he had his town residence and his country seats, and all the monastery who held rank in society were necessarily his guests.

In the kitchen of the monastery, £10 per week was expended on flesh, fish, eggs, cheese and other minor articles, making a total annual expenditure under this head of £520, besides the purveyance of the cellarer, which consisted chiefly in the provision for Lent, during the continuance of which his expenditure was for herrings, £25; for four seams of pulse for gruel, £1 12*s*.; for six seams of beans, £1 10*s*.; honey, 6*s*. 8*d*.; nuts, 13*s*. 4*d*.; salt, £3 6*s*. 8*d*.; forty-two seams of peas, for pottage through the year, £11; total annual expense in the cellarer's department, £43 8*s*. 8*d*. Here the abbots' portion comes in again; the weekly expenditure of which was, six carcasses and three quarters of oxen, at 4*s*. the ox, £1 7*s*.; fifteen porkers and a half, at 3*s*. the porker, £2 6*s*. 6*d*.; thirty-one geese, at 2*d*. each, 5*s*. 2*d*.; one hundred and fifty-five hens, at 1*d*. each, 12*s*. 11*d*. The weekly expenditure in the abbot's kitchen amounted to £4 15*s*. 7*d*., making an annual total, exclusive of fuel, of £568 4*s*. 3*d*. The annual cost of fuel for the kitchen, to both the abbot and the convent, was £30. A charge of £60 then comes for the provender of the horses of the prior, cellarer, and hospitaller; and another £60 is charged for pittances, misericordias, robes, horses, and other necessary expenses of the cellarer. All these various accounts make the gross annual expenditure of the abbey, as far as its affairs in the kitchen, the refectory, and the convent stables are concerned, amount to £147 11*s*. 2*d*. This sum seems to have covered the maintenance as well as the hospitality of the convent in ordinary times; but, on particular occasions, a royal visit broke much deeper into the abbey revenues. The entertainment of King Richard II. and his queen at this abbey in 1383, alone cost the monastery eight hundred marks: and King Henry VI., in 1433, stayed there from Christmas to St. George's day.

The large sums expended upon oaten malt may appear not very intelligible; particularly as the beer brewed from it was not likely to be made a drink of choice by the convent. But the immense number of servants and retainers who came with visitors of rank, the constant access of the poor to the convent, and the recollection that travellers in former times resorted to monasteries instead of inns, will easily account for this branch of the expenditure.

From the above account may be seen the cost of various articles of food, and from which may be estimated the value of books at this period; and it is rather singular, that no mention is made either of manuscripts or books of any description.

1284-5. The earliest specimen of the art of engraving on wood, in Europe, is supposed to have been executed in the course of these two years.

"The origin of engraving on wood," says Mr. Ottley, "like that of many other useful arts, is obscured by clouds, which the learned have in vain laboured to dispel. The want of evidence cotemporaneous, or nearly cotemporaneous, with the truth sought, has hitherto rendered every attempt for its attainment unavailable; and conjecture must still be employed to fill the chasm which proofs cannot be found to occupy. That it is of Asiatic original, appears to be the best founded opinion; and if the name of its inventor is destined ever to be known, it is most probable, that it will be found among the records of Eastern nations. China seems to have the best claim to the invention. It is well known that the Chinese, in writing their language, do not describe words by means of a combination of letters, each expressive of a particular sound, as is the case in European languages; but that they represent each word of their endless vocabulary by one distinct character, serving to indicate it alone; if indeed, those characters can properly be termed the representations of words, which are often individually expressive of a sentiment that could not, in speaking, be expressed without the assistance of many words. The prodigious number of these characters, amounting, according to some accounts, to 80,000, renders it impracticable for them to print their books with moveable types. To cast them separately would be an endless undertaking; and were it done, by far the greater part of them would be of very rare occurrence.

The earliest document concerning wood engraving in Europe, is given by Papillon; but this authority has given rise to much controversy among the critics, led by Heineken on one side, and Zani on the other, of which latter Mr. Ottley speaks in terms of much respect. Papillon gives the glory of the Two Cunio. They were twin brother and sister, the first son of the count di Cunio, which he had by a noble and beautiful Veronese lady, allied to the family of Pope Honorius IV. Their works were a representation, in eight pieces, of the actions of Alexander the Great, with Latin verses. Mr. Ottley gives a statement of the argument on both sides of the question, as to the authenticity of these non-existing documents, and concludes, "Thus much for Papillon's entertaining narrative respecting the two Cunio; a document—for so, I think, I may now term it, from which we learn, that engraving in wood was practiced as early as the thirteenth century, in those parts of Italy at least, which border upon the Gulph of Venice. It is here inserted, for the gratification of the curious.

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The Heroic Actions, represented in Figures, Of the great and magnanimous Macedonian King, the bold and valiant Alexander; dedicated, presented, and humbly offered to the most holy father Pope Honorius IV. the glory and support of the Church, and to our illustrious and generous father and mother by us, *Alessandoro Alberico* Cunio, Cavaliers, and *Isabella Cunio*, twin brother and sister: first reduced, imagined, and attempted to be executed in relief, with a small knife, on blocks of wood, made even and polished by this learned and dear sister, continued and finished by us together, at Ravenna, from the eight pictures of our invention, painted six times larger than here represented; engraved, explained by verses, and thus marked upon the paper to perpetuate the number of them, and to enable us to present them to our relations and friends, in testimony of gratitude, friendship, and affection. All this was done and finished by us when only sixteen years of age.

'This precious book was given to my grandfather, Jan. Jac. Turine, a native of Berne, by the illustrious Count di Cunio, magistrate (podesta) of Imola, who honoured him with his liberal friendship. Of all the books I possess, I esteem it most on account of the quarter from whence it came into our family; and on account of the science, the valour, the beauty of the amiable twins Cunio, and their noble and generous intention of thus gratifying their relatives and friends. Behold their singular and curious history, in the manner in which it was several times related to me by my venerable father, and according to which I have caused it to be written more legibly than I myself could have done it.

'The young and amiable Cunio, twin brother and sister, were the first children of the son of Count di Cunio, which he had by a beautiful Veronese lady, allied to the family of Pope Honorius IV. when he was only a cardinal. This young nobleman had espoused this young lady clandestinely, without the knowledge of the relations of either of them; who, when they discovered the affair of her pregnancy, caused the marriage to be annulled, and the priest, who had married the two lovers to be banished. The noble lady, fearing equally the anger of her father and that of Count di Cunio, took refuge in the house of one of her aunts, where she was delivered of these two twins. Nevertheless the Count di Cunio, out of regard for his son, whom he obliged to espouse another lady, permitted him to bring up these children in his house, which was done with every instruction and tenderness possible, as well on the part of the Count, as on that of his son's wife, who conceived such an affection for Isabella Cunio, that she loved and cherished her as if she had been her own daughter; loving equally Alessandro Alberico Cunio her brother, who, like his sister, was full of talent, and of a most amiable disposition. Both of them made rapid advances in various sciences, profiting by the instruction of their masters; but especially Isabella, who, at thirteen years of age, was already considered as a prodigy; for she perfectly understood and wrote Latin, composed verses, had acquired a knowledge of geometry, was skilful in music, and played upon several instruments; moreover, she was practised in drawing, and painted with taste and delicacy. Her brother, urged on by emulation endeavoured to equal her; often, however, acknowledging that he felt he could never attain to so high a degree of perfection. He himself was, nevertheless, one of the finest young men of Italy; he equalled his sister in beauty of person, and possessed great courage, elevation of soul, and an uncommon degree of facility in acquiring and perfecting himself in whatever he applied to. Both of them constituted the delight of their parents, and they loved each other so perfectly, that the pleasure or chagrin of the one, or the other, was divided between them. At fourteen years of age, this young gentleman could manage a horse, was practised in the use of arms, and in all exercises proper for a young man of quality; he also understood Latin, and had considerable skill in painting.

'His father having, in consequence of the troubles of Italy, taken up arms, was induced, by his repeated solicitations, to take him with him in the same year, (at the age of fourteen) that under the eye of his father he might make his first campaign. He was entrusted with the command of a squadron of twenty-five horse; with which, for his first essay, he attacked, routed, and put to flight, after a vigorous resistance almost two hundred of the enemy; but his courage having carried him too far, he unexpectedly found himself surrounded by many of the fugitives; from whom, nevertheless, with a valour not to be equalled, he succeeded in disengaging himself without sustaining any other injury than that of a wound in his left arm. His father, who had flown to his succour, found him returning with one of the standards of the enemy, with which he had bound up his wound: he embraced him, full of delight at his glorious achievements, and at the same time, as his son's wound was not considerable, and as he was desirous to reward such great bravery upon the spot, he solemnly made him a knight, (*i. e.* a knight-banneret,) although he was already one by his birth; dubbing him in the same place where he had given such proofs of his extraordinary valour. The young man was so transported with joy at this honour, conferred on him in the presence of the troops commanded by his father, (who, in consequence of the death of *his* father, which had recently happened, was now become the Count di Cunio,) that, wounded as he was, he instantly demanded permission to go and see his mother, that he might inform her of the glory, and of the honour he had just acquired; which was granted by the Count the more readily, as he was glad to have an opportunity of testifying to that noble and afflicted lady, (who had always remained with her aunt a few miles from Ravenna) the love and esteem which he ever continued to entertain for her; of which he

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certainly would have given more solid proofs, by re-establishing their marriage, and by publicly espousing her, had he not felt it his duty to cherish the wife his father had obliged him to marry, by whom he had several children.

'The young knight, therefore, immediately set out, escorted by the remains of his troop, out of which he had eight or ten men killed or wounded. With this equipage, and these attendants, who bore testimony to his valour wherever he passed, he arrived at the residence of his mother, with whom he staid two days; after which he repaired to Ravenna, to shew a similar mark of respect to the wife of his father, who was so charmed by his noble actions, as well as by his attentions towards her, that she herself led him by the hand to the apartment of the amiable Isabella, who, seeing him with his arm bound up, was alarmed. He remained a few days in that city; but impatient to return to his father, that he might have an opportunity of distinguishing himself by new exploits, he set off before his wound was yet healed. The Count reprimanded him for not having sent back his troop, and for not remaining at Ravenna until he was cured, and would not permit him to serve again during the rest of the campaign: shortly after, when his arm was perfectly healed, he sent him home, saying to him pleasantly, that he did not choose to be outdone by him all the remaining time the troops would continue in action that year. It was soon after this, that Isabella and he began to compose and execute the pictures of the actions of Alexander. He made a second campaign with his father, after which he again worked upon these pictures, conjointly with Isabella, who applied herself to reduce them, and to engrave them on blocks of wood. After they had finished and printed these pieces, and presented them to Pope Honorius, and to their other relations and friends, the cavalier joined the army for the fourth time, accompanied by a young nobleman, one of his friends, called Pandulfio who, enamoured of the lovely Isabella, was desirous to signalize himself, that he might become more worthy of her hand before he espoused her. But this last campaign was fatal to the cavalier Cunio: he fell, covered with wounds, by the side of his friend, who, whilst attempting to defend him, was also dangerously wounded. Isabella was so much affected by the death of her brother, which happened when he was not yet nineteen, that she determined never to marry; she languished and died, when she had scarcely completed her twentieth year. The death of this beautiful and learned young lady was followed by that of her lover, who had always hoped that his attentions and affections towards her would be rewarded by her consent, at length to become his, and also by that of her mother, who could not survive the loss of her beloved children. The Count di Cunio, who who had been deeply afflicted by the death of his son, could scarcely support that of his daughter. Even the Countess di Cunio, who loved Isabella with great tenderness, fell ill of grief for her loss; and would have sunk under it, had she not been supported by the manly fortitude of the Count. Happily, the health of the Countess was, by degrees re-established. Some years afterwards, the generous Count di Cunio gave this copy of the actions of Alexander, bound, as it now is, to my grandfather; and I have caused the leaves of paper to be inserted, upon which, by my orders, this history is written.'

Most authors, on the subject of early engraving, have omitted to notice this account of the two Cunio, it being considered by them as spurious; indeed, so well satisfied are some of the German authors, that they deem the refutation of it unnecessary. Probably they consider it enough for Italy to claim a priority to the invention of copper engraving, without endeavouring to obtain the merit of wood engraving also.

From the name of pope Honorius IV. engraved on the frontispiece of these ancient prints, of the actions of Alexander, it is most certain, remarks Papillon, that this precious monument of engraving in wood, and of the art of taking impressions, was executed between the years 1284 and 1285, because that pope, to whom it was dedicated, governed the church only for the space of two years; that is from the second of April, 1285, to the third day of the same month in the year 1287, the epoch, therefore, of this ancient specimen of engraving, is anterior to all the books printed in Europe, that have hitherto been known. Mr. Sperchtvel, a Swiss officer (the possessor of it, and the friend of Mr. de Greder) was one of the descendants of Jan. Jacq. Turine, by the mother's side. He regrets the death of de Greder before he published this account, being unable to trace into whose hands this treasure had fallen.

It is true, we have only the evidence of Papillon as to this circumstance; still his character stands unimpeached: and Heinecken, the opposer of all Italian pretensions, bears testimony to the probity of the man, though he questions part of his book, for the errors of which every allowance ought to be made; because, when he wrote, little had been done towards investigating the subject, and his love for the art induced him to give credit to most of the circumstances related by the French writers. We have no reason to believe that either De Greder or Papillon invented this history; the former received it from the Swiss officer,—and what interest could he have to deceive his friend? No account was given to the world by them; and had it not been for Papillon's curiosity while at De Greder's where he was first shewn the engravings, it most probably might have remained in oblivion to this day.

If we can depend upon the correctness of M. Thiery, the library of the academy of Lyons, pos-

* Those who wish to see the account of Papillon more amply discussed, we refer them to the following Work; "An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and in Wood, with an Account of Engravers and their Works. from the invention of Chalcography by Maso Finiguerra to the time of Marc Antonio Rannondi." By William Young Ottley, F. S. A. London, 1816, 4to. That gentleman justifies Papillon, and ably confutes his accusers.

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sesses a print pasted into a folio volume entitled *La Legende Doree*, at the bottom of which is inscribed "Schoting, of Nuremberg, 1384." He also adds, that an engraving still more ancient, is preserved in the library of the Vatican.

1290 or 1299. Godefridus de Croyland, who was elected abbot of Peterborough, during his abbacy entertained Edward I. and also two cardinals, to one of whom, named Gaucilinus, he presented a Psalter, curiously written with gold letters, but the time when it was transcribed is uncertain.

Tedious as was the process of transcription, several of the public libraries of Europe contain copies of the whole or parts of the Scriptures, especially the Psalter, written in this century. In a copy of the whole *Latin Bible*, in the British museum, the name of the transcriber, and the date of the transcript, are preserved in Latin, with the year 1254.

1292, *June* 11. *Died* Roger Bacon, whose extraordinary abilities gained him the appellation of the *wonderful doctor*, whilst the stupid admiration of the multitude, ascribed his inventions to the *black art*, and his knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages, was regarded as the medium of intercourse with infernal spirits. He was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in the year 1214. After finishing the elementary studies of grammar and logic, at Oxford, he visited Paris, where he sedulously applied himself to the study of languages, history, jurisprudence, the mathematics, medicine, and theology. About the year 1240, having been admitted to the degree of doctor, he returned to England, and assumed the Franciscan habit, and in the retirement of his cell, prosecuted his studies with increasing ardour. Being chosen to deliver lectures to the university of Oxford, he expended immense sums in books, and other means of perfecting his knowledge and discoveries. "In twenty years," says he, "during which time I have been particularly engaged in the study of wisdom, neglecting all vulgar attention to money, I have expended more than two thousand pounds in books of secrets, in a variety of experiments, and in languages, and instruments and tables, and other means of obtaining the friendship of the wise and the good, and instructing the minds of my hearers." Two thousand pounds seems an incredible sum to expend in books, when the income of a curate was but £3 6*s*. 8*d*.; and the salary of a judge but £40! and consequently equal in efficacy to £30,000 of our money at present. We are, indeed, at a loss which to applaud most, his generous friends and patrons, who enabled him to spend so large a sum; or the disinterestedness of the lecturer himself, who lost sight of his own emolument in the desire for the improvement of others.

Among the discoveries of this luminary of his age, may be enumerated,—the discovery of the exact length of the solar year, and a method of correcting all the errors in the calendar; of the art of making reading glasses, the camera obscura, microscopes, telescopes, and various other mathematical and astronomical instruments; of the composition of gunpowder, and the nature of phosphorus; of the method of making elixirs, tinctures, solutions, and of performing many other chemical operations; of the art of combining and employing the mechanical powers inthe construction of machines capable of producing the most extraordinary effects; and of various remedies in the science of medicine. Such was the prejudice against him by the brethren of his order, that they refused to admit his works into their libraries, and the general of his order confined him to his cell, and prohibited him from sending any of his writings out of his monastery, except to the pope. He languished in confinement for several years, till Clement IV. to whom he had sent a copy of his *Opus Majus*, in the year 1266, obtained some mitigation of his sufferings, if not his entire liberty. In 1278, on pretence of some suspicious novelties, in his works, he was again imprisoned by Jerome d'Arcole, which continued for about eleven or twelve years; when Jerome, being raised to the pontifical chair, by the name of Nicholas IV. was prevailed upon by several noblemen to release him from his confinement. Though old and infirm, his love of science and literature was unabated, and he continued to prosecute his studies, by polishing his former works, and composing new ones, until death terminated his sufferings and his labours, in the eighty-first year of his age.

1292. *The Lives of the Saints*, were denominated *Legends** from being statedly read in the churches; and this computation received the epithet GOLDEN, from its extraordinary popularity; or the supposed value of its contents. The library of no monastery was without it. Every private person who was able, purchased it; and for a long time after the invention of printing, no work more frequently issued from the press. It was written by Jacobus de Voraigne, a dominican friar, and archbishop of Genoa, who died in the year 1298.

1294. In an inventory of the goods of John de Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, contained in his capital palace of Wulvesey, all the books which appear, are nothing more than "*Septendecem pecie libraram de diversis Scienciis.*

1299. Pontissara, bishop of Winchester, borrowed from the convent of St. Swithin, near that city, *Biblium bene Glossatam*, that is, the Bible, with marginal annotations, in two large folio volumes; but gave a bond for the due return of the loan, drawn up with great solemnity. This bible had been bequeathed to the convent the same year, by Pontissara's predecessor, bishop Nicholas de Ely; and in consideration of so

* Concerning legend-makers, there is a curious story. Gilbert de Stone, a learned ecclesiastic, who flourished about the year 1380, was solicited by the monks of Holywell, in Flintshire, to write the life of their patron saint. Stone applying to these monks for materials, was answered, that they had none in their monastery. Upon which he declared, that he could execute the work just as easily without any materials at all; and that he would write them a most excellent legend, after the manner of Thomas à Becket. He has the character of an elegant writer.

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important a bequest, and one hundred marks in money, the monks founded a daily mass for the soul of the donor. A copy of the bond may be seen in the Dissertation on Learning, prefixed to Warton's *History of English Poetry*.

1300. About this period, some books were bequeathed to Merton college, Oxford, of which the following are names and valuation: A Scholastic History, twenty shillings; a Concordentia, ten shillings; the four great Prophets, with glosses, five shillings; a Psalter, with glosses, ten shillings; St. Augustine, on Genesis, ten shillings.

1301. The following extracts are from a valuation in the Parliament Rolls of the moveable property in the borough of Colchester, in order to levy a fifteenth, and are highly illustrative of the domestic economy of the inhabitants. It appears that a blacksmith's tools were valued from 2*s.* to 5*s.*; a cobler's stock at 7*s.* 5*d.*; anothers at 10*s.* 6*d.*; anothers at 12*s.* 4*d.*; a tanner's stock, with cloths, &c. at £9. 17s. 10d. This is comparatively with the others, a great sum; but it must be recollected that the trade was one of the first in ancient times. Leather was not only used for various military purposes, but formed a considerable part of the common dress of the people, before the introduction, and during the infancy of the woollen manufacture.

1305. In the compotus of Bolton priory, in Yorkshire, is the following entry: "MCCCV. *Pro quondam Libro Sententiarian empt.* XXXS." The *Book of Sentences*, by Peter Lombard, one of the most fashionable books of school divinity in the middle age. The price of this volume was nearly that of two fat oxen; how expensive must it have been to furnish a library with manuscripts! but the canons of Bolton did not exhaust themslves in this way, for, says Whitaker, in his *History of Craven*, I can only discover that they purchased three books in forty years.

The Sentences of Peter Lombard are from the writings of the Fathers; and for this he is called "The Master of Sentences." These Sentences, on which we have so many commentaries, are a collection of passages from the Fathers, the real or apparent contradictions of whom he endeavours to reconcile. "He who lectures on the Sentences of Lombard," says the illustrious Roger Bacon, "is every where honoured, and preferred to him who adopts the sacred text as the subject of his lectures; for, who reads the Sentences, chooses the most convenient hour, according to his pleasure, and obtains a companion and an apartment among the religious."

1307. There is remaining in the abbey of St. Germaine des-prez, at Paris, a waxen tablet recording the expenses of Philip le Bel, during a journey that he made in this year, on a visit to Pope Clement V; a single leaf of this table book is exhibited in the *Nouveau Traite de Diplomatique.*

1308, *Nov.* 8. *Died* at Cologne, John Duns, commonly called Duns Scotus, a famous Franciscan divine, and one of the most learned men of the age in which he lived, He was born at Dunstance, in Northumberland, and educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a disputant, and was called the "Subtile Doctor." His works were printed at Lyons, 1639, in 10 vols. folio.

1310. Montfaucon in his *Journey through Italy*, says, that at Bologna he was shewn a very ancient Hebrew Bible, with this inscription prefixed:—"This Hebrew Bible was given by brother William, of Paris, of the order of brother preachers, confessor to the most illustrious king of France, to the monastery of Bologna for the common library of the brethren, in honour of St. Dominic, A. D. 1310, the day before the ides of February. Whosoever reads in it is desired to pray for him. Amen.

1320. The first public library in the university of Oxford, was commenced at this period by Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, but dying soon after little progress was made in the work until 1367, when his books were deposited in it, and the scholars permitted to consult them on certain conditions. A dispute arising between the university and Oriel college, it was not finally completed till abour the year 1411. It was at first called Cobham's library, but in 1480, the books were added to duke Humphrey's collection. —Chalmer's *History of the Colleges, &c. attached to the University of Oxford.*

1320. The invention of linen paper appears to have been very early introduced into England; for Dr. Prideaux assures us he had seen a register of some acts of John Crauden, prior of Ely, made on linen paper, which bears date in the 14th year of Edward II. A. D. 1320; and that in the bishop's registry at Norwich, there is a register book of wills, all made of paper, wherein entries are made which bear date so far back as 1370, just one hundred years before the time that Ray said the use of it began in Germany. In the Cottonian library in the British museum, are said to be several writings on this kind of paper, as early as the year 1335.

1321, *Sept.* 14. *Died* Alighieri Dante the most powerful of the Italian poets, was born at Florence, May 27, 1265. In 1300 he was chosen chief magistrate of his native city, and became very popular, but during the reaction of parties, in January, 1302, while ambassador to the pope, was by an iniquitous decree, mulct eight thousand *lire*, and condemned, by a faction, to two years banishment. To satisfy the fine, his house was immediately entered and pillaged; and scarcely seven weeks had elasped, when a second decree was issued, that he and his associates in exile, should be *burned* if they fell into the hands of the Neri, their enemies. After his death, which took place at Ravenna, all Italy contended to do honour to his memory.

During his banishment from his native city of Florence, he obtained an asylum at Verona, and had for his patron, Can della Scalla, or the prince of that country. There were in the same Court several strolling players, gamesters, and other persons of that description, one of whom, distinguished for his ribaldry and buffoonery, was much caressed beyond the others. The

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Prince one day, when this man and Dante were both present, highly extolled the former, and, turning to the poet, said, "I wonder that this foolish fellow should have found out the secret of pleasing us all, and making himself admired, while you, who are a man of great sense, are in little esteem." To which, Dante freely replied, "You would cease to wonder at this, if you knew how much conformity of character is the real source of friendship."

Dante wrote before we began to be at all refined; and, of course, his celebrated poem is a sort of Gothic work. He is very singular and very beautiful in his similies, and more like Homer than any of the Italian poets. He was prodigiously learned for the times that he lived in, and knew all that a man could then know. Homer, in his time, was unknown in Italy; and Petrarch boasts of being the first poet that had heard him explained. Indeed, in Dante's time, there were not above three or four people in all Italy that could read Greek (one, in particular, at Viterbo, and two or three elsewhere.) But, although he had never seen Homer, he had conversed much with the works of Virgil. His poem got the name of *Comedia*, after his death. He somewhere calls Virgil's Work *Tragedia* (or sublime poetry;) and, in deference to him, called his own *Comedia* (or low:) and hence was that word used afterwards, by mistake, for the title of his poem.—*Spence.*

1322. *April* 15. Fitz-Simeon, and Hugh the *illuminator*, two friars of Dublin, commenced their pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre. Hugh died at Cairo, on the 22nd of October following.

1326. The first appearance of *Arabic numerals* in England, was in a large folio entitled *Albion*, written by Richard of Wallingford, a monk, and afterwards abbot of St. Albans, it consisted of astronomical canons, or rules and tables.

1327. The scholars and citizens of Oxford assaulted and entirely pillaged the opulent benedictine abbey of the neighbouring town of Abingdon. Among the books they found there, were one hundred psalters, as many grayles, and forty-six missals, which undoubtedly belonged to the choir of the church, and twenty-two books on common subjects.

1328. The Chester Mysteries, being plays of the *Old and New Testament*, are ascribed to Ranulph Higden, compiler of the *Polychronicon*, and a benedictine monk of that city, where they were performed at the expense of the incorporated trades, with a thousand days of pardon from the pope, and forty days of pardon from the bishop of Chester, to all who attended the representation.

In the Harleian manuscripts, in the British museum, it is related of these Chester Mysteries that the author "was thrice at Rome before he could obtain leave of the pope to have them in the English tongue," from which fact, Mr. Warton thinks, a presumptive proof arises that all our *mysteries* before that period were in Latin; these plays will, therefore, have the merit of being the first *English* interludes. Hone, in his work on *Mysteries and Religious Shows*, however, says, "After the well known fondness of our ancestors for shows, it is too much, perhaps, to say, that on their church festivals and occasions of public rejoicing, they had no interludes in English; seeing too that Fitzstephen writing in 1174, says, that 'London, for its theatrical exhibitions, has religious plays, either the representations of miracles wrought by holy confessors, or the sufferings of martyrs;' these must have been in English to have been understood; and so must the miracle play of St. Catherine, in 1110, if, as was probably the case, it was publicly performed on some feast day." During the celebration of the festival of the boy bishop, moralities were presented, and shows of miracles, with farces and other sports; it is reasonable to suppose that *English* interludes of some kind, if not coeval with the boy bishop, were at least cotemporaneous with him for a long time before Edward I.

"What could occasion the author of the Chester plays," asks Mr. Hone, "to take a journey thrice to Rome, before he could obtain leave of the pope to have them in the *English* tongue? The *subjects* of these plays 'from the Old and New Testament,' seem to me to supply the reasons for the difficulty in obtaining the pope's consent. Scripture in English had been scrupulously withheld from the people, and the pope probably anticipated that if they were made acquainted with a portion of it, the remainder would be demanded." The Chester Mysteries were performed for the last time in 1574.*

1330. About this period Lewis Beaumont was bishop of Durham. He was a very lame and illiterate French nobleman, so incapable of reading and spelling, that he could not, although he had studied them, read the bulls announced to the people at his consecration. This, amongst many other instances, induced the king (Edward III.) to address a strong remonstrance to the pope, against his enactments, in which he represented that "the encouragement of religion were bestowed upon unqualified, mercenary foreigners, who neither resided in the country, nor understood its language; and that the treasures of the kingdom were carried off by strangers, and the jurisdiction of the courts baffled by constant appeals to a foreign authority, &c.—*Andrews.*

At his coronation the word "Metropoliticæ" occured, the bishop paused, tried in vain to repeat it, and at last said, "Soit pour dit," *(suppose that said,)* Then he came to "In Ænigmate;" this puzzled him again. "Par St. Lewis," said he, "il n'est pas courtois qui a escrit cette parole ici," *(by St. Lewis, it could be no gentleman who wrote this stuff.)*

An instance of the state of literary acquirements of many of the clergy, at this period, and for a long time afterwards, may be proved by the following fact:—At an entertainment given at Rome, to the pope and cardinals, by Andrew

* Abundantly curious and useful information concerning Mysteries in general, will be found in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*; Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*; Drake's *History of York*; Hone on *Mysteries and Religious Shows*; Warton's *History of English Poetry*; and also a very able article in the *Retrospective Review*, vol. 1.

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Forman, bishop of Murray, and papal legate for Scotland, he blundered so in his Latinity, when he said grace, that his holiness and the cardinals lost their gravity; the disconcerted bishop testily concluded the blessing, by giving "*all the false carles to the de'il*," to which the company, not understanding his Scots-Latinity, said, Amen.

1332. Manuscripts, or rather books, were so scarce at this time, that they were not sold but by contract, upon as good conditions and securities as those of an estate, among many other instances of the like kind, the following is still preserved in the library of the college of Laon, in the city of Paris, cited by Brenil, and made in the presence of two notaries, which beareth, that "Jeffry of St. Liger, one of the clergymen booksellers, and so qualified, acknowledges and confesses to have sold, ceded, quitted, and transported; and sells, cedes, quits, and transports, upon mortgage of all and sundry his goods, and the custody of his own body, a book entitled *Speculum Historiale in Conseutudines Parisiuenses*, divided and bound up in four volumes, covered with red leather, to a nobleman, Messire Girard of Montague, advocate to the King in the parliament, for the sum of forty livres of Paris; whereof the said bookseller holds himself well content and paid."—*Watson's Hist. of Printing.*

1332. *Dec.* 22. In the library of St. Mary, at Florence, is the whole New Testament on silk, with the liturgy, and short martyrology; at the end of it there is written in Greek, "*By the hand of the sinner and most unworthy Mark; in the year of the world* 7840, (that is, of Christ 1332), Monday, December the 22nd," and on the next page are several Greek alphabets. Montfaucon mentions many works written on silk, which are preserved in different libraries in Italy executed chiefly in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries

1338, *Sept.* 2. Edward III. is invested by the emperor at Coblentz, with the title of his *vicar*.—He refused, to kiss the imperial foot.

1338-41. There is a kind of negative proof that cards were not known very long antecedent to this period from a French manuscript, highly illuminated with representations of every game and sport of that age, but which gives no representation of any thing like playing cards; but, in a French romance finished in 1341, a familiar mention is made of cards, which has given rise to a conjecture that they were manufactured in France, early in the fourteenth century.

1341. *April* 8, *(Easter Day,)* The inauguration of Petrarch, in the Roman capital, with a crown of laurel, as *poet laureate*. He received by diploma, the perpetual privilege of wearing, at his choice, a crown of laurel, ivy, or myrtle, of assuming the poetic habit, and of teaching, disputing, interpreting, and composing, in all places whatsoever, and on all subjects of literature.

Petrarch was less desirous of the laurel for the honour, than for the hope of being sheltered by it from the thunder of the priests, by whom both he and his brother poets were continually threatened. They could not imagine a poet without supposing him to hold an intercourse with some demon. This was, as Abbé Resnet observes, having a most exalted idea of poetry, though a very bad one of poets. An anti-poetic Dominican was notorious for prosecuting all verse-makers, whose power he attributed to the effect of *heresy and magic*.

The custom of crowning poets is as ancient as poetry itself. It has, indeed, frequently varied; it existed, however, as late as the reign of Theodosius, when it was abolished as a remains of Paganism. When the barbarians overspread Europe, few appeared to merit this honour, and fewer who could read their works. It was at this period that poetry resumed its ancient lustre; for Petrarch was certainly honoured with the laurel crown. It was in this century that the establishment of bachelor and doctor was fixed in the universities: those who were found worthy of the honour, obtained the laurel of bachelor or the laurel of doctor; *laurea bacca laureates; laurea doctoratus*. At their reception they not only assumed this title, but they also had a crown of laurel placed on their heads. In Germany, the laureate honours flourished under the reign of Maximilian I. He founded in 1504, a poetical college at Vienna, reserving to himself and the Regent the power of bestowing the laurel. The Emperor of Germany retains the laureateship in all its splendour. The selected bard is called *Il Poeta Cesario*. Apostolo Zeno, as celebrated for his erudition as for his poetic powers, was succeeded by that most enchanting poet, Metastasio. The French never had a poet-laureate, though they had regal poets; for none were ever solemnly crowned. The Spanish nation, always desirous of titles of honour, seem to have known the laureate; but little information concerning it can be gathered from their authors. Respecting our own country see 1506.

Petrarch roused his countrymen from their slumber—inspired a general love of literature—nourished and rewarded it by his own productions; and rescued the classics from the dungeons, where they had been hitherto shut up from the light and instruction of mankind. 'He never passed an old convent, without searching its library, or knew of a friend travelling into those quarters, where he supposed books to be concealed, without entreaties to procure for him some classical manuscripts.' Had not such a man appeared at this time, it is probable that most of the classical manuscripts would have been totally lost; so that in this case, he might have excited among his countrymen the love of literature, without being able to gratify or nourish it. Boccaccio, who shares with Petrarch the glory of having enriched the Italian language with its most perfect beauties, at the very moment when it may be said to have begun to exist, shares also with him the glory of being a zealous and successful restorer of classical manuscripts and literature.

Several persons having written to Petrarch several apologies for not visiting him, in which they declaimed against his love of solitude, as

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unnatural to a human being, and reproached him for his unsocial mode of life. Petrarch smiled at their messages, and scorned their reproaches, and made the following excellent remarks:—"These people consider the pleasures of the world as their supreme good, and not to be renounced. But I have friends of a very different description, whose society is far more agreeable to me; they are of all countries, and of all ages; they are distinguished in war, in politics, and in the sciences. It is very easy to see them; they are always at my service. I call for their company, or send them away whenever I please; they are never troublesome, and immediately answer all my questions. Some relate the events of ages past, others reveal the secrets of nature; these teach me how to live in comfort, those to die in quiet. In return for all these services, they only require a chamber of me in one corner of my mansion, where they may repose in peace."

An anecdote of Petrarch is mentioned by two authors, that he wrote occasionally his thoughts, in gilt letters, upon a cloak of leather, which he wore, and not being lined, was so contrived that he might be able to write on both sides of it his verses, which appeared full of corrections and notes. It is said, that La Casa, Sadolet, and Buccatello, who were in possession of this precious relic, when they returned to the country-house of the latter to take refuge from the plague, which in this year, was desolating Italy, took this cloak with them, to consider it at their leisure, and to attempt to decipher what it contained.

Petrarch died of apoplexy, at Argua. He was found dead in his library, July 18th, 1374, with one arm leaning on a book. Petrarch, Lord Woodhouslee observes, composed 318 sonnets, 59 canzoni or songs, and six trionfi, a large volume of poetry, entirely on the subject of his passion for Laura; not to include a variety of passages in prose works. Laura died in 1348, and was buried at Avignon. Her grave was opened by Francis I. of France, wherein was found a small box, containing a medal and a few verses, written by Petrarch. On one side of the medal was impressed the figure of a woman; on the reverse, the characters of M. L. M. J., signifying *Madona Laura morte jacet*. The gallant and enthusiastic monarch returned every thing into the tomb, and wrote an epitaph in honour of her memory.

"Arise, O Petrarch, from th' Elysian bowers,
With never-fading myrtles twin'd,
And fragrant with ambrosial flowers,
Where to thy Laura thou again art join'd;
Arise, and hither bring the silver lyre,
Tun'd by thy skilful hand,
To the soft notes of elegant desire,
With which o'er many a land
Was spread the fame of thy disastrous love."
Lord Lyttleton.

Petrarch is wonderfully accurate and precise about Laura. These are his words:—"Laura, illustrious by the virtues she possessed, and celebrated, during many years, by my verses, appeared to my eyes, for the first time, on the 6th day of April, in the year 1327, at Avignon, in the Church of Saint Clare, at six o'clock in the morning. I was then in my early youth. In the same town, on the same day, and at the same hour, in the year 1348, this light, this sun, withdrew from the world."

The works of this illustrious poet form four folio volumes, and more than twenty-five persons have written his life.

Tuscus, one of the preceptors of Petrarch, provided for the payment of his debts, by pledging two small manuscript volumes of certain works of Cicero.

1345, *April* 14. *Died* Richard Aungerville, commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, from the place of his nativity, Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, were he was born in the year 1287. He was the son of Sir Richard Aungerville. Having distinguished himself by his learning at Oxford, he became tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward III. In 1333 he was appointed dean of Wells and bishop of Durham; and in the following year, he was appointed lord high chancellor and treasurer of England. He was much celebrated for his piety and munificence, but still more for his remarkable love of learning and patronage of distinguished scholars, by whom he was held as the Mæcenas of those times. In 1341, he purchased thirty or forty volumes of the abbot of St. Albans, for which he gave fifty pounds weight of silver; and so enamoured was he of his large collection that in 1344 he expressly composed a treatise entitled *Philobiblion, or the Love of Books.** Richard de Bury may be fairly classed as the first bibliomaniac upon record, in the best and wisest sense of the word, not only in the North of England, but in England at large. Describing the process by which manuscripts were published in his days, he says "Because every thing that is serviceable to mortals, suffers the waste of mortality through the lapse of time, it is necessary for volumes corroded by age to be restored or renovated by successors, that perpetuity, repugnant to the nature of the individual, may be conceded to the species." in another place he says, "the study of the monks, now a days, dispenses with emptying bowls, not with amending books." Speaking of his books, he uses the following excellent and impressive words, "these are teachers, whose instructions are unaccompanied with blows or harsh words; who demand neither food nor wages: you visit them, they are alert; if you want them, they secrete not themselves; should you mistake their meaning, they complain not; nor ridicule your ignorance, be it ever so gross." Again, he says, "books ought to be purchased at any price, the wisdom which they contain renders them invaluable, they cannot be bought too dear." He bought books at any price, but never sold them

* Hearne has undertaken to deprive Richard de Bury of the honour of composing this work, and says it was written by Robert Holket, a dominican, under his name.

Robert Holket was born at Northampton, became a dominican and professor of divinity at Oxford. He died in 1349, and left many valuable works, which were printed at Paris by Gering and Rembolt.

The *Philobiblion* was reprinted at Oxford from a collation of manuscripts, and with an Appendix, 1599, 4to.

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again, alleging the sentence, "Buy the truth, and sell it not; also wisdom, and instruction, and understanding." Prov. xxiii. 22. It is stated that he preferred taking the fees of office in books. rather than in money. In 1334, on his being appointed high treasurer of England, he entertained at his palace at Durham, Edward III.* his queen, and her mother, the king of Scotland, the two metropolitans, five bishops, seven earls, with their consorts, and all the nobility on this side Trent, besides a great number of knights and esquires; also many abbots, priors, and other ecclesiastics.

Some idea may be formed of the perseverance and literary attainments of this great man, and his enthusiastic ardour in the promulgation of learning, when we are informed that he alone possessed more books than all the bishops of England together, and besides the fixed libraries which he had formed in his several palaces; the floor of his common apartment was so covered with books, that those who entered could not with due reverence approach him; he also kept binders, illuminators, and writers, in his palaces. He selected his chaplains on account of their piety and erudition, and many of them rose to the episcopal bench. To his nurture of genius and learning, we are indebted for some of the most eminent prelates and writers this country can boast; among them may be mentioned, Thomas Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Fitz-Ralph, archbishop of Armagh; Richard Benworth, bishop of London; and Walter Segraffe, bishop of Chester; also Walter Burley, John Maudyt, Robert Holket, Richard de Killington, and several others, all doctors of theology. His generosity is recorded to have been as uniform as it was extensive, and we are told that he weekly bestowed *eight* quarters of wheat made into bread, exclusive of the accustomed fragments from his table, and pecuniary assistance; during a ride from Newcastle to Durham, he distributed £8 in alms, and going from Durham to Stockton £5, besides many more which are minutely enumerated by Chambre.

This excellent prelate died at Auckland, and was buried, says Chambre, before the altar of the blessed Mary Magdalene, at the southern angle of the cathedral church of Durham, leaving a reputation untarnished by the breath of calumny.

The account, however, which Richard de Bury gives of the monks before his time, shows us that the old religious transcribers must have been endued with singular patience and preseverance, for he says "many wrote them out with their own hands in the intervals of the canonical hours, and gave up the time appointed for bodily rest to the fabrication of volumes; those sacred treasuries of whose labours, filled with cherubic letters, are at this day resplendent in most monasteries."

Erasmus thus describes the *Secunda Secundæ* of Thomas Aquinas, which was a ponderous treatise of scholastic divinity then so much prized and cherished: "No man can carry it about, much less get it into his head." The volume thus produced on fair parchment after the labour of years, was covered with immensely thick lids of wood and leather, studded with large nails and curiously clasped; and being deposited on the shelves of the monastery library, was kept sacred from all profane eyes. The monks generally laboured for themselves alone, without any desire to diffuse the knowledge which they strove, and properly so to preserve. "The resplendent volumes, with cherubic letters," bore striking marks not only of the persevering industry but of the great ingenuity of the monks. Their initial letters, that is, the letters at the beginning of each chapter or section, were indeed resplendent with gold and the brightest tints of crimson and azure. But the satisfaction to be afforded by these efforts of art was confined to a few. They were not, like the paintings with which churches were subsequently adorned, displayed before the people to exalt their devotion. They were unclasped only on days of solemnity, by the mitred abbot or the prior; and then conveyed like precious jewels to the obscurity of their worm-eaten and dusty cases.

1346. *Died*, John Bacon, otherwise denominated Baconthorpius, from an obscure village of Norfolk, where he was born, was distinguished in the schools by the name of "Doctor Resolutus." He studied first at Oxford; then visited Paris, where he obtained the character of "Averroistarum Princeps." On his return to London he became provincial of the Carmelites: afterwards was invited to Rome, where he gave great offence by arguing with too much subtilty and freedom in defence of the pope's unlimited right of granting matrimonial dispensations. The odium thus excited induced him to recant his doctrines on this head: and hence he was led to quarrel with the art itself in which he had been so great a proficient.

1347. *Died*, William Ockam, who was very celebrated in the annals of scholastic theology, and denominated "Doctor Invincibilis." He was a disciple of Scotus, and put himself at the head of the nominalists, he maintained the opinions of that party with great ingenuity.—Some consider him the founder of a distinct sect, whence he also received the denomination of "Venerabilis Inceptor et Doctor Singularis." He was an Englishman, but of what part is not known. His works were printed at Paris, by Cæsaris and Stol, 1476.

1347, *August*. The conquest of Calais by Edward III., the warriors and archers on foot received 3*d*.; the Black Prince £1.; and the Bishop of Durham (with the earls), 6*s*. 8*d*. *per*

* That Edward exerted all his influence to promote the advancement of his tutor, is proved by an interesting document recorded in Rymer's *Fœdera*, and an account of his preferments in the first six years of his reign, is preserved by Tanner: Edward presented him to two rectories, six prebendal stalls, the Archdeaconries of Salisbury and Northampton, the Canonry of Weston, and the Deanery of Wells. He was so enriched by ecclesiastical preferment that he was enabled to expend five thousand marks on a journey to Rome. When he went into the presence of the Pope and Cardinals, he was attended by twenty of his clerks, and thirty six esquires, attired in the most expensive and sumptuous garments.—See Dibdin's *Bibliomania* and Warton's *Hist. of English Poetry*.

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day. It was during this famous siege that ST. GEORGE, of England, was first invoked in the battle.

1348. *Died*, Thomas Bradwardine an Englishman, supposed to be a native of Hartfield, in the diocese of Chichester, was of Merton College, Oxon, about 1325. He obtained the appellation of "Doctor Profundus." Afterwards became confessor to Edward III. canon of Lichfield, and chancellor of St. Paul's. He attended the king in his victorious expedition to France. In this year he was chosen to the see of Canterbury by the chapter, and after some hesitation his election was confirmed by the king and the pope. Bradwardine was consecrated at Avignon; but survived his consecration scarce forty days. He died at London before his inthronization had taken place.

1349. *Died*, Richard Rolle, a hermit, of Hampole, in Yorkshire; who translated and wrote a gloss upon the psalter, and a metrical paraphrase of the book of Job, one of the first attempts at a translation into the English language, as spoken after the Conquest.

1350. The constable of France, the greatest man in the state, and one of the greatest men of his age, could neither read nor write.

1350, *March* 18. In the roll of accounts relating to the ornamental painting and glazing of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, by order of Edward III. we find that the wages of the artists be from fivepence to one shilling per day, except to a person named John Barnaby, employed at St. Stephen's chapel, in 1355, who was paid twopence per day.

1351, *August* 1. *(Lammas Day.)* From ancient authorities we find that this was the usual nominal day of commencing *Harvest* in England. By a useful act, called the "statute of labourers" 25th Edward III. in 1351, it is provided, 'that no carter, ploughman, or day (dairy maid) or other servant, shall take in the time of sarcling, (weeding) or haymaking, but a penny the day, and mowers of meadows for the acre, fivepence, or by the day fivepence, and reapers of corn in the first week of August, twopence, and the second threepence, and so till the end of August, and less in the country, where less was wont to be given without meat or drink or other courtesy; and that all workmen bring openly in their hands to the market towns, their instruments, and these shall be hired in a common place, and not privy. And that no servant go out of the town where he dwelleth in the winter, to serve in the summer, if he can get service in the same town, taking as before is said, saving that the people of the counties of Stafford, Lancaster, and Derby, and people of Craven, and of the marshes of Wales and Scotland, and other places may come in time of August, and labour in other counties, and safely return, as they were wont to do before this time. Bread offerings of the first fruits at the season of harvest were universal; and our Saxon holyday, of half mass or loaf mass, expresses, although in shadow, the natural piety merely of nations, called Heathen, now extinguished. The Guild of August has lost its primitive importance by the reformation of the calendar. Wheat was from 3*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. the quarter; a fat hog, two-years old, 3*s*. 4*d*; clothing for a year of a common servant of husbandry, 3*s*. 6*d*; a quarter of beans or pease, 1*s*; a quarter of barley, 10*d*; a pair of shoes, 4*d*; two gallons of ale, 2*d*.

1351, *Sept*. 3. To George Cosyn, for one quartern of royal paper, to make the painters' patrens (patterns) tenpence.

1352. Lawrence Minot an English poet, is supposed to have died in this year. Mr. Tyrwhit first discovered his manuscripts in the Cottonian library, and they were published in 1795, 8vo.

1357, *May* 24. In a blank page of Cosmestor's *Scholastic History*, deposited in the British museum, it is stated, that this MS. was taken from the King of France, at the battle of Poictiers, fought on this day: it was afterwards purchased by the Earl of Salisbury for a hundred marks, and directed, by the last will of his Countess, to be sold for forty livres. One hundred marks were equivalent to £66 13*s*. 4*d*. This sum was exactly the pay of Henry Percy, keeper of Berwick castle, in 1359; at this time the king's surgeon's pay was £5 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum, and one shilling a day beside. Master carpenters had four-pence a day, their servants two-pence; the price of wheat was about 6*s*. 8*d*. a quarter.

1357. It was the prevailing opinion at this period, that even the Latin bibles should not be commonly allowed to the laity; when, therefore, archbishop Fitz Ralph, in this year, sent three or four secular priests of his diocese of Armagh into England, to study divinity in Oxford, they were forced very soon to return, because they could not find there a bible to be sold. And indeed, had the copies of the bible been more frequent than they were, it is no wonder that they were made so little use of, if what the writers of these times, D. Wiclif, archdeacon Clemangis, Beleth, and others say, be true, that the clergy were generally so ignorant, as not to be able to read Latin, or even con their Psalter. Our poet Chaucer represents the religious as gathering the bibles up and putting them into their libraries, and so imprisoning them from secular priests and curates, and, therefore, hindering them from preaching the gospel to the people.—*Lewis*.

Matthew of Westminster, an English historian of this century, was very much esteemed for his veracity, acuteness, and diligence.

1358. About this period Richard Fitz-Ralph, archbishop of Armagh, possessed a translation, probably made by himself, of the New Testament in Irish. According to the information of Bale, quoted by archbishop Usher, this copy was concealed by him in a certain wall of his church, with the following note:—"When this book is found, truth will be revealed to the world, or Christ shortly appear." This, observes the narrator, was written in the spirit of prophecy, for the book was found when the church of Armagh, was repairing, about the year of Christ, 1530.

Richard Fitz-Ralph, or Fitzraf, a man worthy for his christian zeal of immortal commendation,

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was brought up at Oxford, under John Baconthorpe, who was called the resolute doctor. His abilities recommended him to King Edward III. by whom he was promoted, first to the archdeaconry of Lichfield, then to the chancellorship of Oxford, and afterwards to the archbishopric of Armagh, in 1347. The monks accused him of heresy, and he was cited to appear before the pope at Avignon, where he died in 1360, yet such was the character he had maintained, that on hearing of his death, a certain cardinal openly declared, "A mighty pillar of Christ's church was fallen."

1362. *Died*, at Paris, Petronus Berchorius, a native of Poictiers and author of the *Gesta Romanorum*, one of the most ancient story-books extant; and the outlines of some of the best stories in Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, Shakspeare, and their most distant successors, even down to Parnell's *Hermit*, may be traced in it. Boccaccio is reported to have laid it under ample contribution. It first appeared in print at Louvane in 1473, in folio, and at Paris, by John Petit, 1515.

1364. In this year the royal library of France, did not exceed twenty volumes, but shortly after, Charles V. encreased it to nine hundred, which by the fate of war, as much at least as by that of money, the duke of Bedford, about 1440, purchased and transported to London, where libraries were smaller than on the continent.

It is a circumstance worthy of observation, that the French sovereign, Charles V. surnamed the Wise, ordered that thirty portable lights, with a silver lamp suspended from the centre, should be illuminated at night, that students might not find their pursuits interrupted at any hour. An objection to night studies in public libraries is the danger of fire, and in our own British museum, not a light is permitted to be carried about upon any pretence whatever.

1372, *Nov.* 17. *Died*, at Leige, Sir John Mandeville, the traveller. He was born at St. Albans, in the year 1300, and spent thirty-four years in visiting various countries, and on his return published a relation of his voyages. In 1455 the first edition was printed at Leige, with the following title, *Itinerariis a terra Angliæ ed partes Jerosolymitanis*, 4to. By Wynkin de Worde, in 1499.

1375. *Died*, John Boccacio, a very celebrated Italian writer, was born at Certaldo, in Tuscany, in 1313. He resided a long time in Naples, where he fell in love with a natural daughter of the king. At the close of his life he returned to his native place, where he died, aged 76.

Boccacio was the disciple of Petrarch; and, although principally known and deservedly celebrated as a writer and inventor of tales, he was, by his cotemporaries, usually placed as a poet in the third rank, after Dante and Petrarch. But Boccacio having seen the Platonic sonnets of his master Petrarch, in a fit of despair, committed almost all his poetry to the flames, except a single poem, of which his own good taste had long taught him to entertain a more favourable opinion. This piece, thus happily rescued from destruction, was, until lately, so scarce and so little known, even in Italy, as to have left its author but a slender proportion of that eminent degree of poetical reputation which he might have justly claimed from so extraordinary a performance.

It is an heroic poem, in twelve books, entitled, *La Teseide*, and written in the octave stanza, called by the Italians *octavo rima*, which Boccacio adopted from the old French Chansons, and here first introduced among his countrymen.

The story of this admirable production of the great Tuscan novelist is well known to the English reader, in consequence of its having been selected by Chaucer as the ground-work of his *Knight's Tale*, the finest of his poems, and the first conspicuous example of the English heroic couplet extant. "Dryden's paraphrase of this poem," says Warton, "is the most animated and harmonious piece of versification in the English Language."

1376. Du Cange cites the following lines from a French metrical romance written about this time, which proves that *waxen tablets* continued to be occasionally used till a late period.

> Some with antiquated style,
> In waxen tablets promptly write;
> Others, with finer pen, the while
> Form letters lovelier to the sight.

There are many ample and authentic records of the royal household of France, of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, still preserved, written on waxen tablets.

1376. King Edward III. in the 50th or jubilee year of his reign, granted as an especial favour that judicial proceedings which had been written and administered in Norman French, might pass in English, but that all acts should be enrolled in Latin. Several of the ancient charters, however, had been written in Anglo-Saxon, and that the knowledge of their liberties might not be lost, some of the British monasteries, particularly those at Croyland and Tavistock, still taught the language. On this glorious occasion, every public prisoner was released, and the banished subject was restored to his country. This great monarch also conferred in full parliament upon his second son *Lionel* of Antwerp, the title of "Duke of Clarence," and upon his third son John of Gaunt, that of "Duke of Lancaster."

1377, *June* 21. Edward III. died at his palace of *Sheen*, (Richmond) and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was born at Windsor, Nov. 13th, 1312, and crowned at Windsor, on the 1st of February, 1327, in his fifteenth year. In 1337, the dignity of duke was first created by him in this country in favour of his son the black prince, as *Duke of Cornwall*, a title which is always vested in the king's eldest son the moment he is born.

The Chronicle of Rastel, speaking of the third Edward, contains the following apposite passage in relation to our national festival St. George's Day. "About the nineteenth year of this king, [1345] he made a solemn feast at Windsor, and a great just and tournament, where he devised and perfected substantially the *Order of the Knights of the Garter;* howbeit some affirm,

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this order began first by Richard Cœur de Lion, at the siege of Acre [1191] where, in his great necessity, there were but *twenty-six* knights that firmly and surely abode with the king, where he caused all them to wear thongs of blue leather about their legs; and afterwards they were called the *Knights of the Blue Thong*."

Beneath the inspiring banner of England's patron Saint,* a long and splendid line of nobility have sprung, illustrating by their deeds in arms, their faith in counsel, and with hearts of courtesy, a THRONE, venerable from inheritance, and unspotted by dishonour; abroad respected; approached with general affection at home; and possessing all those energies which, triumphant as they have been in a whirlwind of contention, are still proved soundly wise in a *diet* of repose.

On the 30th of March, 1363, Edward III. first distributed the *Maunday*† and purified the poor.

1377, *July* 16. The coronation of Richard II. may illustrate the manners of these times. The young prince, then in his twelfth year, passed from the tower to the abbey under a canopy of blue silk, borne on spears of silver by the barons of the cinque ports. "In the market of Cheapside, was erected (by the *merchants*) a building in the form of a castle, out of which ran two streams of wine. On its four turrets were placed four girls, dressed in white, and of the same age with the king. As he approached, they blew towards him small shreds of gold leaf; then showered upon him florins made of paper; and coming down, helped him and his attendants to wine out of cups of gold. To conclude this loyal exhibition, an angel descended from the summit of the castle, and offered to the king a golden crown." The baron Percy was created Earl of Northumberland upon that great occasion.

1377, *Dec.* 28. Wiclif divulges his opinions upon the pope's mandate.

1378. The clergy and scholars of St. Paul's school in London, presented a petition to Richard II. praying him "to prohibit some unexpert people from presenting the history of the Old and New Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at great expense in order to represent it publicly at Christmas."

From Mysteries the boys of St. Paul's school proceeded to more regular dramas; and at the commencement of a regular theatre, were the best and almost the only comedians. They became at length so favourite a set of players as often to act at court, and on particular occasions of festivity, were frequently removed from London for this purpose only, to the royal houses at some distance from town. In early times, while no settled or public theatre was known, and itinerant minstrels acted in the halls of the nobility at Christmas, plays were performed by the boys of the public schools, and have continued to be so to the present time, of which the practice of acting Latin plays at Westminster, Eton, and other seminaries, are examples. The ancient consuetudinary as it is called of Eton school, containing all its old and original customs, relates that about the 30th of November, the master was accustomed to choose such Latin plays as were most excellent and convenient to be played in the following Christmas holidays before public audience.

1379. At this period red wine was four-pence a gallon; and Rhenish sixpence; in the following year it was four pounds a tun.

The Vintners or Vintoners, were incorporated in the reign of King Edward III. They were originally divided into *Vinetarii et Tavernarii*; Vintners who imported the wine, and Taverners who kept taverns, and retailed it for the former. The company flourished so much, that from its institution till 1711, it produced no fewer than fourteen lord mayors, many of which were keepers of taverns. Sir John Strodie, vintner, who was lord mayor in 1357, gave the land on which Vintner's hall in Thames-street was built. It was called the manor of the vinetre.

Our great wine trade was at first with Bourdeaux, and the neighbouring provinces; it commenced as early as the conquest, perhaps sooner. For in 979, or the reign of Etheldred, mention is made of ships from Rouen, laden with wines, but what duty was paid is not known; a small vessel was to pay "ad Bilynggesgate" one penny halfpenny as a toll; a greater, bearing sails, one penny; a keel or hulk (Ceol vel Hulkus) fourpence; a ship laden with wood, one piece for toll; and a boat with fish, one halfpenny; or a larger, one penny.

But our trade in wine became very considerable in the reign of Henry II. by reason of his marriage with Elianor, daughter of the duke of Aquitaine; our conquest of that, and other great wine provinces of France, increased the trade to a high degree, and made great fortunes among the adventurers of this company. In after times, when sweet wines came into fashion, we had considerable intercourse with the Canary islands.

1380. The romance of *Amadis de Gaul* was written by Loberia.

1380. Wiclif, the *Morning Star of the Reformation*, completed his translation of the whole Bible unto English, including the apocryphal*

* Honi soit qui mal y pense.—*Confusion to dishonourable thoughts.*—*Motto of the Garter.*

Our ancient word of courage, fair St. George.—*Shakspeare.*

† Maunday Thursday records the institution of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper, when our Saviour celebrated, for the last time, the national passover. According to Spelman, the mande is the hand-basket in which the king was accustomed to give alms to the poor. but its derivative is most probably the initial mandate in the Greek text—that the poor should always be remembered, even as this woman (Mary of Bethany) had remembered me; or perhaps a corruption of the *muron*, the casket of odorous funeral *ointment* bestowed by her upon the person of the Saviour. This ointment, said Judas Iscariot, who was the *purse-bearer* or almoner of Christ and the apostles, we might have purchased, and with it embalmed or purified the poor; but Christ rebuked him, saying "*the poor* always ye have with you, but me ye have not always."

The ceremony of purifying the poor was discontinued at the Revolution; but the provisions and silver pieces are still bestowed upon Maunday Thursday by the king's sub-almoner in the royal chapel at Whitehall.

* The books called the Apocrypha, and appended to our bibles, are denominated from the Greek *apokrupto* to *hide*, either because they are of doubtful or hidden authority.

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books. The new testament of Wiclif's version sold for four marks and forty pence, (£2 16s. 8d.) as appears from the register of W. Alnwick, bishop of Norwich, 1429, as quoted by Fox.

Wiclif says, that in his time, there "were many unable curates, that kunnen not the Ten Commandments, ne read their Sauter, ne understond a verse of it." This great and intrepid reformer died, December 30th, 1384, his body was buried in the chancel of Lutterworth church, Leicestershire, and there lay till 1284, when his bones were disinterred and burnt, and his ashes thrown into the Swift, a neighbouring stream, at the command of Pope Martin V. by Richard Flemyng, bishop of Lincoln, according to a decree of the council of Constance, passed in the year 1415.

After a life wonderfully preserved from the unsparing cruelty of ecclesiastical power, by the protection of Edward III. the duke of Lancaster, and many of the nobility and gentry, his memory was affectionately revered, and, as printing had not been discovered, his writings were scarce and earnestly sought. The seed of dissent had germinated, and the appearance of dissenters at intervals, was a specimen of the harvest that had not yet come. Nothing more fearfully alarmed the establishment than Wiclif's translation of the New Testament into English. All arts were used to suppress it, and to enliven the slumbering attachment of the people to the 'good old customs' of the church. There is abundant evidence of studious endeavours to both these ends in the Coventry Mysteries. The priests industriously reported that Wiclif's Testament was a false one; that he had distorted the language and concealed facts. There was no printing press to multiply copies of his book; biblica criticism was scarcely known but by being denounced; the ecclesiastics anathematized scriptural inquiry as heresy* from their confessionals and pulpits; and as 'the churches served as theatres for holy farces,' the Franciscan friars of Coventry shortly after the meeting of the laymen's parliament in that city, craftily engrafting stories from the pseudo-gospels upon narritives in the New Testament, composed and performed the plays called the Coventry Mysteries. These fraudful productions were calculated to postpone the period of illumination, and to stigmatize, by implication, the labours of Wiclif.

The most elaborate *Life of Wiclif* is that by the Rev. John Lewis; but the most correct list of his works, and one of the best written lives, will be found prefixed by the Rev. H. H. Baber, to his edition of *Wiclif's New Testament.**

The followers of Wiclif were called *Lollards*,† from a German term, signifying to *sing hymns to God;* and increased so rapidly, that a cotemporary writer affirms, "a man could not meet two people on the road, but one of them was a disciple of Wiclif."

1380. Part of the cargo of a ship from Genoa to Sluys, in Flanders, which was driven ashore on the coast of England, consisted of twenty-two bales of writing paper.

1384. *Died* Albert Gerard, or from his general knowledge, and his devout and exemplary life, afterwards procured for him the distinctive appellation of the *great*. He instituted a society called "*Fratres Vitæ Communis*." "One heart, one soul, one common property," says Lambinet, influenced and supported this illustrious society; whose glory it was that they earned their livelihood by their pen." They were distinguished by wearing a grey coat, lined with hair next the skin. A black cowl hung down behind as low as the waist; and whenever they went abroad, they wrapt themselves in a large mantle, which descended to their heels. Their hair was closely cropt in a circular manner. Successives popes confirmed and extended their privileges; and in 1402, seven monasteries had admitted their rules, and imitated their example.

This extraordinary character was born at Deventer, in the year 1340. His parents took the greatest possible care of his education; and at the age of fifteen, he was sent to Paris, to perfect himself in philosophical and theological studies. His acquirements procured universal commendation; but in the midst of his intellectual celebrity, he debased himself by levity, luxury, and dissipation. A private, but faithful reproof, from one of his former fellow-students, was the occasion of an entire change in his conduct. He now became grave, devout, and exemplary; he clothed himself in a doublet of grey, lined with hair, and retired to a monastery at Munikhuysen, where he devoted himself to prayer and the reformation of immoral characters. Meeting with unexpected success in this pious avocation, he instituted the fraternity before mentioned. He died in the 44th year of his age, and was buried in the church of the Virgin Mary at Deventer.

* Heresy, in Greek, signifies *election*, or *choice*, and is used for any opinion which a man chooseth as best or most profitable. Heresy and heretic are often used by ancient writers as words of indifferent meaning, and the several ways of philosophizing were called *sects* or *heresies*. Dr. Johnson defines heresy, an opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church. Immediately after the council of Nice, the Emperor Constantine issued a decree, ordering, that if there were any book extant written by Arius, that it should be burnt to ashes, and the head of any man found hiding or concealing one should be struck off from the shoulders. The church extended the spirit of this edict to other books, hence it is that we have scarce any book of the ancient heretics existing. It has been questioned by the learned, whether the charge of heresy was any more than a popular charge against men who studied mathematics, and particularly astronomy and astrology with magic, and with using witchcraft and enchantment. Heretic is a favourite term of reproach for difference of opinion. It is told of one Natalis, who lived before the time of Jerome, that having accepted a bishopric among the heretics, he was severely scourged all night by angels, and the next morning repented and returned to the church.

When the order of Knight Templars was abolished, in 1310, to get possession of their vast estates, fifty-nine of them were burnt alive for pretended heresy, at Vienna and Paris. In 1324, Ledred, bishop of Ossory, persecuted to the stake, several persons of high rank, and thousands have suffered for opinions which at this day are held to be orthodox.

* The Rev. Henry Harvey Baber, one of the librarians of the British Museum, edited a beautiful edition of Wiclif's New Testament, printed in 4to. 1810.

† Walter Lollard the founder of a religious sect in Germany, about 1315 was burnt at Cologne, in 1322.

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The monks who devoted their time to writing, were sometimes distinguished by the name of *librarii*, but their more usual denomination was that of *antiquarii*. St. Isidore, of Seville, says, "the librarii transcribed both old and new works, the antiquarii only those that were ancient; from whence also they derived their name. Swift or short-hand writers obtained the name of *tachygraphi*; and elegant writers that of *calligraphi*. It was the duty of the librarian, who was the præcutor of the monastery, to provide the writing monks with the books they were to copy, and whatever was necessary for their occupation; they were also forbidden to write any thing without his permission; and in some of the great houses it was usual for the librarian to make some benefit, by letting others have copies made of the manuscripts in their custody. Besides being employed in the transcription of the scriptures, and ecclesiastical works, and sometimes of the classics, the monks were the registrers of all public events of the age, and succession of the kings, and of the births of the royal family: and the constitutions of the clergy, in their national and provincial synods; and, after the conquest, even acts of parliament were sent to the abbeys to be recorded by them. Instances also appear, of the pope's sending orders for certain books to be made for him; and the monks used to transcribe the bulls of privileges, in books of various nature; the affairs of their monasteries they placed as marginal notes in the books of history. Calligraphy, or the art of beautiful writing, has been considered as having arrived at its summit of excellence in the monasteries of Spain, though it was not confined in them, for in England, the Anglo-Saxon artists possessed eminent skill in the execution of their books, and the character they used had the honour of giving rise to the modern small beautiful Roman letter.

That the monks had not in high veneration the *profane* authors, appears by the following facetious anecdote. To read the classics was considered a very idle recreation, and some held them in great horror. To distinguish them from other books, they invented a disgraceful sign: when a monk asked for a pagan author, after making the general sign they used in their manuel and silent language, when they wanted a book, he added a particular one, which consisted in scratching under the ear, as a dog, which feels an itching, scratches himself in that place with his paw, because, said they, an unbeliever is compared to a *dog!* In this manner they expressed an *itching* for those *dogs*, Virgil and Horace.—*Curiosities of Literature.*

The ancient poets and orators were represented as seducers to the path of destruction. Virgil and Horace were the imps of hell, Ovid a lecherous fiend, and Cicero a vain declaimer impiously elated with the talent of heathenish reasoning. Aristotle's logic alone was recommended because it was found capable of involving the simplest arguments and preplexing the plainest truths. A council of Carthage would not allow that a bishop should read any heathen book. St. Augustine begged pardon of God for having read the works of Virgil with delight in his graver years.

Let our views be what they may of the general utility of monastic institutions, it is a well known fact, that when literature was neglected every where else, it found a refuge in the monasteries, where it was preserved amidst the ignorance and superstition, which so generally overspread the western world for many centuries. Monastic institutions are generally supposed to have been produced by the persecutions, and gloomy temper so natural to the natives of Egypt, where they took their rise, or were held in the highest estimation. They imperceptibly made their way through the greatest part of Europe, and gained voluntary proselytes, where their progress was not aided by the same causes. The violence and barbarity of manners, so common in the western parts of Europe, compelled many men to retire into the monasteries as places of security, where they might exercise those forms of devotion which were looked upon as of equal value with the practice of the moral and social duties of life. In the general estimation the monastic life was reckoned to be the most perfect; and the disorders of society gave some degree of authority to this opinion. Nor was the building of the monasteries totally useless with respect to the improvement of the lands. Erecting cells in the deserts, and collecting a number of followers by their admonitions, or admiration of the austerity of their lives, they afterwards built more spacious dwellings; and having obtained possession of the lands in their neighbourhood, by donations of the princes, or other benefactions, they improved them by their labour, and made them more salubrious and profitable. On the first institution of religious houses in England and other countries, the monks were generally obliged to labour, and to take their turns in the cultivation of the lands which belonged to their monastery. Learning was then a very rare accomplishment; and the interval of their devotions could not be more usefully employed than in husbandry. In after-ages, when their acquisitions were sufficient to maintain them, they spent their revenues in decorating their buildings, in acts of hospitality, and often in luxury. The learning and knowledge of those times, as poor and trifling as they may appear, fell chiefly to their share; and to them we are indebted for transmitting and preserving many valuable writings of ancient authors, which no other order of men thought worthy of regard. Many instances of their industry and perseverance in transcribing the scriptures, and promulgating religious instruction, have been already recorded not only in this work, but in many others, the authors of which are otherwise averse to the monastic institutions, to the monks, and their religious opinions.

One of the popular employments and entertainments of the ecclesiastics in the middle ages, and one of the modes adopted by them for the instruction of the people, in the place of the bible, was writing and exhibiting religious dramas; these being founded on scripture narratives, or

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emblematical representations of moral qualities, were variously designated as *Scriptural Plays*, *Miracles*, and *Moralities*; and, from the festivals on which they were very generally performed, *Corpus Christi* and *Whitsun Plays*.

The theories which have been advanced to elucidate the *origin* of these theatrical exhibitions of scripture histories are various; one supposes them to have been first exhibited at the public marts or fairs, held at certain periods, in different parts of Europe; another conjectures that they had their rise at Constantinople; and a third believes them to have been introduced into the west by the pilgrims of the middle ages.

In erecting their buildings, as well as ornamenting their churches and shrines, they generally employed the most skilful workmen that were to be found in Europe, and taught and preserved many arts, which without their care, would have been entirely lost. The frequent visits which the clergy and monks made to the court of Rome, were the means of importing all the arts of civilized life, and gaining instructions in commerce, manufactures, and agriculture.

The religious houses were a kind of fortresses, to which the neighbouring inhabitants retired in times of public danger, and lodged their most valuable effects. So that, if they sometimes protected such as fled from justice, they secured others from violence and oppression. Such as resorted hither on these accounts were commonly retained by the abbots, and employed in the capacity of labourers or soldiers. In the abbey of Croyland the number of these fugitives once amounted to two hundred. And the power which the abbots possessed, of imprisoning and trying offenders within their jurisdiction, enabled them to keep such a numerous and licentious body in some degree of order. The power of the clergy in those times, was usually laid out for their own aggrandizement, was in this instance of public service, and by opening sanctuaries, afforded a place of refuge to the distressed commons. It has been observed, that the church has sometimes restrained the violence of the monarch, and put bounds to his tyranny; and in those barbarous ages, the right of sanctuary must have been of equal utility, and almost necessary.

1385. In the will of the celebrated citizen of London, Sir William Walworth,* amongst other bequests is the following "Books of Divinity to three several religious communities, and some law books to his brother."

1390. In the accounts of the treasurer of Charles VI., King of France, the following article occurs:—"Paid fifty-six shillings of Paris, to Jaquenin Griengonneur the painter, for three packs of cards, gilded with gold, and painted with divers colours and divers devices, to be carried to the king for his amusement."

* Sir William Walworth was the person who slew Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, June 15, 1381. He had assembled an army of 100,000 men. On the 16th of June, John Ball, an itinerant preacher, to be *chancellor*, gave them a sermon on Blackheath. On the death of Tyler, his followers returned to their homes.

There is abundant proof that playing cards were used in Italy, Spain, and Germany, for at least a century preceding the reign of Charles VI. and at this period, had, no doubt, become the common amusement of the noble and wealthy. The cards, like the missals, called forth the art of the limner; and the king, the knight, and the knave, (the characters of the early cards) were rich with crimson and purple, oftentimes painted on a golden ground. Gambling, like many other vices and follies, descend from the great to those below them in the social scale; and it is easy, therefore, to conceive that the followers of courts and of camps, and the artisans and dealers in the towns, seeing the amusement which their superiors derived from these painted bits of paper or parchment, would be anxious to possess the same means of excitement in their hours of idleness. The art of wood engraving was ready to supply the extended demand for playing-cards. The outline of the figure was cut in relief upon a block; and the coloured parts were afterwards added by the pencil. In Mr. Singer's elaborate and interesting work, entitled *Researches into the History of Playing Cards*, there are many fac similies of the early cards. Subjoined is a specimen of the KNAVE OF BELLS.

The argument which has been drawn from this fact, in support of their having been engraved, is grounded upon the prices paid being wholly inadequate, even in those days, unless they were first printed from outline engravings, and afterwards gilt and coloured by hand; although no doubt, with more than an ordinary degree of care, as they were for the king's use.

Heinecken, and some other writers, ascribe the invention of engraving to the manufacture of playing cards; but this opinion is not supported by any satisfactory or conclusive evidence.

Mr. Ottley argues, that we received the art

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from the East; in support of which, he adduces the mode of printing practised by the first engravers by the means of friction; and also the custom, which is still preserved in Germany, of gluing the design to be engraved on the wooden block. M. Bullet endeavours to prove cards to be of French invention, about 1376: Heinecken states, that they were used in Germany in 1300, at which time they were drawn and painted; and about this period, the outlines were made on blocks of wood, similar to the specimen given in the preceding page: they afterwards used thin plates of metal, with holes cut into them, for the purpose of finishing the cards with colours. Of these patterns, or stensils, it was requisite to have one for every different colour. Mr. Singer supposes that they were invented in Italy, and that they found their way to Germany as early as the period stated by Heinecken. Stimulated by the high price paid for manuscripts, the engravers commenced executing works on wood, resembling those of the scribes; they were done in the most private way, no press being required, as they took their impressions by means of a roller or friction.

1390. In this year the first paper-mill in Germany, was erected near the city of Nuremberg.

1390, *July* 18, 19, and 20. The parish clerks of London, played interludes before Richard II. his queen, and their court, at the Skinner's well, the usual place of their performance.

The parish clerks of London, were incorporated into a guild by Henry III. about 1240, under the patronage of St. Nicholas. It was anciently customary for men and women of the first quality, ecclesiastics, and others who were lovers of church music, to be admitted into this corporation, and they gave large gratuities for the support or education of many persons in the practice of that science. It was an essential part of their profession not only to sing but to read; an accomplishment almost solely confined to the clergy: and on the whole they seem to come under the denomination of a religious fraternity. Their public feasts were very frequent and celebrated with singing and music; most commonly at Guildhall chapel or college. Before the Reformation this society was constantly hired to assist as a choir at the magnificent funerals of the nobility or other distinguished personages, which were celebrated within the city of London or in its neighbourhood. At this time they played the *Creation of the World*, and of the like subjects, for eight successive days, to splendid audiences of the nobility and gentry from all parts of England. The splendid ceremonies of their annual procession and mass in the year 1554, are thus related by Strype from an old chronicle, "May the sixth was a goodly evensong at Guildhall college, by the masters of the *clerks* and their fellowship, with singing and playing, and the morrow after was a great mass, at the same place, and by the same fraternity; when every clerk offered an halfpenny. The mass was sung by divers of the queen's (Mary) chapel, and children. And after mass done every clerk went their procession, two and two together; each having on a surplice and a rich cope, and a garland. And then, fourscore standards, streamers, and banners; and each one that bore them had an alb or a surplice. Then came in order the waits playing; and then thirty clerks singing *festa dies*. There were four of these choirs. Then came a canopy, borne over the sacrament by four of the masters of the clerks with staffes, torches burning, &c."—Strype's *Eccles. Mem.* vol. i. c. xiii.

Their profession, employment, and character, naturally dictated to this spiritual brotherhood the representation of plays, especially those of the scriptural kind; and their constant practice in shews, processions, and vocal music, easily accounts for their address in detaining the last company which England afforded in the fourteenth century at a religious farce for more than a week.—*Warton*.

The parish clerks' ancient performances are memorialized in raised letters of iron, upon a pump on the east side of Rag-street, now called Ray-street, beyond the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell; and which inscription records, the parish clerks of London, in remote ages, commonly performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated Clerk's-well, and from which this parish derived its name.—*Hone*.

1390. In this year a bill was brought into the House of Lords, to prohibit the use of English Bibles. The bill, however, being strongly reprobated, and opposed by John, Duke of Lancaster, Wiclif's firm patron, was rejected. The Duke is related to have said, "We will not be the dregs of all, seeing other nations have the law of God, which is the law of faith, written in their own language." Declaring at the same time, "that he would maintain our having the law in our tongue against those, whoever they should be, who first brought in the bill." The duke was seconded by others, who said, that "if the gospel, by its being translated into *English*, was the occasion of men's running into error, they might know, that there were more heretics to be found among the Latins, than the people of any other language." The consequence of this firmness of Wiclif's patron and friends, was, that the bill was thrown out.

1392. The progress of the poor laws is regularly traced from the 15th Richard II. c. 6, (which directs that, upon appropriations, a convenient sum of money shall be distributed yearly to poor parishioners, from the profits of the church,) to the 43rd Elizabeth.—*Sir F. Eden*.

1393. Alazie de Blevis, lady of Romolles, spouse of the magnificent Boniface of Castellane, baron of Germany, making her last will, left to her daughter a certain number of books, wherein was writ the whole body of the law, done in a fair letter upon parchment; charging her in case she should marry, that she would marry a doctor or lawyer; and for that end, she had left her that fine and rich treasure in abatement of her dowry.

1395. In an accompt roll of Winchester college for this year, there is an article of disbursement, for a tablet covered with *green wax*, to be kept in the chapel for noting down with a

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style, the respective courses of duty alternately assigned to the officers of the choir. Shakspeare alludes to this mode of writing, in his *Timon of Athens*.

"My free drift
Halts not particularly, but moves itself
In a *wide sea of wax*."

1396. Froissart, the poet, on his introduction to Richard II. presented to the king a book beautifully illuminated, engrossed with his own hand, bound in crimson velvet, and embellished with silver bosses, clasps, and gold roses, containing all the matters of *Armours and Moralities*, which in the course of twenty-four years he had composed. When Froissart left England, in this year, the King sent him a massy goblet of silver, filled with one hundred nobles.

The matter of Froissart's History, and the candid simplicity of his manner, must please the reader of every age. His works abound so much in individual character, and are so truly dramatic. His History is a faithful record of the sentiments and manners, the stately port, and romantic honour, of the nobility and gentry of France and England at this remote but highly interesting period; and are an inexhaustible source from which the poets of romance may deduce themes for the muse, that loves

"To sing achievements high
And circumstance of chivalry."

Froissart lived at the period of the battle of Poictiers, at which King John was taken prisoner. His *History* or *Chronicle* commences in the year 1326, with the great comte Phillip first King of France of the line of Valois, and with the wars between him and Edward III. of England, and ending with the murder of Richard II. which is supposed to have taken place at Pontefract castle, in Yorkshire, on the 13th January, 1400. He had deposed himself in the preceding September.

1296, *Oct.* A quarter of wheat was valued at three shillings and sixpence; a quarter of oats at two shillings; a pound of wool three shillings.

1397. Adam Eston or Easton, an Englishman, educated at Oxford, became a Benedictine monk of Norwich, and successfully filled the sees of of Hereford and London. He was eminently skilled in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and appears to be the first of the moderns who attempted a translation of the Old Testament immediately from the Hebrew. This work he is said to have completed, except the Psalms. Robert Wakefield (who died in 1538) says, in the tract which he wrote on the *Purity of the Hebrew Text*, that for some time he had the work in his possession but that at length it was stolen. In the preface to his translation, he defends the integrity of the Hebrew original against Nicholas de Lyra and others, who supposed it to have been corrupted by the Jews. He was created a cardinal by Urban VI., but was afterwards thrown into prison, with five other cardinals by the same pontiff, where he remained for five years. After his release he wrote an account of his imprisonment.

1398, The mystery of the conception, passion, and resurrection of Christ, was performed at St. Maur, about five miles from Paris, but were prohibited by the provost of Paris. Charles VI. went to see these shows, and was so well pleased with them, that he granted the actors letters patent, dated Dec. 4, 1402. They also built a theatre of the hospital of the Holy Trinity, on which, during the space of almost one hundred and fifty years, they acted the *Mysteries*, or other pieces of a similar nature, under the common titles of *Moralities*. Francis I. by his letters patent, dated January, 1518, confirmed all the privileges of this fraternity.—Riccoboni's *Historical and Critical Account of the Theatres in Europe*.

1399, *Oct.* 13. Henry IV. is inaugurated on the anniversary of his exile. That solemnity is also memorable for the institution of the *Order of the Bath*. No sooner had Henry gained possession of the throne than Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, who had supported him in his pretensions to the crown, applied, with his clergy, to the parliament that met at Westminster, to obtain the sanction of the legislature to his cruel and iniquitous measures. In this he was unfortunately successful, and a severe law was passed in 1400 against the Lollards. It has been shewn, that Wiclif had boldly advanced to an uncommon enlargement of thinking in religious matters, and Chaucer displayed a vein of poetry rich and new in this country. From such beginnings important consequences might have been expected; and the writings of these eminent men must have had no small effect on the minds of many individuals. The opinions of Wiclif appear to have been embraced by a larger number of persons than dare to avow them; and the admirers of Chaucer could not avoid having their understanding and their taste improved by a perusal of his works. Still, however, the progress of knowledge was far inferior to what, from auspices so favourable to the cultivation and refinement of the human faculties, might rationally have been predicted. Henry IV. at his accession to the crown, was understood to be friendly to the sentiments of Wiclif. But the conscience of this monarch, like that of most other princes, was not of that obstinate kind which refused to bend itself to political views. When he considered the state of parties, he was convinced that nothing could so effectually strengthen his claims as the support of the clergy; and, therefore, he determined to comply with the requisitions of the great ecclesiastics, however hostile these requisitions might be to the cause of reformation. The severest treatment of the advocates for religious improvements was the price of the church's favour; and it was a price to the payment of which Henry readily submitted. Through the influence of Arundel, whose character was deformed by superstition and cruelty, the above act was obtained, by which the bishops were authorised to imprison all persons suspected of heresy, and to try them in the spiritual court. If these disciples of Wiclif proved either obstinate or relapsed heretics, the ecclesiastical judge

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was to call the sheriff of the county, or the civil officer of the town, to be present when the sentence of condemnation was pronounced; upon which the condemned person was immediately to be delivered to the secular magistrate, who was to cause him to be burnt to death, in some elevated place, in the sight of all the people.

1400, *June* 22. *Died* Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English Poetry; or more emphatically, the "Morning Star." Of the history of this distinguished poet, whom his cotemporaries and immediate successors denominate "the flower of eloquence,"—"superlative in eloquence," &c. it is astonishing that we should know almost nothing. His very descent is involved in impenetrable obscurity; for while one of his biographers asserts that he was of a noble stock, another declares that he was the son of a knight; a third, that his father was a vintner, and a fourth, that he was a merchant: there is a fifth opinion, which seems best entitled to credit, viz. that nothing can be said with any certainty respecting his origin.

The place of his birth, likewise, is equally a matter of dispute; for while some maintain, and, apparently, on his own authority, that he was born in London, others have brought what, to them, have appeared very conclusive arguments, that he was a Berkshire man; while a third party have strenuously maintained, that the honour of his nativity belongs to the county of Oxford. Amidst these discrepances, which encumber almost every circumstance connected with the poet's life, it is difficult to know what to believe: we must, therefore, content ourselves with the information furnished by his tombstone, and various other records; from the first of which, it appears, that he was born in 1328, and that he died in 1400; and from the latter, that he was closely connected with John of Gaunt, to whose second wife he was related by marriage; that he was, at one time, in high favour at Court, where he enjoyed several lucrative offices; but that he afterwards, it is conjectured on account of his attachment to the doctrines of Wiclif, forfeited his places, and was compelled to fly the kingdom; and that, after his return to his native land, he was taken and committed to prison, from whence he was not released till he had made his submission.

From all that can be obtained, it appears that his father was a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education, and that he studied both at Oxford and Cambridge. He next improved himself by travelling into foreign countries. Mr. Godwin, in his *Life of Chaucer*, has observed, after Leland, that "it was during the years that Chaucer resided at the university of Paris, that he imbibed all the beauties, elegance, charms, wit, and grace of the French tongue to a degree that is scarcely credible. Nothing indeed, can be more indubitable than that Chaucer was a consumate master of the language, and of all the literary productions which had then appeared in France." On his return he became yeoman to Edward III. who gave him a pension out of the exchequer, and soon after was appointed shield bearer to that soveriegn. He was sent to Genoa to hire ships for the king's service, and at his return obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine a-day, to be delivered by the butler of England; and the place of comptroller of the customs of London, for wool, &c. On his release from prison he retired to Woodstock, where he employed himself in correcting his works. Here he published his treatise on the *Astrolabe*. Henry IV. in the first year of his reign, gave him an annuity of forty marks for his life. He was buried in Westminster abbey. Chaucer married Philipa de Rouet, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his patron while he was himself in power.

On the accession to the throne of Henry IV. the son of his great patron, he quitted his peaceable retirement, and travelled to London; and this journey is supposed to have hastened his end, the near approach of which, if we may judge from the following Ode, which he is said to have composed in his last agonies, he bore with Roman fortitude. The reader will observe, that the phraseology of this little piece has been modernized, in order to obviate the obscurity of the old language.

THE POET'S LAST ADVICE.

Fly from the crowd and be to virtue true,
Content with what thou hast, tho' it be small;
To hoard brings hate: nor lofty thoughts pursue;
He who climbs high endangers many a fall.
Envy's a shade that ever waits on fame,
And oft the sun that raises it will hide;
Trace not in life a vast expensive scheme,
But be thy wishes to thy state allied;
Be mild to others, to thyself severe,
So truth shall shield thee or from hurt or fear.

Think not of bending all things to thy will,
Nor vainly hope that fortune shall befriend;
Inconstant she, but be thou constant still,
Whate'er betide, unto an honest end.
Yet needless dangers never madly brave,
Kick not thy naked foot against a nail;
Or from experience the solution crave,
If wail and pitcher strive, which shall prevail.
Be in thy cause, as in thy neighbour's clear,
So truth shall shield thee or from hurt or fear.

Whatever happens, happy in thy mind,
Be thou serene, nor at thy lot repine;
He 'scapes all ill whose bosom is resign'd,
Nor way nor weather will be always fine.
Beside, thy home's not here, a journey this,
A pilgrim thou, then hie thee on thy way;
Look up to God, intent on heav'nly bliss,
Take what the road affords, and praises pay.
Shun brutal lusts, and seek thy soul's high sphere,
So truth shall shield thee or from hurt or fear.

Chaucer had for cotemporary poets, Robert of Gloucester, Robert of Brunne, and Piers Plowman, believed to be a ficticious name. Their predecessors were Rendale and Thomas of Erceldowne, known by the appellation of *the rhymer*. Uniting, or supposed to unite, in his person, the powers of poetical composition with those of prophecy, and his memory after a lapse of five centuries, is regarded with veneration by his countrymen. For this, he is, perhaps, rather indebted to the superstitious credulity of the vulgar, than to the just claims which he possesses as the earliest Scotish poet whose name and rhymes, have descended to modern times. Of his history,

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little is known with certainty; but from a record it is proved, that our poet was dead in 1290.

According to the popular belief, he still "drees his wierd" in fairy land, and is expected one day to revisit the earth.

In addition to many prophecies, Sir Walter Scott has attributed to him, the romance of *Sir Tristram*, which he published from a manuscript copy, with very numerous and valuable illustrative notes and observations.

Chaucer left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the house of commons and ambassador to France. His grand-daughter Alice was married to William de la Pole, the exiled duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded at Wingfield, in Suffolk, in May, 1450.

Of the works of Chaucer the *Canterbury Tales* are by far the best, and have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others. The following extract will give some idea of his language.

THE SCHOLAR.

Him was lever* have at his bed's head,
Twenty bookes, clothed in black or red,
Of Aristotle and his philosophy,
Than robes rich, or fiddle, or psaltry.
But all be that he was a philosopher,
Yet hadde he but little gold in coffer,
But all that he might of his friende's bent,
On booke's and on learning he it spent,
And busily 'gan for the soule's pray
Of them that gave him to scholary,
Of study took he moste care and heed,
Not a word spoke he more than was need;
And that was said in form and reverence,
And short and quick, and full of high sentence,
Sounding in moral virtue was his speech,
And gladly would he learn and gladly teach.

1400, *Died* The celebrated historian Froissart. The age of Froissart was an age of romance and chivalry, when not only the courts of princes, but the castles of barons vied with each other with shews; when tournaments, coronations, royal interviews, and solemn festivals were the grand objects of mankind. Froissart was an eye witness of many of the ceremonies which he describes. His passion seems to have been that of seeing magnificent spectacles, and of hearing reports concerning them. Although a canon of two churches, he passed his life in travelling from court to court, and from castle to castle; thus providing materials for his history. He was familiarly known to two kings of England, and one of Scotland. Froissart from his youth was strongly attached to carousals, the music of minstrels, and the sports of hawking and hunting. He cultivated the poetry of the troubadours;† and was a writer of romances. During his abode at the court of Gaston, earl of Foix, at Orlaix, in Bearne, which he himself informs us, was the most brilliant in Europe, where he was entertained twelve weeks, he presented to the earl his collection of the poems of the duke of Luxemburg, consisting of sonnets, ballades, and virelays. Among these was included a romance composed by himself, called *Meliader; or the Knight of the Sun of Gold.* Gaston's chief amusement was to hear Froissart read this romance every evening after supper. He also presented to Gaston four greyhounds, "Tristran, Hector, Brut, and Roland;" and we are told that this earl actually kept no less than six hundred dogs in his castle.

Caxton in his exhortation to Knight, &c. of his age, ranks Froissart's *History** as a book of chivalry, with the romances of *Lancelot* and *Perceval*.

1400. A copy of the *Romans de la Rose* was sold before the palace gates at Paris, for forty crowns, or £33 6*s.* 6*d.*

The *Romans de la Rose*, which was written during the thirteenth century, places the French over all European nations in the invention of romances of chivalry, and the production of every species of offspring of the imagination. It may justly be regarded as the predecessor and progenitor of all that is admirable in the effusions of modern, in contradistinction to the chivalrous poetry.

The *Romans de la Rose* was commenced by Guillaume de Lorriz, who lived in the time of St. Louis. He was a poet and jurisconsult of a small town of France. Du Verdier says, that having become enamoured of a certain lady, he composed this celebrated romance in French rhyme, in imitation of the little work of Ovid, the *Art of Love*. It is agreed that he possessed most of those qualities which constitute a poet, namely, an agreeable wit, a lively imagination, and great fruitfulness of invention. He understood the charms of fiction; of which cotemporary poets knew little. His descriptions still please by their simplicity and truth, and are very characteristic of the times in which they were written.

Guillaume de Lorris died about the year 1260. Of the before-mentioned romance he wrote the first 4150 verses. Jean le Meun of Clopinel continued the work forty years after the death of de Lorris, in the reign of Philip le Bel, or at the latest about 1300. Jean de Meun (say the French critics) had more learning than de Lorris. Some think he was not only cotemporary with Dante, but the associate of his studies. If the licentiousness of his muse gave just offence to some, the pungency of his satire did not fail to enrage others. He found himself assailed by enemies of every class. The court ladies were in particular with great reason, indignant at many passages of his poems, and they determined, says Du Verdier, one day to chastise him. The poet coming on some business to court was stopped by the fair assembly in one of the apartments; in presence of many lords, who to please them had engaged not to interrupt their purpose. De Meun seeing them armed with rods, and hearing them importunately urge the gentlemen to strip him,

* rather.

† The troubadours were French minstrels or poets, who chiefly flourished in Provence, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

* Mr. Warton, from whom the above account is taken, records that there were in his time existing, in the British museum, two or three finely illuminated manuscript copies of Froissart's chronicle; and that among the stores of Henry VIII. at his manor of Bedington, in Surry, we find the fashionable reading of those times exemplified in the following works:—"*Item*, a great book of parchmente written and lymned with gold of graver's work, *De Confessione Amantis*; with XVIII other books. Le premier volume, *de Lancelot*, FROISSART. *Le Grand Voyage pe Jerusalem*, MANDEVILLE. *Enguerain de Monstreled*, &c.

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implored one boon; swearing he would not ask a remission of punishment from such as he had justly offended, but rather its execution. At the earnest instance of the lords present, his suit is with difficulty granted. But when De Meun stated the terms, not one lady could be found to accept the honour of beginning the chastisement, and De Meun escaped, leaving the ladies covered with blushes, and furnishing the lords present a very diverting occasion of laughter.

The earliest French romances of chivalry are generally divided into two classes, namely, those which relate to Arthur and the Round Table, and those which have relation to Charlemagne.

Chaucer invested the *Romans de la Rose* with an English dress, with all the charms, wit, and elegance of the original.

The following statement, from Henry's *History of Great Britain*, may illustrate in some degree, the manners of these rude and unlettered time; "robbery was the reigning vice in all the nations of Europe; and the robbers, protected by the barons, who shared their booty, plundered all who came in their way, without distinction. A troop of these plunderers, commanded by Gilbert Middleton, and Walter Selby, assaulted two cardinals, who were escorted by Lewis Beaumont, bishop of Durham, and his brother lord Beaumont, attended by a numerous retinue, near Darlington. The cardinals they robbed of their money and effects, and then permitted them to proceed on their journey; but carried the bishop and his brother, the one to the castle of Morpeth, and the other to the castle of Mitford, and detained them till they had paid certain sums, as ransoms. The same unfortunate prelate had his palace afterwards plundered even to the bare walls, by sir Joselin Deinville." Injurious as such a state of society must necessarily have been to the promotion of religion and learning, various instances occurred, which proved that in an age of strife, and ignorance, there were, nevertheless, some who promoted a desire for learning.

1401, *March* 10. The first person who suffered death under the act for exterminating heresy, was Sir William Sawtre, rector of St. Oswyth, London. He was brought to trial before the convocation of the province of Canterbury, at St. Paul's, and received sentence of condemnation upon a statute, which is so reproachful to the principles and manners of the times, and it was not one of denunciation, but was instantly carried into execution on this day, by being burnt to death. It was an honour to himself, but a disgrace to his country, that he was the first person who suffered death, for the adoption of sentiments the truth of which is now admitted by every liberal mind. Another clergyman, whose learning alone would entitle him to respect and esteem, was committed to a loathsome prison by Arundel, though he did not carry his vindictive spirit so far to William Thorpe, as with Sawtre.

1402, *June* 5. Henry IV. issues from Westminster a proclamation to dispel the rumours of Richard II. having *appeared* in Scotland, stating that he was recently dead and buried. In April in the following year, the king replies to Louis duke of Orleans, who had reproached him with rebellion, usurpation, and the murder of Richard. "If you mean that we had any hand in his death, we say that you lie, and will lie falsely, as often as you shall assert it; as the true God knows whom we call to witness our innocence, offering, as a loyal prince ought, our body against yours, if you will or dare to prove it."*

1403. By the authority of the lord mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London, the stationers were formed into a guild or fraternity and had their ordinances made for the good government of their fellowship. Thus constituted, they regularly assembled, under the government of a master and two wardens. Their first hall was in Milk-street; but, notwithstanding all the endeavours that have been made, no privilege or charter has yet been discovered under which they acted as a corporate body.

It appears from the most authentic records that the company of stationers, or text-writers who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use namely, A. B. C. with the Paternoster, Ave Creede, Grace, &c. to large portions of the bible, even to the whole bible itself, dwelt in and about Paternoster-row. Hence we have, in that neighbourhood, Creed-lane, Amen-corner, Ave Maria-lane, &c. all places named after some scripture allusions.

There dwelled also turners of beads, and they were called Paternoster makers; as I read in a record of one Robert Nikke, Paternoster maker and citizen in the reign of Henry IV.—.....

Archbishop Seldon, in his *Miracles of Antichrist*, published in 1616, mentions "standing stationers and assistants at miracle markets and miracle forges." The name *stationer* was adapted by all the old booksellers and printers and it is well known that they had stalls or sheds in St. Paul's church yard. They acquired that name, (but not exclusively) from keeping fixed sheds or stalls, as distinguished from itinerant venders, "whether" observes Dr. Pegge, "of books or broomsticks." Wynken de Worde in his will calls himself "citizen and stationer of London."

1404, *Sept.* 24. *Died* William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., and secretary of state to the first of these monarchs. He was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, in the year 1324. He was eminent both as a scholar and as an architect. In April, 1386, the first warden and fellows made their public entry into St. Mary of Winchester's college, since called New college, which he had founded; also a noble school at Winchester, was founded by him, and which continues to retain a high reputation to the present day. In his register under the year 1384, an episcopal injunction is recited, against

* A Latin Psalter, ornamented with the most beautiful miniatures, and richly illuminated, for the use of king Richard II. when a youth, is preserved in the Cottonian library. It has a calendar, with various tables, besides hymns, and the Athanasian creed. The king is represented, in different places, on his knees before the Virgin Mary, who has the infant Jesus in her arms.—*Le Long.*

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the exhibition of "Spectula," or similar diversions, in the cemetery of his cathedral.*

1404. In a parliament held at Coventry, which from its desire to compel the clergy to contribute largely to the state, was called the Laymen's Parliament. The country was in imminent danger, an abundant supply of money was immediately necessary; the parliament knew that the profusion of ecclesiastical wealth could only have been acquired from the industry of the laity; and they represented that the clergy had been of little service to the king, while the laity had served in his wars with their persons, and by contributions for the same purpose had impoverished their estates. The archbishop of Canterbury, (Arundel) said that if the clergy did not fight in person, their tenants fought for them, that their contributions had been in proportion to their property, and the church had offered prayers and masses day and night for God's blessing on the king and the army. The Speaker, Sir John Cheyne, answered, that the prayers of the church were a very slender supply. To this the archbishop replied, that it might easily be seen what would become of the kingdom when such devout addresses were so slighted. The persistance of the archbishop saved the church from the impeding storm.

Amidst the ardour of the prelates for the suppression of novel opinions, and for impeding the progress of reformation, it might have been expected that their own favourite study, that of scholastic theology, would have been vigorously pursued. This species of divinity was, indeed cultivated to a certain degree: but it did not appear with the splendour which it had assumed in former ages. No such luminaries were produced as had heretofore obtained the pompous titles: there were no persons who attained the appellations of irrefragable, angelic, or seraphic doctors. The bishops chiefly concerned themselves in supporting the general pretensions of the church, or in framing canons for the maintenance of their separate interests. The poems of Chaucer abound with invective against the vices of the clergy, particulary the *Plowman's Tale:* an example or two will sufficiently discover the tenor of the poem.

Such as can nat ysay ther crde,
With prayer shul be made prelutes;
Mother canne thei the gospell rede,
Such shul now weldin hei estates.

They use horedome and harlottrie,
And covetise, and pompe, and pride,
And slothe, and wrathe, and eke envie,
And sewine sinne by every side.

As Goddes godeness no man tell might,
Ne write, ne speke, ne think in thought,
So ther falshed, and ther unright,
Male no man tell that ere God wrought

1404, *Jan.* 13. It was enacted by the shortest parliament on the statute rolls, that none (refering to the chemists) from henceforth shall use to *multiply* gold and silver, or use the *craft* of multiplication; and if any do the same do, he shall incur the pain of felony. It was repealed 1 William and Mary.

1406. Henry Beda, a priest, bequeathed his manuscript breviary to the church of Jacques-la-Boucherie, he left at the same time, to William l'Exale, the churchwarden of the said church, the sum of forty sols, to pay the expense of having a cage made in which the breviary might be kept.—*Magasin Picturesque.*

1408, *August* 17. *Died* John Gower, a celebrated English poet, whom Chaucer styles the "moral Gower." He was born in Yorkshire about 1320, and became eminent as a professor of law in the Inner Temple, and is supposed to have been Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. His works consist of three parts, *Speculum Meditantis; Vox Clamantis;* and *Confessio Amantis.* They were printed by Caxton in 1483.

It is pleasant to observe the strange mistakes and anachronisms which Gower, a man of great learning, and the most general scholar of his age, has committed in his *Confessio Amantis*, concerning books which he never saw, his violent anachronisms and misrepresentations of the most common poets and characters: he mentions the Greek Poet Menander as one of the first historians, or, to quote his own expression, "the first enditours of the olde cronike," together with Esdras, Solinus, Josephus, Claudius Salpicius, Termegis, Pandulfe, Frigidilles, Ephiloquorus, and Pandas. In this list, the omissions of which are as curious as the insertions, we are equally at a loss to account for the station assigned to some of the names as to the existence of others, which it would require an Œdipus to unriddle.

In the next paragraph, it is true he mentions Herodotus; yet not in his character of an early historian, but as the first writer of a system of the metrical art, "of metre, of ryme, and of cadence." We smile when Hector, in Shakespeare, quotes Aristotle; but Gower gravely informs his reader that Ulysses was a *clerke*, accomplished with a knowledge of all the sciences, a great rhetorician and magician; that he learned rhetoric of Tully, magic of Zoroaster, astronomy of Ptolomy, philosophy of Plato, divination of the prophet Daniel, proverbial instruction of Solomon, botany of Macer, and medicine of Hippocrates. And in the seventh book of the poem, Aristotle or the *philosophre.* is introduced reciting to his scholar Alexander the Great, a disputation between a Jew and a Pagan, who meet between Cairo and Babylon, concerning their respective religions: the end of this story is to shew the cunning, cruelty, and ingratitude of the Jew, which are, at last, deservedly punished. But I believe Gower's apology must be, that he took this narrative from some Christian Legend, which was feigned for a religious purpose, at the expense of all probability and propriety.

* An interdiction of a similar nature is found among the statutes of the synod of the church of Dieg°, A. D. 1287; by which joculators or minstrels, actors and dancers are forbidden performing in the church, cemetry, or portico.

The porticus, or portico, was not the same with what is usually called the church-porch, but either what is now commonly called the side-isle, or a particular division of it, consisting of one arch with its recess, and was frequently distinguished by the name of some saint, as Porticus Sti. Martini in St. Augustin's church at Canterbury.

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Amongst the Astrological writers he reckons Noah, Abraham, and Moses; but he is not sure that Abraham was an author, having never seen any of that Patriarch's Works; and he prefers Trismegistus to Moses. Cabalistical tracts were, however, extant, not only under the names of Abraham, Noah, and Moses, but of Adam, Abel, and Enoch. He mentions with particular regard Ptolomy's Almagest, the grand source of all the superstitious notions propagated by the Arabian Philosophers concerning the science of divination by the stars. These infatuations seem to have completed their triumph over human credulity in Gower's age, who, probably, was an ingenious adept in these false and frivolous speculations of this admired species of study.

His account of the progress of the Latin language is exceedingly curious. He supposes that it was invented by the old Tuscan Prophetess, Carmens; that it was reduced to method by the grammarians Aristarchus, Donatus, and Didymus; adorned with the flowers of eloquence and rhetoric by Tully; then enriched by translations from the Chaldæan, Arabic, and Greek languages, more especially by the version of the Hebrew Bible into Latin, by Saint Jerome (in the fourth century); and that at length, after the labours of many celebrated writers, it received its final consummation in Ovid, the poet of lovers. At the mention of Ovid's name, the poet, with the dexterity and address of a true master of transition, seizes the critical moment of bringing back the dialogue to its proper argument—Love.—*Warton.*

The death of Gower has been dated on the 15th of October, 1402, but by no sufficient authority. His will was signed at the priory, in Southwark, the 15th of August, 1408, and an administration of his goods was given to Agnes, the poets widow, on the 7th day of November.

1410. Subines surnamed *Lepus* archbishop of Prague, a prelate of illustrious extraction, but so illiterate, that he only acquired the knowledge of letters after his advancement to the archbishopric. The determined enemy of the Hussites, as they were called, commanded that all the books of Wiclif should be brought to him in order to be publicly burnt. This episcopal mandate was partially obeyed, and more than one hundred volumes finely written, and richly ornamented with costly covers and gold bosses, were committed to the flames.

Having in a preceding page given the rise and progress of monastic institutions, and shewn that in many of the religious houses luxury and indolence, had arisen to such a height, that some measures were rendered necessary for remedying the disorders created by their dissipation and licentiousness. For this purpose a new order of religious fraternity was introduced into the church, the members of which, being destitute of fixed possessions, might restore respect to the monastic institution, and recover the honour of the church, by the severity of their manners, a professed contempt of riches, and unwearied perseverance in the duties of preaching and prayer. This new order were called Mendicants, or begging friars, which took their rise at the beginning of the thirteenth century; and by a decree of the second council of Lyons, in 1274, were divided into four orders, which were called Dominicans Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines, or Austins. The Franciscans were often styled friars, minors, minorets, or grey-friars; the Dominicans were generally termed friars-preachers, or black-friars; the Carmelites bore the name of white-friars; and the Austins, of grey-friars. The Dominicans and Franciscans were the most eminent. The popes, among other immunities, allowed them the liberty of travelling wherever they pleased, of conversing with persons of all ranks, of instructing youth and the people in general, and of hearing confessions, without reserve or restriction; and as they exhibited more striking marks of sanctity than were observable in the deportment of the members of other monasteries, they were regarded with the highest esteem and veneration through all the countries of Europe. By the extraordinary assiduity and success with which they cultivated the various branches of literature, they acquired the most extensive influence. The theological professors in the university of Naples, founded in 1222, were chosen from among them. They were the principal teachers of theology at Paris; and at Oxford and Cambridge, respectively, all the four orders had flourishing monasteries. The Franciscans appear to have been the sole support and ornament of that university for more than two hundred years. Their diligence in collecting books was proverbial; and every mendicant convent was furnished with what was considered as a great and noble library. To literary pursuits they joined the arts of popular entertainment, and they were probably the only religious orders in England who *acted plays*. The *Creation of the World*, annually performed by the grey friars, at Coventry, is still extant.

The buildings of the mendicant monasteries, especially in England, were remarkably magnificent. These fraternities being professed poor, and by their original institution prevented from receiving estates, the munificence of their benefactors was employed in adorning their houses with stately refectories and churches. Persons of the highest rank bequeathed their bodies to be buried in the friary churches, which were esteemed more sacred than others, and were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments. In the noble church of the grey friars in London, finished in 1325, but long since destroyed, four queens, beside upwards of six hundred persons of quality, were buried, whose beautiful tombs remained till the dissolution. The Franciscans indeed enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences, which produced a valuable indemnification for their voluntary poverty. For the space of nearly three centuries, the Dominicans and Franciscans, appear to have governed the European church and state, with an absolute and universal sway; with

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an authority which silenced all opposition; and maintaining the disputed prerogative of the pope against the united influence of prelates and kings, with a vigour only to be paralleled by its success.

1411. *July* 24. The battle of *Harlow*, between the Gælic and Lowland Scottish factions, led by the earl of Mar and Donald of the isles. This battle was, in its consequences, of the highest importance, since it decided the *superiority* of the more civilized regions of Scotland, over those inhabited by the Celtic tribes, who remained almost as savage as their forefathers the Dulriads. Another mark of the advance of civilization, observes Sir Walter Scott, was the erection of the university of St. Andrew's, which was founded and endowed about this time, under the auspices of Henry Wardlaw, archbishop of St. Andrew's, and a cardinal.

1413. It was not till the 14th year of the reign of Henry IV. that villians (servants or slaves) farmers and mechanics, were permitted by law to put their children to school, and long after this period they dared not to educate a son for the church without a licence from their lord.

In this reign (Henry IV.) there was only one poet, and he contributed nothing to the improvement of our versification and language. His real name was John Walton, though he is called Johannes Capellanus. He translated into English verse Boethius's treatise *on the Consolation of Philosophy*, a work of genius and merit, which in the middle ages was admired above every other composition.

1413, *Feb.* 20, *Died* Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, he was born in 1353. At the age of 21 he was consecrated bishop of Ely. In 1396 he was raised to the primacy, with which he exercised the office of lord high chancellor. Richard II. banished him, for some attempts to establish a regency, on which he went to Rome. When Henry IV. ascended the throne, Arundal returned to England. He was a zealous defender of the temporalities of the church and exerted himself greatly against the Wiclifites. For the severity of his conduct against those who embraced the doctrines of Wiclif, see the various constitutions which he framed, and also Fox's *Book of Martyrs*.

1413, *March* 20. *Died* Henry IV. and was buried at Canterbury. It is said of this monarch that he wished all his subjects could afford themselves a good supper once a week.

1415. The first record written in the *English* tongue, and by any Englishman, is in this year, being the confession of Richard Earl of Cambridge.

1415, *June* 22. John Huss, a Bohemian clergyman who had embraced the opinions of Wiclif, was burnt at the stake on this day. His friend and fellow-sufferer, Jerome of Prague, followed him through the flames the following year.

While the abettors of Wiclif's tenet were depressed and cruelly treated at home, that the doctrines which had been advanced by him contributed to the diffusion of religious knowledge among foreign nations. Bohemia was the kingdom where his principles were the most zealously and extensively adopted, and where they were productive of effects which make no inconsiderable figure in the public history of Germany. Huss and Jerome were the first who suffered in Bohemia, in the cause of religous toleration. They bore their sufferings with constancy, going to the stake as to a feast, and allowing no expression to escape them which could indicate uneasiness of mind.

1415. In the second year of the reign of king Henry V. a parliament held at Leicester, it was enacted, "that whosoever they were that should read the scriptures in their mother tongue, (which was then called Wicleu's learning) they should forfeit land, cattle, body, life, and goods, from their heirs for ever, and be condemned for heretics to God, enemies to the crown, and most errant traitors to the land." Besides this, it was enacted, "that neither sanctuary, nor privileged ground within the realm should hold them, though they were still permitted to thieves and murderers. And if in case they would not give over, or were after their pardon relapsed, they should suffer death in two manner of kinds; that is, they should first be hanged for treason against the king, and then be burned for heresy against God, and yet neither of both be committed."—*State Trials.*

Lewis, in his *History of English Translations*, says "Because writing was dear and expensive, and copies of the whole New Testament not easy to be purchased by the generality of persons, Dr. Wiclif's portions of it were often written in small volumes. Of these we often find mention made in the bishop's registers as prohibited books, for having and reading which, people were then detected and prosecuted, and burnt to death, with these little books hanging about their necks"

Henry V. though he is said to have been fond of reading, derives his lustre from his character as a warrior, and not from his patronage of the fine arts. Although his coronation was attended with harpers, who must have accompanied their instruments with heroic rhymes, he was no great encourager of the popular minstrelsy. When, on his entrance into the city of London in triumph, after the battle of Agincourt,* children had been placed to sing verses as he passed, an edict was issued by him, commanding that, for the future, no songs should be recited in praise of the late victory. This humility perhaps was affected; and, if it was real, does not appear to have been the result of true wisdom. Brightly as the name of Henry V. shines on other accounts, he was in the same disgraceful situation with that of his father. Indeed, the scheme he had formed with regard to the conquest of France, laid him under a greater necessity of courting the clergy than his father had ever experienced; and the bishops knew how to avail themselves of a crisis which could be converted to the farther establishment of their own power, and to the suppression of a free inquiry into the doctrines of Christianity. Secure in the protection of the crown, persecution

* The battle of Agincourt was fought on Friday, October 25, 1415.—See Shakspeare's play of Henry V.

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now took a bolder flight, and made an attack upon Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, the most illustrious of the followers of Wiclif.

1415, *April* 11, *Died* Pierre Plaont, bishop of Senlis, he bequeathed a large quarto Bible, fairly written on vellum, to the house of the Sorbonne,* at Paris, on the last leaf of which there was a latin note to the following effect. "This book, the value of which is fifteen pounds of Paris, belongs to the poor masters of Sorbonne,* bequeathed to them by the reverend father in Christ, Pierre Plaont, formerly bishop of Senlis, and an eminent professor of Holy Scripture, of the society of the aforesaid house. May his soul rest in peace." "A similar PRINTED bible," says Chevillier, "would not have cost six francs."

1415. It appears from the regulation of the pageants of *Corpus Christi* play at York, in the mayoralty of William Alne, compiled by Roger Burton, the town-clerk, that they were fifty-four in number. They commenced with "*God* the Father Almighty, creating, forming the heavens, angels, archangels, Lucifer, and the angels that fell with him into hell;" the tanners performed this: the next, being "*God* the Father in his own substance, creating the earth, and which is therein, in the space of five days," was represented by the plasterers: the third "*God* the Father creating *Adam* of the slime of the earth, and making *Eve* of the rib, and inspiring them with the spirit of life," was played by the card-makers: the fifty-fourth, "*Jesus*, Mary, twelve apostles, four angels with trumpets, and four with a lance with two scourges, four good, and four bad spirits, and six devils," was performed by the mercers. The town-clerk's *entry* mentions the torches and torch-bearers in the procession:— "Porters, eight torches; coblers, four torches; cordwaners, fourteen torches; cottellers, two torches; wevers — torches; carpenters, six torches; chaloners, four torches; fuller, four torchers; girdellers, — torches; taillers, — torches; fifty-eight citizens had torches alike on the day of Corpus Christi; and it was ordained that the porters and coblers should go first; then of the right the wevers and cordwaners; on the left the fullers, cutlers, girdellers, chaloners, carpenters, and taillers; then the better sort of citizens: and after, the twenty-four (common councilmen) the twelve (aldermen) the mayor, and four torches of Mr. Thomas Buckton."

The religious guild, or fraternity of *Corpus Christi* at York, was obliged annually to perform a Corpus Christi play. Drake says, this ceremony must have been in its time one of the most extraordinary entertainments the city could exhibit; and would necessarily draw a great concourse of people out of the country to see it. Several hundred of persons were annually admitted, and it was supported chiefly by the annual collection made at the procession. This religious play and procession was instituted at York about the year 1250; and was to be celebrated each year on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday; as a piece of religious pageantry, was so much esteemed that it was acted in that city till the twenty-sixth year of queen Elizabeth, 1584.

The performance of miracle plays is noticed in Peres the Plowman's Crede, written against the mendicant friars, at this period:

> We hauten no tauernes, ne hobelen abouten
> At marketes, and *miracles* we medely vs neuer.

Chaucer, also, in the *Wife of Bath's Prologue*, makes her say—

> Therefore made I my Visitations
> To Vigilis and to Processions,
> To prechings eke, and to Pilgrimagis,
> To plays of *Miracles* and Mariages,
> And werid on me my gay skarlit gites, &c.

The Mysteries were usually acted in churches or chapels upon temporary scaffolds; or according to Strutt upon three platforms, one above another. On the uppermost sat God the Father, surrounded by his angels; on the second the glorified saints, and on the last and lowest, men who had not yet passed from this life. On one side of the lowest platform was the resemblance of a dark pitchy cavern, from whence issued the appearance of fire and flames; and when it was necessary, the audience was treated with hideous yellings and noices in imitation of the howlings and cries of wretched souls tormented by relentless demons. From this yauning cave devils themselves constantly ascended to delight, and to instruct the spectators. When enough of performers could not be found among the clergy, the churchwardens employed secular players, and sometimes borrowed dresses from other parishes.

1415, *Sep.* 27. The reduction of Harfleur, in France, by Henry V. of England; he rifled the town of its affluent stores, and dismissed the inhabitants with *five pennies*.

1417, *June* 7. William Bowes, mayor of York, by regulation, ordains that all the pageants of the play of Corpus Christi should be brought forth in order by the artificers of the city, and play at the places specified in the regulation. And father William de Melton, of the order of the Friars minors, and professor of Holy Pageantry, and a most famous preacher of the word of God, willing to destroy sin, and a great lover of virtue, having by preaching, exhorted the populace that they would cause to be removed all public concubines in fornication or adultery, wherefore the mayor, by-consent of the community, ordained that they should depart the city within eight days, on pain of imprisonment, unless any of them should find good security that she would not exercise her illegal vocation for the future.

1417, *August* 12, Henry V. by a letter to his high chancellor dated Tonques, in Normandy, gives directions for the sealing *annuities* of £6 13*s*. 4*d*. each to seventeen masters of the "grete shippes, carrackes, barges, and balyngers" belonging to the royal navy; "to take yearly of our grant while that us last, at our exchequer at Westminster, at the term, of Michaelmas and

* The college of the Sorbonne, at Paris, was founded by Robert de Sorbonne, he was confessor and chaplain to St. Louis, who gave him the canonry of Cambray. He was born in 1201, and died in 1274.

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Easter, by seven portions." One of this king's ships was called his *saloon* where he kept his court at *sea*, which he considered part of his dominions.

1417, *Dec.* 14. Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, burnt in St. Giles Fields for heresy. This zealous supporter of the doctrines of Wiclif expended considerable sums in collecting transcribing, and dispersing the works of Wiclif; and in maintaining a many itinerant preachers, who were employed in spreading the tenets of that reformer in different parts of the country, particularly in the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Rochester and Hereford. Bale says, that he caused all the works of Wiclif to be copied by desire of John Huss, and to be sent to France, Spain, Bohemia, and other foreign countries the support afforded the Lollards by this nobleman, and his zeal in the diffusion of evangelical truth, rendered him the object of the most cruel persecution. He was accused of heresy, condemned and imprisoned in the tower of London, from whence he found means to escape, but being retaken by Lord Powis,* was suspended alive in chains, upon a gallows, and burnt to death.—*Fox.*

Lord Cobham, not to mention his other eminent qualities, was distinguished by the vigour and extent of his intellectual powers. To his natural parts he joined all the acquisitions of knowledge and learning which the times he lived in could administer. In religion he attained to a dignity of sentiment which would not be a dishonour to the present age. The man who could say, that his faith was, "that God will ask no more of a christian in this life than to obey the precepts of his blessed law;" and that "if any prelate of the church requireth more, or any other kind of obedience, he contemneth Christ, exalteth himself above God, and becometh plainly antichrist." The man who could say this in the beginning of the fifteenth century, must have been enlightened far beyond the generality of his cotemporaries. His conduct in avowing his opinions was equally open and manly; and he maintained them at the stake, to which, after several years of severe harassment and persecution, he was brought by the bigotry and malice of his enemies.

1418. In this year Eric, of Pomerania, requested permission from pope Martin V. to found a university at Copenhagen, and only obtained it, on the express condition, that the holy scriptures should neither be read nor explained in it, but that the lectures should be confined to profane literature.—*Henderson's Hist. of Danish Versions.*

1420. The earliest specimen of Scottish song, after the Scots spoke the English language, is preserved in the *Rhyming Chronicle* of Andrew Wyntown, prior of Lockleven, written, as is generally supposed, about this time, in which he relates the song which was made on Alexander III. who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1286. The effect of the ballad in raising the passions has been known, and felt even in late times. Burn's song of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," is a sufficient proof of this. Andrew Fletcher, of Saltown, speaks of a wise person whom, he knew, "who believed that if a man were permitted to make all the *ballads*, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation.

The word ballad in our language was formerly used to signify a sacred song. Thus, in the English translations of the bible, Solomon's Song is called *the Ballet of Ballets*. In poetry, a popular song or roundelay, generally sung in the streets. Bishop Percy says, the English word ballad is evidently from the French *balade*, as the latter is from the Italian *ballata*, a song which is sung during a dance. But the word appears to have had an earlier origin: for in the decline of the Roman empire, these trivial songs were called *ballistea* and *saltationes*.

The earliest ballad now remaining in the English language is believed to be a "Cuckow Song" of the latter part of the reign of Henry III. The song will speak for itself.

Sumer is icumen in
Lhudè sing cuccu;
Groweth sed and bloweth med
And sprigth the wdè nu.
Sing cuccu.
Awe beteth after lamb,
Lhouth after calvè cu,
Bulluc sterteth,
Buckè verteth,
Murie sing cuccu;
Cuccu, cuccu;
Wel singes thu cuccu,
Ne swik thu naver nu.

i. e. Summer is come in; loud sings the cuckoo; now the seed grows, and the mead blows (*i. e.* is in flower) and the wood springs. The ewe bleats after the lamb; and the calf lows after the cow; the bullock starts, the buck verts (*i. e.* goes to harbour in the fern;) merrily sings the cuckoo. Mayst thou never cease.

Ballads and rude poetry have been, in all countries, the earliest memorials of public transactions; and in the savage state of each were invariably used to rouse and perpetuate a martial spirit. Saxo Grammaticus, speaking of the Northern writers, says they drew the materials of their history from Runic songs. The Scandinavians had their Scalds, whose business it was to compose ballads, in which they also celebrated the warlike achievements of their ancestors. Similar panegyrists of warrior-merit existed in Gaul, Britain, Wales, and Ireland; and it must not be forgotten that when Edward I. formed the plan of reducing Wales to subjection, he thought it necessary to destroy the bards. Their compositions, however, survived; and a writer as late as queen Elizabeth's time, describing North Wales, says "Upon Sundays and holidays the multitude of all sorts of men, women, and children of every parish do use to meet in sundry places, either on some hill or on the side of some mountain, where their harpers and crowthers sing them songs of the doings of their ancestors. Even in the New

* On the 4th day of March, 1421, the tenants of Sir Edward Charlton, lord of Powis, execute on this day, at Shrewsbury, letters of release and satisfaction, as tokens of Sir John Oldcastle, that was miscreant and unbuxom to the law of God, and traitor convict to the king!!

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World, the American savages had their war-songs and rude poetry, in which they sung the praises of those who fought and died for their country. Garcilasso de la Vega says, that in writing his *History of Peru* he availed himself of old songs and ballads, which a princess of the race of their Incas taught him to get by heart in his infancy.

The ballad has no where been so completely naturalized as in Germany. The German ballads are not mere imitations of the rude songs and traditions of antiquity. They combine, in a wonderful degree, the polish and refinement peculiar to an advanced state of civilization, with the simplicity and nature of the older fragments of popular tradition. Almost all the great poets of Germany have occasionally descended from the severer labours of more elaborate composition, to the *delassement* of ballad-writing; and the consequence is, that Germany, at this moment, is richer in this species of literature, than all the rest of Europe (Spain excepted) put together.

The earliest English song, separately printed upon a single sheet, is believed to be one upon the downfall of Thomas Lord Cromwell, A. D. 1550. An ingenious Frenchman, M. Meusnier de Querlon, projected writing the history of his country by a chronological series of songs and ballads.

Ritson says the number of our own antient printed songs and ballads which have perished must be considerable. Very few exist of an earlier date than the reign of James, or even of Charles I. Being printed only on single sheets, which would fall chiefly into the hands of the vulgar, who had no better method of preserving their favourite compositions than by pasting them upon the wall, their destruction is easily accounted for. The practice of collecting them into books did not take place till after queen Elizabeth's time.

In process of time, as manners refined, the ballad in every country by degrees included a wider range of subjects: it was no longer solely employed in rehearsing valorous deeds, but included in its rhymes the marvellous tale or the wild adventure, occasionally becoming the vehicle of sentiment and passion. And no festivity was esteemed complete among our ancestors in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, which was not set off with the exercise of the minstrel's talents, who usually sung his ballad to his own or some other harp, and was every where received with respect.

As intellectual gratification advanced, however, these rude performances gradually lost their attraction with the superior ranks in society.

'When language became refined,' says Dr. Aikin, 'and poetical taste elevated by an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin authors, the subjects of the epic muse were no longer drest in the homely garb of the popular ballad, but assumed the borrowed ornament and stately air of heroic poetry, and every poetical attempt in the sublime and beautiful cast was an imitation of the classic models. The native poetry of the country was reserved merely for the humorous and burlesque, and the term ballad was brought, by custom, to signify a comic story, told in low familiar language, and accompanied by a droll trivial tune. It was much used by the wits of the time as a vehicle for laughable ridicule and mirthful satire; and a great variety of the most pleasing specimens of this kind of writing is to be found in the witty era of English genius, which I take to be comprehended between the beginning of Charles II.'s reign and the times of Swift and Prior. Since that period, the genius of the age has chiefly been characterized by the correct, elegant, and tender; and a real or affected taste for beautiful simplicity has almost universally prevailed.'

In the further progress of literary taste, these compositions came to be considered as objects of curiosity, on account of the insight they afforded into the manners and modes of thinking of remote times; while the strokes of nature with which they abounded, and the artless simplicity and strength of their language excited the admiration of liberal critics. When, therefore, they had long ceased to be current in popular song or recitation, they were carefully collected by poetical antiquaries, and elucidated by historical notes; and thus a secondary importance was attached to them scarcely inferior to that which they possessed when chanted to the harp of the minstrel.*

1421, *June* 12. Expenses of Joanna the queen dowager, to master Laurens, is paid for aqua-vitæ for the queen's use, two shillings and eightpence; to two serjeants, for pleading the matter of the queen's dower, six shillings and eightpence; to John Perse, for divers medicine for the queen's body, twenty shillings; for one ounce of red thread, one shilling and fivepence; for making a gown, two shillings and sixpence.

1422, *Aug.* 31, *Died* at Vincenne, in France, King Henry V. and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was succeeded by his son Henry VI. who was only seven months old. It has been already stated that Henry V. had a taste for reading, and after his death several books which he had borrowed, were claimed by their owners. The countess of Westmoreland presented a petition to the privy council, in 1424, representing, that the late king had borrowed a book from her, containing the *Chronicles of Jerusalem*, and the *Expedition of Godfrey of Boulogne*; and praying that an order might be given, under the privy seal, for the restoration of the said book. This order was granted with great formality. About the same time, John, the prior of Christ Church,

* Among numerous other collections of our own national ballads, Percy's *Reliques*, Evans's *Old Ballads, Historical and Narrative*, and Ritson's *Antient Songs from the time of Henry III.*, stand conspicuous. Pinkerton, Jamieson, and Finlay have collected the *Scottish Ballads*; and Sir Walter Scott the particular *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. Of those of other countries we cannot omit the Spanish ballads so frequently quoted by Percy. Among the antient ballads of the North, the *Altdanische Heldenlieder, Balladen und Marchen*, Ubersetzt von Wilhelm Carl Grimm, 8vo., Heidelb., 1811. St. Cæsari and the monks of Hieres collected the remains and biographies of the minstrels of Provence; and the canon Manesse those of the Swabian poets.

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Canterbury, presented a similar petition to the privy council, setting forth, that the king had borrowed from his priory a volume containing the works of St. Gregory; that he had never returned it; but that, in his testament, he had directed it to be restored; notwithstanding which the prior of Shine, who had the book, refused to give it up. The council, after mature deliberation, commanded a precept, under the privy seal, to be sent to the prior of Shine, requiring him to deliver up the book, or to appear before the council to give the reasons of his refusal.

1422. The following memorial, written in Latin, with the bishop's own hand, is at the beginning of *Peter's Breviary of the Bible*. "I Philip of Repyndon, late bishop of Lincoln, give this book called *Peter de Aureolis*, to the new library to be built within the church of Lincoln; reserving the use and possession of it to Richard Tryseley, clerk, canon and prebendary of Miltown, in fee, and for the term of his life; and afterwards to be given up and restored to the said library, or the keeper of the same, for the time being, faithfully and without delay. Written with my own hand. A. D. 1422."

1422. Printing from blocks is supposed to have been invented in this year.

1423. The earliest print from a wood block of which we have any certain date, is in the collection of earl Spencer. It is the representation of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour across the sea, bearing this date. It was discovered in one of the most ancient convents in Germany, the Chartreuse of Buxheim, near Memmingnon, pasted within one of the covers of a Latin manuscript of the year 1417. It has an inscription at the bottom, which has been thus translated.

In whatever day thou seest the likeness of St. Christopher, In that same day thou wilt, at least, from death no evil blow incur.—1423.

Mr. Ottley and Mr. Dibdin have both given *fac-similes* of this interesting specimen of wood engraving.

Another wood print, representing the *Annunciation*, said to be the undoubted production of the same artist, but evidently executed with an improved hand; and a third, of the *Martyrdom of St. Sebastian*, together with one or two others, by the hands of German wood-engravers, shews the advanced state from singly-printed and coloured prints to the advanced step of block book-printing. The method adopted in printing wood-engravings and other subjects was anciently the same as that used in the manufacture of cards.

In my attempt to give a brief outline of the early progress of Xylographic typography, that is, of printing words, sentences, or pages from wooden plates or blocks, from the best materials, and to give a short account of the successive gradations of the printing art, until its arrival at the acme which it has since attained, I shall give them chronologically as they arose, from the works of those who have written upon this interesting subject. The reader will understand, that the figures or words on such plates or blocks, were represented by having all that was not to appear in print, cut away below the surface a place containing that which was to appear; and that by covering the prominent parts with colour or ink, prints might be transferred to any attenuated even substance, such as paper by means of friction or pressure: and that these prints might be repeated by the same process, from the same block, so as to obtain any quantity of impressions.

As the art of engraving on wood proceeded, its professors composed historical subjects, with a text or explanation subjoined. The Books of Images are of this description, the pages being placed in pairs facing each other; and as only one side of the leaves is impressed, the blank pages come also opposite to one another; which, being pasted together, give the whole the appearance of a book printed in the ordinary way, on both sides of the paper. This, even to the present day, is the mode of book printing in China. The text corresponding to the figures is placed sometimes below; sometimes on the side; and not unfrequently proceeding, as a label, from the mouth of the figure or personage.

The mode of multiplying copies having been fully accomplished by means of printing from carved blocks, this at length gave birth to the idea that every letter and character throughout a work might be made capable of re-arrangement, and thus be brought to form all the succession of pages belonging to any work, instead of doing it by the interminable labour of cutting in solid wood every letter, figure, and page, that required to be printed. Thus, by a seemingly natural gradation of human ingenuity, the cutting or engraving of whole pages on entire blocks, was followed by the improvement of cutting the letters separately upon wood;—the next step after which, was to engrave them separately upon metal, and this was succeeded by forming matrices and moulds for casting each single letter. After the ground work of the art had been completed, its rise towards perfection was more rapid, perhaps, than that of any other art or science whatsoever, for little more than thirty years elapsed from the time of printing the Biblia Pauperum (which will be hereafter described) from wooden blocks, to the time when Gutenberg and Schœffer had perfected their cast metallic types.

The style of art which was practised by the most ancient engravers on wood, was extremely simple. The designs from which they worked were little more than outlines; such as it was customary to prepare for those who painted on glass. The engraved blocks furnished the lineaments of the figures, and the illuminist supplied the rest. By degrees a few light hatching were introduced, thinly scattered upon the folds of the draperies, and other parts of the figures: and occasionally, where the opening of a door, or a window, or the mouth of a cavern were to be expressed, the block was left untouched that it might print black in such places, and thereby diminish the task of the colourist. The ornamental borders, which often surrounded the devotional cuts, were rendered more attractive to

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the eye by the opposition of broad white and black lines; and sometimes intermediate spaces of greater extent were enlivened by large white dots, cut out, or perhaps punched, at equal distances in the block; or decorated with sprigs of foliage, or small flowers, relieved by a similar process upon a black ground. Gradations of shadow next began to be attempted in the figures and other parts of wood engravings, by means of white dots, differing from each other in their magnitude and proximity, according to the degrees of darkness required.* This mode of finishing engravings in wood appears to have been practised at Mentz, among other places, soon after the invention of typography, and was afterwards occasionally resorted to by the wood engravers of other countries, especially those of Paris.

I have already shown the degree of certainty with which the origin of book-printing may be ascribed to the prior art of engraving upon wood: and I now come to treat somewhat more historically upon the principal stages of the art. At the end of the fourteenth, and at the beginning of the fifteenth century, the Italians, Germans, Flemings, and Dutch, began to engrave on wood and copper. The advances which had been previously made connect themselves more with the art of sculpture, than with that to which our inquiry is more immediately directed. The inscriptions in relief upon monuments and altars, in the cloisters, and over church porches, served as models or designs for block-printing; and the text on painted windows is composed of letters much resembling those in the books of Images.

The Rev. Mr. Horne, in his *Introduction to Bibliography*, has given the most judicious selection from the greater works of those who have written upon this interesting subject, that is to be met with; and so general a compilation is it of every useful and curious information, that no printer who studies his profession as a science, nor any amateur of that science, ought to be without it.

1424. Two Antiphoners, books containing all the invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever were said or sung in the choir, except the lessons, cost the little monkery of Crabhouse, in Norfolk, twenty-six marks, or £17 6*s.* 8*d.* The common price of a mass book was five marks, equal to the yearly revenue of a vicar, or curate, which, about this period, was fixed at five marks, £3 6*s.* 8*d.* or two marks and his board. The supplying of books for divine service—Missals—Porteus, or Breviary—Manuals, &c. originally fell upon the rector: as they were all written, and some of them beautifully illuminated, it was a very expensive duty. On the institution of vicars, the parishioners agreed to supply some of the books; but the vicars were at the expense of binding and preserving them.

1425. On the conquest of Paris, the duke of Bedford sent the royal library to England which had been collected by Charles V. Charles VI. and Charles VII. and kept with great care in one of the towers of the Louvre. From a catalogue still extant, it appears to have been chiefly composed of legends, histories, romances, and books of astrology, geomancy, and chiromancy, which were the favourite studies in these days: it consisted of only eight hundred and fifty-three volumes, but it was valued at two thousand two hundred and twenty-three livres, rather more than the same number of pounds sterling. At this time the price of a cow was about eight shillings, of a horse about twenty shillings. And the pension paid by the English government to the earl of Wallachia, who had been driven out of his territories by the Turks, was £26 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The King's Library at Paris, now deemed one of the finest in Europe, may justly be attributed to Charles V. This prince, who was fond of reading, and to whom a book was an acceptable present, began his library with *twenty volumes*, left him as a royal legacy by his father. These he afterwards augmented to *nine hundred*. The whole was deposited in three chambers, in one of the towers of the Louvre, from thence called the Tower of the Library. The rooms designed for their reception, were, on this occasion, wainscotted with Irish oak, and ceiled with cypress curiously carved. The windows were of painted glass, fenced with iron bars and copper wire. Many of the volumes were most superbly illuminated by John of Bruges, the best artist in miniatures of this period. A saying of Charles V. deserves to be remembered; some persons having complained of the respect he shewed to men of letters, who were then called *clerks;* he replied, "Clerks cannot be too much cherished; for, so long as we honour learning, this kingdom will continue to prosper; but, when we begin to despise it, the French monarchy will decline. This monarch, with that wisdom which characterised his reign, formed the design of a new translation of the scriptures. The versions prior to his time had generally been made from Cosmestor's *Historia Scholastica*. Christina de Pisan* a female poet and historian, patronised and pensioned by this prince, informs us that he "was fond of books, and by his liberality procured translations

* See Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron* for a facsimile of an engraving of Death upon a Black Horse, in which the horse and a raven are finely depicted in this manner, while the remainder of the figures in the cut are executed in outline.

Mr. Ottley does not give any specimen of this kind of work, but his description is highly interesting. Mr. Dibdin supplies the one, without the least interfering with the other.

* In the British Museum, among the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 4431, there is a large volume, containing part of the works of this celebrated female. It is a vellum manuscript, written in a small Gothic letter, in double columns. On the recto of the first leaf, in a large hand, is the following autograph:—Henry, Duke of Newcastle his booke, 1676. The illuminations are by various hands: a beautiful sketch of a portion of the principal one is copied in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, p. cxxxv. which represents the authoress presenting her book to the Queen of France. About the period of the composition of her poems or balades, the Duke de Berry gave her not less than two hundred crowns for a set of them.—See Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*.

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of the best authors into French; especially the Bible.

1426. The earliest mention of the performance of mysteries at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is in the ordinary of the coopers for this year. They were celebrated with similar exhibitions as those at York, and other towns, on *Corpus Christi* day. In 1437, the barbers played the baptizing of Christ. In 1568, the offering of Abraham and Isaac was exhibited by the slaters. By the ordinary of the goldsmiths, plumbers, glaziers, pewterers, and painters, dated 1535, they were commanded to play at their feast "the three kings of Coleyn." In the books of the fullers and dyers, one of the charges for the play of 1561, is, "Item for 3 yard and a^{q}. lyn cloth for God's coat, 3*s*. 2*d*. ob." Between the first and last mentioned periods, there are many minutes in the trades' books of the acting in different years, which may be seen in Brand's *History of Newcastle*, together with the only vestige that remains of the Newcastle Mysteries, entitled *Noah's Ark*, or the Shipwright's ancient play, or dirge, wherein God, an Angel, Noah, and his wife, and the Devil, are the characters. In this, as in the Chester Mystery of the same subject, the wife of Noah is a vixen: the last words she says to him are,

> The devil of hell thee speed
> To ship when thou shalt go.

In Cornwall they had interludes in the Cornish language from scripture history. They were called the *Guary Miracle plays*, and were sometimes performed in the open fields, at the bottom of any earthern amphitheatre, the people standing around on the inclined plane, which was usually forty or fifty feet in diameter. The players did not learn their parts, but were followed by a prompter, called the ordinary, with the book in his hand. Long after the *mysteries* had ceased elsewhere, and the regular stage been established, they were exhibited in Cornwall to the country people, who flocked from all sides to hear and see the devils and devices that were provided to delight the eye, as well as the ear. Two manuscripts in the Bodleian library contain the Cornish plays of the Deluge, the Passion, and the Resurrection.—Borlase's *Antiq. of Cornwall*.

Concerning the *Coventry Mysteries*, Dugdale relates, in his *History of Warwickshire*, that "before the suppression of the monasteries this city was very famous for the pageants that were play'd therein, upon *Corpus Christi* day (one of their ancient faires) which occasioning very great confluence of people thither from far and near, was of no small benefit thereto: which pageants being acted with mighty state and reverence by the Grey Friars, had theatres for several scenes, very large and high, placed upon wheels, and drawn to all the eminent parts of the city, for the better advantage of spectators, and contain'd the story of the Old and New Testament, composed in the old Englishe rithme, as appeareth by an manuscript intituled *Ludus Corporis Christi* or *Ludus Coventriæ*."

It is remarkable, that in its entire series of forty mysteries in the Coventry manuscript mentioned by Dugdale, there is not one, says Hone, from the Apocrypha to the *Old* Testament, whilst there are paraphrases of the *New* Testament Apocrypha.

It may be supposed that the Chester plays, written in an early and dark age, would contain a great mass of apocryphal interpolations, and that the Coventry plays, written much later, would contain less; yet the contrary is the fact. The Chester mystery-maker of 1328, found the *scriptural-subjects* so numerous as to render recourse to the New Testament *Apocrypha* unnecessary. But the Coventry mystery-maker of 1416, was under circumstances that would suggest powerful motives to the cunning of a monkish mind for apocryphal adoption.

"*The Pageant of the Company of Sheremen and Taylors in Coventry, as performed by them on the Festival of Corpus Christi*," is a manuscript belonging to the corporation of Coventry, bearing the following inscription: "Thys matter *newly correcte* be Robart Croo, the xiiijth. day of Marche, fenysschid in the yere of owre lord god MCCCC & xxxiiijth. The celebrity of the performances may be inferred from the rank of the audiences; for, at the festival of Corpus Christi. 1483, Richard III. visited this city to see the plays, and at the same season in 1492, they were attended by Henry VII. and his queen, by whom they were highly commended.

It may be observed, and there can be no doubt that in the Mysteries of the *Creation*, &c. performed at Chester, Coventry, and other places, that Adam and Eve appeared on the stage naked. In the second Pageant of the Coventry manuscript, in the British museum, Eve on being seduced by the serpent, induces Adam to taste the forbidden fruit. He immediately perceives their nakedness, and says to her,

> Se us nakyd be for & be hynde.
> * * * *
> Woman lky this leff on thi pryvyte
> And with this leff I shall hyde me.

Warton observes, that this extraordinary spectacle was beheld by a numerous company of both sexes with great composure: they had the authority of scripture for such representation, and they gave matters just as they found them in the third chapter of Genesis.

The present age rejects as gross and indelicate those free compositions which our ancestors not only countenanced but admired. Yet, in fact, the morals of our forefathers were as strict and perhaps purer and sounder than our own; and we have been taught to look up to them as genuine models of the honest, incorruptible character of Englishmen. They were strangers indeed to delicacy of taste; they beheld the broad and unpruned delineations of nature, and thought no harm: while we, on the most distant approach to freedom of thought and expression, turn away in disgust, and vehemently express our displeasure. Human nature is ever the same, but society is always progressive, and at every stage of refinement the passions require stricter control; not because they are more violent, but because the

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circumstances which excite them are multiplied. If we trace back the progress of society to its primitive state, we shall find that the innocence of mankind is in an inverse ratio to their advancement in knowledge.—*Cromek's Remains.*

1427, *Sep.* 24. In a copy of the will of lady Ravensworth, the wife of lord Fitz-Hugh, are the following bequests: "Also I wyl yat my son Robert" (bishop of London) have a "Sauter, covered with rede velvet, and my doghter Margory a primer covered in rede, and my doghter Darey a sauter covered in blew, and my doghter Maulde Eure, a boke covered in blew, and yong Elizabeth Fitz-Hugh, my god-doghter, a boke covered in greene, with praires thereinne."

1427. In the accounts of St. Mary's church Stamford, is the following item: "mending the books, tenpence; writing, twopence.

1429. The following curious depositions which were made by the enemies of the Lollards, will sufficiently prove that however violent were the measures pursued against them, and the various penances and imprisonments to which they were subjected, there were some found, who at every hazard sought wisdom from the book of God. Nicholas Belward, of South Elmham, in Suffolk, was accused of having in his possession a New Testament, which he had bought in London, for four marks and forty pence, £2 16*s.* 8*d.* a sum equivalent to more than £40 at present; an astonishing price to have been paid by a labouring man, for such Belward appears to have been: William Wright deposing that he "had wrought with him continually by the space of one year; and studied diligently upon the said New Testament." Against Margery Bagskster it was deposed, that she had desired Joan, the wife of one Cliffland, and her maid, to "come *secretly in the night* to her chamber, and there she should hear her husband read the *Law of Christ* to them; which Law was written in a book that her husband was wont to read to her *by night;* and that her husband was well learned in the christian verity." Against Richard Fletcher of Beccles, in Norfolk, "He is a most perfect doctor of that sect, and can very well and perfectly expound the Holy Scriptures, and hath a book in the new law in *English*." Against Sir Hugh Pye, a priest, it was deposed, that he had "bequeathed to Alicet servant to William White, a New Testament, which they then called the book of the *New Law*, and was in the custody of Oswald Godfrey, of Colchester." Even the ability to read was enumerated amongst the crimes of sect, by their violent persecutors, for it is remarked in the depositions, that "William Bate, tailor, of Sything, and his wife, and his son, which can *read English* very well, is of the same sect;" that "the daughter of Thomas Moone is partly of the same sect, and can *read English;*" and that John Pert, late servant of Thomas Moone, is of the same sect, and can read well, and did read in the presence of William White."—Fox's *Actes and Monumentes.*

1430. At the annual feast of the holy cross, at Abingdon, in Berkshire, twelve priests each received fourpence for singing a dirge; and the same number of minstrels were each rewarded with two shillings and fourpence, besides their diet and provender for their horses. This, among many other instances, proves that the minstrels were more amply remunerated than the clergy; for we find that in this year, the prior *de Maxtock* gave sixpence for a sermon, to an itinerant doctor in theology, one of the Mendicant orders, who went about preaching to religious houses.

One of the most celebrated books in the annals of bibliography, is the richly illuminated missal executed about this period for John duke of Bedford, regent of France under Henry VI. By him it was presented to that king in the year 1430. It was probably left by Henry in the palace at Rouen, and fell into the hands of Charles VI. at the taking of that town Henry II. of France, afterwards possessed it, and affixed his arms to it. Through whose hands it passed from this time does not appear, till it is found in the possession of lady Worseley, (a descendant of William Seymour, second duke of Somerset, who was appointed governor to the prince of Wales, by Charles I.) wife of Sir Robert Worseley, bart. of Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight. From her it was purchased by Edward, second earl of Oxford, from whom it descended to his daughter the duchess of Portland.*

This curious missal, eleven inches long, seven and a half wide, and two and a half thick, contains fifty nine large miniatures, which nearly occupy the whole page: and above a thousand small ones in circles of about an inch and half diameter, displayed in brilliant borders of golden foliage, with variegated flowers, &c. At the bottom of every page are two lines in blue and gold letters, which explain the subject of each miniature. The miniatures are in a good state for the time, and appear to be the work of various artists, probably French or Flemish. The contents of these miniatures are in this account particularly described. The subjects are symbols of the twelve months, historical paintings from the Scriptures, portraits of the duke and duchess of Bedford, with various paintings, designed as compliments to the noble owners of the book. Of these miniatures are given, in this work, copies accurately engraved, together with particular descriptions of the numerous figures which they contain. A *fac simile* is added of the attestation of the presenting of this manuscript to

* In January 1786, when the Bedford Missal was on Sale, with the rest of the Duchess of Portland's collection, king Geo. III. sent for his bookseller and expressed his intention to become the purchaser. The bookseller ventured to submit to his Majesty, that the article in question, as one highly curious was likely to fetch a high price. "How high," exclaimed the king. "Probably two hundred guineas," replied the bookseller. "Two hundred guineas for a Missal! exclaimed the Queen, who was present, and lifted up her hands with astonishment. "Well, well," said his Majesty, "I'll have it still; but since the Queen thinks two hundred guineas so enormous a price for a Missal, I'll go no further." The biddings for the royal library did actually stop at that point; and Mr. Edwards carried off the prize by adding three pounds more. The same Missal was afterwards sold at Mr. Edwards's sale, in 1815, and purchased by the Duke of Marlborough, for £637. 15*s.*

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Henry VI. The subjects of all the smaller figures are distinctly examined; and it is amazing to observe, with what ingenuity topics for painting have been extorted from the books of the Old and New Testament. Among the more curious paintings which decorate the book are the following:

Judas hanging himself: he is in a blue coat, hanging on a tree, his hands sprawling, a devil coming to him, and two more pulling at his legs with hooks.

Christ breaking the gates of hell, and carrying away Adam and Eve and the other holy prophets.

God and Christ seated under a triple throne, and *nimbus*, holding a chalice into which the dove descends.

Angels singing;—men and angels striking balls hung in air;—two apostles at the ascension —John baptizing Christ—two angels holding his garment—Cupids riding on sticks holding a cross—a greyhound tied to a tree, an owl above.

Christ between the virgin and the baptist, angels taking up souls, devils pulling them into the mouth of hell: angels with the instruments of the passion. A devil with a soul on his back; two others pounding and beating two men; another turning Ixion's wheel. A dead body saying, *O mort cruelle trop es dure et amere.*

Jesus Christ sending a letter to the bishop of Pergamos, signifying that sinful men and women, who dance, play, and kiss, shall be in danger of death.

The trinity; God crowning a crucifix; the dove issuing from the mouth of the Father.

This piece, at the same time that it exhibits a splendid monument of the arts in the fifteenth century, may furnish the philosopher with matter for reflection upon the ignorance and superstition of the age.

1430. The BIBLIA PAUPERUM, or the BIBLE OF THE POOR, executed about this time.

The Biblia Pauperum is acknowledged to be a very ancient book. The few copies of it which remain in existence are, for the most part, either imperfect, or in very bad condition. This will not excite much surprise when it is considered that it is a kind of Catechism of the Bible, which was executed for the use of young persons, and the common people; and hence its title, *Biblia Pauperum, or the Bible of the Poor.* This was the only part of the sacred book at that time within reach of the commonality, a complete Bible in manuscript being then worth a hundred pounds of our money. This will sufficiently account for the destruction of almost every copy of the Biblia Pauperum by repeated use, and for the mutilated state of the few copies that remain. The work consists of forty leaves of a small folio size, each leaf containing a cut in wood, with extracts and descriptive sentences referring to the subjects of the cuts. Each page contains four busts—two at the top, and two lower down; together with three historical subjects. The two upper busts represent certain prophets, or other eminent persons, whose names are added beneath them. Of the three historical subjects, the chief type, or principal piece, is taken from the New Testament; and occupies the centre of the page, between the two ante-types, or subordinate subjects, which are allusive to it. Some difficulties have arisen among bibliographers as to the precise time at which the first editions of the Biblia Pauperum was executed. Heineken, an author who examined with minute attention the few copies of this work which have escaped the wreck of time, discovered five different editions; the fifth being found to contain ten plates more than any of the others. Mr. Dibdin has supposed the date to be about 1450; but Mr. Horne thinks that it is twenty or thirty years older. The fac-simile annexed will shew the execution of the blocks to have been very coarse, and the form of the letters, compared with specimens in other books of which the date is better ascertained, is very gothic, and their proportions are not all well preserved. Upon comparison with some of the fac-similes in the Bibliothica Spenceriana, supposed to have been executed between 1420 and 1430, the similarity of coarseness in the shape of the letters, will render it probable that the Biblia Pauperum is nearly of equal antiquity. The edition here particularly spoken of is more valuable than any of the others, being that which contains the additions before-mentioned.* —*(See Engraving.)*

The second class of Xylographic Works to be described, consists of Books of Images with Text. Of all the ancient books of images which preceeded the invention of the present mode of printing, the *Speculum Humane Salvationes*, or as it is generally termed, the Speculum Salutes, is confessedly the most perfect both with respect to design and execution. This compilation is a collection of historical passages from the Scriptures, with a few from profane history, which have some relation to the scriptural subjects. It is ascribed to a Benedictine monk of the thirteenth or fourteenth century styled Brother John. So popular was this "Mirror of Salvation," that it was translated into German, Flemish and other languages; and very frequently printed. Two latin editions are extant, without date. The impressions in both are sixty-three in number, and are executed from the same blocks; but in that which is reputed to be the more ancient, the explanations of twenty-five, not in regular succession, are printed from entire wooden blocks, while the remaining thirty-eight, and the five leaves of preface, are wholly executed with [illegible]

* It may be amusing to those unacquainted with the estimation such ancient pieces of printing bear among the virtuosi, to see the prices that have been given for copies of the Biblia Pauperum.

1754—At the sale of M. de Boze,	100 livres	.	£43	15
1769 „	„	M. Gaignat, 830 „ ...	36	6
1791 „	„	M. Paris.....	51	0
1813 „	„	M. Willett.....	257	0
1818 or 1819 „		Duke of Marlborough ..	52	10

A copy of this book, formerly Gaignat's, is in His Majesty's library, another copy is in the library of Earl Spencer. The Bodleian and Corpus Christi College libraries, at Oxford, contain each a copy; and there is also one said to be in the library at Bennett College, Cambridge, one in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow (very imperfect; one in the Royal Library, Paris, and one in the public library of Basle.

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type. Mr. Ottley seems to have formed a decided opinion, that the Biblia Pauperum and the Speculur Salvationis were both executed by the same artist.

In Bibliography these books are described under two classes; namely, Books of Images without Text; and Books of Images with Text. Of the former class, the most celebrated specimen is the volume called the Biblia Pauperum; and of the latter, the Speculum Humane Falvationis is in the highest estimation.

The *Speculum Salvationis* is the most celebrated block book in the annals of typographical controversy; if indeed the appellation of block book can properly be given to it, in which the text, accompanying the figures, is printed for the most part with moveable characters: in one edition of it, and in the other editions, entirely so. In truth, says Mr. Ottley, it seems to hold a distant place, midway between the ordinary books, printed entirely from engraved wooden blocks, and the first specimen of typography in its mature state; and is therefore independent of its intrinsic merit, particularly interesting. The Latin edition is comprised in thirty-one sheets and a half; and in the Dutch the introduction occupies only four leaves, and consequently there are only sixty-two leaves in the whole. The work when entire, is composed of a preface, and forty-five chapters in prose Latin, with rhythmical terminations to the lines, produced about 1446.

The change and improvement from the manner in which these books of images were executed to moveable wooden characters, seems obvious and not difficult; but there is no evidence that they were ever used, except in the capital letters of some early printed books.

1431. About this period, Whethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of familiarising the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent, employed *Lydgate*, as it should seem, then a monk of Bury, to translate the Latin legend of his life in English rhymes. It was placed before the altar of that saint, which Whethamstede afterwards adorned with much magnificence, in the abbey church. He paid for the translation, writing, and illumination of the legend *one hundred shillings*, and expended on the binding and other exterior ornaments upwards of *three pounds*. The monk, who mentions it, and who lived after him, when it was still unfinished, exclaims, "God grant that this work may receive, in our days, a happy consummation."—*Warton's History of English Poetry.*

1431, *May* 30. Joan of Arc *burned* at Rouen. The general ignorance and barbarity of the times are marked by several curious and very striking circumstances. When Joan of Arc, the heroic maid of Orleans was cruelly put to death, the judges in their condemnation of her, were influenced by a serious opinion that she was a sorceress, and a worshipper of the devil. Indeed, the infatuation with the respect of the belief of witchcraft, must have been irresistable, when it was not in the power of such a distinguished character as Humphrey duke of Gloucester, to prevent his duchess from being brought to an open trial, and sentenced to a public penance and imprisonment for life, upon an accusation of this kind.*

1433. Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, was paid for transcribing a copy of the works of Nicholas de Lyra, in two vols. to be chained in the library of Grey Friars, London. It is most probable, however, that the illuminations, as well as the ornaments, probably included in the sum; if not the materials used, at least the workmanship.

Sir Richard Whittington (the famed lord mayor of London,) built the library of the Grey Friars, now called Christ's Hospital, in London, which was one hundred and twenty-nine feet long, and twelve broad, (Pennant says thirty-one) with twenty-eight desks, and eight double settles of wainscot; and was also ceiled with wainscot. In three years it was filled with books to the value of £556; of which Sir Richard contributed £400, and Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, a friar, of the Augustine's, supplied the rest. Thomas Walden, a learned Carmelite friar, who went by order of Henry V. to the council of Constance. and died approved in 1430, bequeathed to the same library as many MSS. of authors, written in capital-roman characters, as were then estimated at more than two thousand pieces of gold; and adds, that this library, even in his time, exceeded all others in London, for multitude of books, and antiquity of copies.

The postills† of de Lyra are brief commentaries which he carried through the whole bible. They were formerly in great request. De Lyra is commended for having made the literal sense his primary object: but his writings partake strongly of the scholastic character. He obtained in the schools the appellation of doctor utilis.

Nicholas de Lyra of Normandy was, as some pretend, a converted Jew. He assumed the habit of the Friars Minors, 1291: came to Paris, and, for a considerable time, expounded the scriptures with applause in the convent of his order. He obtained the patronage of Jane of Burgundy, wife of Philip V., surnamed the long, who appointed him one of her executors. De Lyra died at a very advanced age, October 23, 1340. Both Luther and Wiclif were con-

* Roger Bolinbroke, chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, Margery Jourdain, the witch of Eye, and their associates, being accused of necromancy, were publicly exposed at St. Paul's, in July, 1441, and on the 21st of October following, Mrs. Jourdain was condemned to be burnt for furnishing *love-potions* to Eleanor Cobham, wife to the Duke of Gloucester.—See Shakspeare's *Henry VI.*

† The term *postilla* frequently adopted by the commentators of period, was generally applied to those explanatory notes after the text, and was probably derived from the Latin *postea*, or postilla, unless we suppose the word postilla to be a corruption from *posta* a page.—*Du Cangd.*

As to the term postilla so often given to these early annotations, Lomeir says that Alcuin, preceptor of Charlemagne, by order of that monarch, first collected the homilies of the fathers upon those portions of the gospels which are termed in the Breviary "Dominicalir," and as these homilies were to be read after the gospels, respectively, hence the terms "Post illa," which in process of time were joined together, and converted into a nown "fœminini generis."

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siderably indebted to his Postilla; for it has been affirmed, that

> If Lyra had not harped on profanation,
> Luther had never planned the Reformation.

1433. At this period writing quills were so scarce at Venice, that men of letters could scarcely procure them. Anbrosius Traversarius, a monk of Cameldule, sent from Venice, to his brother, a bunch of quills, together with a letter, in which he said; "They are not the best, but such as I received in a present. Show the whole bunch to our friend Nicholas, that he may select *a quill*, for these articles are indeed scarcer in this city than at Florence." Ambrosius also complains, that at the same period, he had scarcely any more ink, and requested that a small vessel filled with it, might be sent to him." —*Beckmann's History of Inventions.*

This Nicholas was a famous writer, and wrote several tracts, exposing the frauds and errors of the popish monks and priests, and treatises on church government.

1436. Conrad Saspach was the name of the turner who made the first printing press, under the direction of Gutenberg; and John Dunius declared before the magistrates of Strasburg in 1439, that he had received one hundred florins for work done at a press three years before.

John Gutenberg or Genesfleisch, of Sorgeloch, called *zam Gutenburg*, of an illustrious family but who on a revolution at Mentz, in the time of Conrad III. retired to Strasburg; where it is thought, about the year 1420 or 1423, he made his first experiments connected with the art of printing. An authentic document corroborative of his being at Strasburg in 1424, has been discovered in the archives of the acts of Mentz; to which city Gutenberg was invited to return by the aforesaid Conrad—but in which it is supposed he never made his re-appearance till about the year 1434. It is certain that misfortune had then reduced this enterprising genius to poverty; for in 1435, he entered into partnership with Andrew Drozhennis (or Dritzehen), John Riff, and Andrew Heelman, citizens of Strasburg, binding himself thereby to disclose to them some important secrets by which they should make their fortunes. The workshop was in the house of Andrew Dritzehen, who dying, Gutenberg immediately sent his servant, Lawrence Beildech, to Nicholas, the brother of the deceased, and requested that no person might be admitted into the workshop, lest the secret should be discovered and the formes stolen. But they had already disappeared; and this fraud, as well as the claims of Nicholas Dritzehen to succeed to his brother's share, produced a lawsuit among the surviving partners.

Somewhere about this time he appears to have attached himself to a young lady called ISERNEN THURE, of the christian name of Anne, and whom, there is every reason to think, he eventually married. Whether she brought him any property, or whether the sweets of love gave a more fortunate, as well as more ardent turn to his genius may possibly be questioned. In this year *something like a printing press* was probably established—who first *primed* the balls, who first *wetted the sheet*, who first laid it upon the *tympan* —seized upon the handle—pressed, and threw off the *friskit*—and then hold up the typographical miracle—moving in the wind, and glittering in the sunbeam, must, alas, I fear, remain in eternal obscurity!* About the year 1443, Gutenberg returned to Mentz, and there hired a house called *zam Jungen;* and about 1450 he formed his celebrated connexion with John Faust.

Gutenberg seems to have had pretty distinct notions of the mechanism of a printing press, without the means of carrying his views into effect.

An author who is said to have written at a period not very remote from that of Gutenberg's discovery, pretends that he received the first idea of the art from an impression taken in wax from the seal of his ring; which he accidentally observed some letters in relief. Thus our author, who wrote in poetic numbers:

> "Respicit archetypos auri vestigia lustrans,
> Et secum tacitus talia verba refert.
> Quam bellè pandit certas hæc orbita voces;
> Monstrat et exactis apta reperta libris."

He afterwards proceeded to remark, that the contemplation of a WINE PRESS suggested or assisted his first crude conceptions of a machine proper for the exercise of his newly discovered art:

> "Robora prospexit dehinc torcularia Bacchi,
> Et dixit Preli forma sit ista novi."

In 1438, the unfortunate Drizehen lamented to his confessor, the great expense which he had incurred, without having been reimbursed a single *obolus*. Nor did Gutenberg himself, who persisted in his unsuccessful attempts, reap any advantage from them; for, on quitting Strasburg, he was overwhelmed in debt, and under the necessity of parting with the greater portion of his property.

In December 1439, a trial took place at Strasburg between John Gutenberg and his partners. In the course of this law-suit, five witnesses, among whom was Beildech, Gutenberg's confidential servant, incontrovertibly proved that Gutenberg was the first who practised the art of printing with moveable types. The result was a dissolution of partnership. The whole proceedings on this important trial are in existence, and have been printed After this, Gutenberg returned, poor and disappointed, but not dispirited to his native city. It is doubtful whether he had hitherto really printed any thing. Heinecken, who has investigated this subject with great diligence and labour, is of opinion that he had ruined both himself and his partners, without being able to produce a single clean and legible leaf.

1437, *Feb.* 21. James I. King of Scotland, murdered at Perth. The character of this sovereign shines with distinguished excellence in the literary annals of his country. The misfortunes

* Dibdin, *Bibliographical Decameron.*

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of his youth, his early and long captivity, the incident which gave rise to his passion, its purity, constancy, and happy issue, are all displayed by invention and fancy, by genuine simplicity of sentiment, and by the felicity of poetical description. To his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, the last of which he is represented as having written with ease, he added an acquaintance with the philosophy of the age. But the studies to which he was more particularly devoted were those of poetry and music. Various works were written by him, both in prose and verse, most of which are unfortunately lost. Four of James's pieces, which have happily escaped the depredations of time, are a *Song on his Mistress; The King's Quair; Peblis to the Play;* and *Christ's Kirk on the Green.* The King's Quair is a poem of large extent, being divided into six cantos. Its theme is the royal author's love to Jane, daughter to the Earl of Somerset, a beautiful lady, of whom he became enamoured while a prisoner at the castle of Windsor, and who was afterwards his queen. Several men of ingenuity and taste have contended that James is little if at all inferior to Chaucer. If the former's Court of Venus be compared to the latter's Court of Love, the royal author will lose nothing by the comparison. The *Jane*, in particular, of King James, is painted with a beauty and delicacy that are not equalled in Chaucer's *Rosial.* It is to be lamented that many of the graces of the King's Quair are concealed, at least from common view in the antiquity of the language.

Three other Scottish poets are named in this period, but they are, on the whole, contemptible, when compared with the monarch of the country. Andrew Winton, a canon regular of St. Andrew's, and prior of the monastery in Lochleven, and who preceded James the First, wrote in verse a very large chronicle of Scotland. Notwithstanding his mode of composition, he ought, perhaps, rather to be considered as an historian than a poet. His work, which is valuable so far as it relates to his own country, and which contains materials not to be met with in Fordun, whom he had never seen, has not to our knowledge been published. It would be a desirable accession to the history of North Britain. Holland was the author of a poem entitled *The Howlat*, which appears to have described the poetical employments, and the musical entertainments of the age. Henry, the minstrel, who, on account of his being blind from his birth, is usually called Blind Harry, composed the *Life of Wallace.* It is a romance, like *Barbour's Bruce*, but not to be ranked with it in point of excellence. At the same time, it is not destitute of merit, and there are various things in it which cannot fail to gratify the curiosity of the antiquary and the critic.

John Lydgate, a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Bury, in Suffolk, was the poet whose reputation stands the highest among the English bards of this age. He possessed the advantage of as good an education as the times could afford. After having studied at Oxford, he travelled for improvement into France and Italy. Here he acquired the knowledge not only of the language, but of the literature of these countries, and paid a very particular attention to the poetry of both nations. Besides obtaining an acquaintance with all the polite learning which was then cultivated, he was no inconsiderable proficient in the fashionable philosophy and theology of his cotemporaries. The vivacity of his genius, and the versatility of his talents, enabled him to write a great number of poems, extremely diversified in their subjects, and in the nature of their composition. His three chief productions were the *Fall of Princes*, the *Siege of Thebes*, and the *Destruction of Troy;* he likewise composed a procession of pageants from the *Creation.* Lydgate is to be reckoned among the improvers of the English tongue. His language is uncommonly perspicuous for the times he lived in, and his verses frequently excite surprise from their modest cast. He seems to have been ambitious, at least in the structure and modulation of his style, of having rivalled Chaucer; but undoubtedly he was far inferior to him in the grand requisites of poetical excellence. His mode of writing is diffuse, and he is not distinguished by animation or pathos. Nevertheless, he is not destitute of beauties; and his *Destruction of Troy*, in particular, displays much power of description, in conjunction with clear and harmonious numbers. He died in the year 1440, and was buried in the monastery at Bury.

Having dwelt so largely on the poetical history of this period, for which the materials are more copious than for most other articles, and which will always constitute a prime object in a view of the progress of taste and literature, we proceed to the rest of the polite arts, concerning the rest of which, however, there is little to be said. Although the civil wars of the fifteenth century were a great hindrance to the erection of magnificent buildings, at least by private persons, a skill in architecture, where there was an opportunity of displaying it, was by no means upon the decline. That species of it which hath commonly, though improperly, been styled the Gothic, was gradually improved, and carried to its highest pitch of perfection. Of this several striking examples may be mentioned; such as the chapel of King's College at Cambridge, the Divinity School at Oxford, the collegiate church at Fotheringay, and the chapel of St. George at Windsor. The most admired of these structures is King's College chapel at Cambridge, which was erected by that pious prince, Henry the Sixth. It is distinguished by its lightness, loftiness, and beauty, and the contemplation of it will afford peculiar pleasure to men of taste and judgment.

Sculpture and statuary did not decline in this age, or fail of receiving ample encouragement. In fact, the artists in these branches had fuller employment, and obtained higher rewards than had been conferred upon them in former times. The very opposite which was made, by the followers of Wiclif, to the veneration and worship

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of images, contributed to this event. Hence the clergy were more solicitous to please the people by the elegant and splendid execution of works of this nature: nor were their efforts unsuccessful.

Sepulchral architecture, in particular, was advanced to much perfection in the present period. The monuments were adorned with statues, and with figures in basso and alto relievo, and the public taste in this respect called forth the abilities of the sculptor and the statuary. It is to the honour of our country that the English artists were of equal reputation with those of other kingdoms, and were occasionally employed by foreign princes. Thomas Colyn, Thomas Holewell, and Thomas Poppehowe, were engaged to make the alabaster tomb of John the Fourth, Duke of Brittany. The work was executed by them in London, after which they carried it over, and erected it in the cathedral of Nantes. Of five artists who were appointed to construct the monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and to adorn it with images, four were natives of England. The images, besides a large one representing the earl, were thirty-two in number. In an age when almost every person of rank and wealth had a monument erected to his memory, with his effigies upon it, either in free-stone, marble, or metal, it was impossible but that the zeal and emulation of the artists must have been excited, and some degree of improvement be hence communicated to their arts.

At this period the pay of a labourer was threepence per day; a quarter of wheat was sold for five shillings to five shillings and sixpence; a quarter of malt, four shillings; clothing for a servant for a year, four shillings; a quarter of oats, two shillings; a flitch of bacon, one shilling and eightpence; a yard of cloth for a shepherd, one shilling; two gallons of ale, threepence.

The countess of Anjou paid for a copy of the *Homilies* of bishop Haiman, two hundred sheep, five quarters of wheat, five quarters of barley, and five quarters of millet. Picolimini relates, that eighty golden crowns were demanded for a small part of the works of Plutarch, and sixteen golden crowns for a few tracts of Seneca.

The revival of Greek literature in Italy is dated from this time, when Europe could boast of fifty universities. Italy had above five hundred associations like our societies, called academies, for general or particular pursuits. Petrarch, Boccacio, and Chrysoloras, was then dead; but Poggio and Aretin still flourished with the elder Medicis, and Chalcocondyles, Pope Nicholas V. Pulci, and Boiardo soon followed in their illustrious train. Long before the fall of Constantinople,* the love of classical literature had been gradually reviving;—that event increased it, by compelling a great number of learned Greeks to seek shelter in Italy. But it could not be gratified, till the manuscripts, which lay buried and neglected, were brought to light. The researches of literary men were chiefly directed to this point; every part of Europe and Greece was ransacked; and, the glorious end considered, there was something sublime in this humble industry, which often recovered a lost author of antiquity, and gave one more classic to the world. This occupation was caried on with enthusiasm, and a kind of mania possessed many who exhausted their fortunes in distant voyages and profuse prices. The acquisition of a province would not have given so much satisfaction as the discovery of an author little known, or not known at all. Some of the half-witted, who joined in this great hunt, were often thrown out, and some paid high for manuscripts not authentic. In reading the correspondence of the learned Italians of these times, their adventures of manuscript hunting are very amusing: and their raptures, their congratulations, or at times their condolence, and even their censures, are all immoderate. It is curious to observe that in these vast importations into Italy of manuscripts from Asia, John Aurispas, who brought many hundreds of Greek manuscripts, laments that he had chosen more profane than sacred writers; which circumstance was owing to the Greeks, who would not so easily part with theological works, but they did not highly value profane writers!

These manuscripts were discovered in the obscurest recesses of monasteries; they were not always imprisoned in libraries, but rotting in dark unfrequented corners with rubbish. It required not less ingenuity to find out places where to grope in, than to understand the value of the acquisition. It sometimes happened that manuscripts were discovered in the last agonies of existence. Papirius Masson found, in the house of a bookbinder at Lyons, the works of Agobart; the binder was on the point of using the manuscripts to line the covers of his books. A page of the second decade of Livy it is said was found by a man of letters in the parchment of his battledore, while he was amusing himself in the country. He hastened to the maker of the battledore—but arrived too late! The man had finished the last page of Livy—about a week before. The original manuscript of Justinian's code was discovered by the Pisans, accidentally, when they took a city in Calabria; that vast code of laws had been in a manner unknown from the time of that emperor. This curious book was brought to Pisa; and when Pisa was taken by the Florentines, was transferred to Florence, where it is still preserved. The most valuable copy of Tacitus, of whom so much is wanting, was discovered in a monastery of Westphalia. It is a curious circumstance in literary history, that we should owe Tacitus to this single copy; for the Roman emperor of that name had copies of the works of his illustrious ancestor placed in all the libraries of the empire, and every year had ten copies transcribed; but the Roman libraries seem to have been all destroyed, and the imperial protection availed nothing against the teeth of time.

* Constantinople, the capital of the Greek empire was taken by the second Mahomet, in May, 1453. The beautiful Irene whose fate was dramatised by Dr. Johnson, was one of the captives.

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The labours of those who may justly be called the restorers of classical literature, were mainly instrumental in producing that state of things, which turned men's minds towards the invention of printing, and nourished it to maturity, when invented. The monks themselves, so far as they contributed to the perusal of legends and miraculous stories, were the unconscious instruments of that spreading desire for knowledge, which ushered in the invention of printing, and which issued in the Reformation itself.

We lost a great number of ancient authors, by the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of the papyrus. They could find no substitute, and knew of no other expedient but writing on parchment, which became every day more scarce and costly. Ignorance and barbarism unfortunately seized on Roman manuscripts, and industriously defaced pages once imagined to have been immortal. The most elegant compositions of classic Rome were converted into the psalms of a breviary, or the prayers of a missal. Livy and Tacitus "hide their diminished heads" to preserve the legends of a saint, and immortal truths were converted into clumsy fictions. At Rome, a part of a book of Livy was found, between the lines of a parchment but half effaced, on which they had substituted a book of the bible; and the recent discovery of Cicero *de Rupublica*, which lay concealed under some monkish writing, shows the fate of ancient manuscripts.

In these times, manuscripts were important articles of commerce; being excessively scarce, and preserved with the utmost care, usurers themselves considered them as precious objects for pawn. A student of Pavia, who was reduced, raised a new fortune by leaving in pawn a manuscript of a body of law; and a grammarian, who was ruined by a fire, rebuilt his house with two small volumes of Cicero.

In this age of manuscript, there is reason to believe, that when a man of letters accidentally obtained an unknown work, he did not make the fairest use of it, and cautiously concealed it from his cotemporaries. Leonard Aretino, a distinguished scholar at this time, having found a Greek manuscript of Procopius *De Bello Gothica*, translated it into Latin, and published the work; but concealing the author's name, it passed as his own, till another manuscript of the same work being found, the fraud of Aretino was apparent.

The first *public library* in Italy was founded by a person of no considerable fortune: his credit, his frugality, and fortitude, were indeed equal to a treasury. Nicholas Niccoli, the son of a merchant, after the death of his father relinquished the beaten roads of gain, and devoted his soul to study, and his fortune to assist students. At his death, he left his library to the public, but his debts being greater than his effects, the princely generosity of Cosmo de Medici realized the intentions of its former possessor, and afterwards enriched it by the addition of an apartment, in which he placed the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic, and Indian manuscripts.—*D'Isreali.*

Mr. Watson in his history of printing quotes an epistle of Antonius Boronia, to Alphonsus king of Naples and Sicily, in which are the following expressions:—"You lately wrote to me from Florence, that the works of Titus Livius are there to be sold, that the price of each book is one hundred and twenty crowns of gold; therefore I entreat your Majesty that you purchase it, and cause it to be sent to me. One thing I want to know of your prudence, whether I or Poggio, have done best; he that he might buy a country house near Florence sold Livy, which he had writ in a very fair hand; and I, to purchase Livy, have exposed a piece of land to sale." No man, of this period, devoted himself with so much industry to the restoring of classical manuscripts and literature, than Poggio. No difficulty, no want of assistance, no expense or labour discouraged him. His youth was spent in travelling to attain what seemed to be the sole object of his life; and when he became secretary to the popes, eight of whom employed him in succession, he used the influence and opportunities his situation gave him, for the promotion of literature and the collecting of manuscripts at Rome; though he complains that his zeal was not assisted by the great. He found under a heap of rubbish in a decayed coffer the works of Quintilian; and to his great joy drew it out of its grave. "Oh, great gains! Oh unexpected felicity! I entreat you my Poggio, send me the manuscript as soon as possible, that I may see it before I die." exclaims Aretino, in a letter overflowing with enthusiasm on Poggio's discovery of the above manuscript.

The term academy was revived in Italy, at this time, but with a signification somewhat different from what it had borne in ancient times. It was used to imply, not a school in which philosophy was taught by a master to his pupils, but an association of individuals for the cultivation of learning or science, and usually constituted and endowed by the head of the state in which it was established. What was now called an academy, in fact more nearly resembled what was anciently denominated a Museum,—the name given, for example, to the famous association of the learned, founded by the first Ptolemy at Alexandria, which so long subsisted in that city. The emperor Charlemagne is also recorded, to have established in his palace at Paris a society of this description. It was the fancy of the members of this society to assume each a classical or scriptural appellation. At their meetings they were accustomed to give account of such books as they had been studying; and their attention is said to have been directed, not without effect, to the regulation and improvement of the vernacular language of the country.

It has of late become common, more especially in England and the United States of America, to give the name of academies to those seminaries in which so many various branches of education are taught as to entitle them to rank, it may be thought, as a sort of minor universities In this sense, many of the principal towns in

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Scotland have their academies, which are merely great schools, as in Germany would be called gymnasia, embracing in some cases both the languages and the sciences, but in general confined chiefly to the latter. In England, again, the colleges of the dissenters are commonly called academies; and the name is also frequently assumed by mere private boarding houses, on however small a scale. The government institution at Woolwich for the instruction of military cadets is called the Royal Military Academy. It was founded in 1741, and is under the direction of the Board of Ordnance. There is also a Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, founded in 1722, under the direction of the Board of Admiralty. The Jewish seminaries for the highest branches of learning, in the different countries of Europe, have usually borne the name of academies. The same name has long been applied to schools of riding, of dancing, and of gymnastic exercises. On the other hand, many of those associations of the learned, which, in all respects, resemble the academies that arose in Italy with the revival of letters, are, nevertheless, not known by that name. They are called not academies, but *societies*, *associations*, *museums*, *lyceums*, *athenæums*, *institutes*, &c.

It is commonly stated, that the term academy is derived from the name of the original proprietor Academus or Ecademus, who is said to have established a house and garden in one of the suburbs of Athens, inclosed by a wall, and having the grounds laid out in walks, shaded by trees. Other etymologies of the term, however, have also been given. About the middle of the fifth century, before the commencement of our era, the groves of Academus fell into the possession of Cimon, the Athenian general; and it was he who first adorned the place with statues and fountains, and added other improvements, so as to convert it into a retreat uniting to the charms of natural scenery many of the luxuries of the art. At his death he left the garden to the public; and it became a favourite resort of the lovers of philosophy and solitary meditation. Hither Socrates was wont occasionally to repair to converse with his disciples. But it was his illustrious pupil, Plato, who first gave celebrity to the Academy as a seat of philosophy, by establishing here the school over which he presided for nearly half a century. Hence the Platonic philosophy is frequently called Academism or the philosophy of the Academy; and its followers, Academics or Academists. Plato died about the year 348 before the Christian era. About the year B. C. 296, one of his successors, Arcesilaus, introduced certain changes into the original doctrines of the school; and he is on this account considered the founder of a second, or Middle, as distinguished from the old Academy. There was also in this sense a third academy, called the New, of which the founder was Carneades, who flourished about a century after Arcesilaus. Some writers even reckon a fourth Platonic academy, founded soon after the time of Carneades, by Philo, (not the celebrated Platonic Jew) and Charmidas or Charmadas: and a fifth, designated the Antiochian, from its founder Antiochus, who had been a disciple of Philo. Cicero had a country seat on the Neapolitan coast, to which, as one of his favourite retreats for philosophical study and converse, he gave, in memory of the famous Athenian school, the name of academia. It was here he wrote his *Academic Questions*. Its remains are still pointed out near Pozzuoli, under the name of the Bagni de' Tritoli.

With regard to the academy of Plato, we may further notice that it was situated in the suburb, lying to the north-west of Athens, called Ceramicus, that is, literally, the Place of Tiles; and it has been remarked, as a curious coincidence, that the principal public garden of that city should thus have apparently had the same origin with the *Thuleries* of the modern capital of France, a name which also indicates that the site was anciently that of a tile-work.

Having arrived at that period, when it becomes our duty to investigate into the origin and progress of printing; and looking back on the state of mankind from its earliest source, and through the dark and midde ages, must not the heart be warmed with gratitude to that All-wise and beneficent Being, who has thus gifted us with this inestimable treasure,—that valuable fountain of of intellectual enjoyment,—THE PRESS. It is not now, as it was heretofore, that the wealthy alone could enjoy this delectable repast. Books are not now treasured up as a great rarity and of high value, but on the contrary, accessible to all: and thus it is, says Dr. Middleton, in his *Free Enquiry into the Art of Printing*, the ease which we now find in providing and dispersing what number of copies of books we please, by the opportunity of the press, makes us apt to imagine, without considering the matter, that the publication of books was the same easy affair in all former times as in the present. But the case was quite different. For, when there were no books in the world but what were written out by hand, with great labour and expense, the method of publishing them was necessarily very slow, and the price very dear; so that the rich only and curious would be disposed or able to purchase them; and to such also it was often difficult to procure them, or to know even where they were to be bought.

Say, what was man ere by the Press refined?
What bonds his glorious energies confined?
Did Genius, thro' the dull chaotic waste,
Court the fair form of beauty and of taste,
Tho' strong his ardour, and tho' pure his love,
Small was the sphere wherein those powers could move.
The meteor-beam that science lent mankind,
Darting effulgence on th' inquiring mind,
Oft gleam'd—a weak and transitory light,
A moment glared—then sunk in endless night:
Man knew no means to hold the flitting race
Of Art's coy forms, that courted his embrace;
His only hope in Memory's stinted power,
The oral record—changing every hour.—M'CREERY.

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HISTORY OF PRINTING,

AND PROGRESS OF LITERATURE,

FROM THE INVENTION OF THE ART TO THE ABOLITION OF THE STAR CHAMBER, IN THE YEAR 1694.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou God of our idolatry—the PRESS!
By thee Religion, Liberty, and Laws,
Exert their influence, and advance their cause;
By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befell,
Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell;
Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise:
Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies;
Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from thee.—COWPER.

But not to make our eyes sore by looking only on the hurt; let us turne them on the benefits of the well employed Press; and we shall see it a mint of solid worth, the good it hath done, (and yet may do) being inestimable; it is Truth's Armory, the Bank of Knowledge, and Nursery of Religion, never suffering a want of the sincere Milk of the Word, nor Piety's Practice to be out of print (and that not only in one book) weekly issuing forth helps to doing, as well as knowing our duty.—WHITLOCK'S *Teares of the Presse*, London, 1654.

IT creates our surprise, when we are told, that the art of printing, which has been styled the "Nurse and Preserver of the Arts and Sciences," should be so negligent of itself, as not to leave the smallest record of its own origin; the inventors having been more ambitious of deserving, than of purchasing praise. That the invention of an art, so curious in its nature, and so highly beneficial in its consequence, should have been the boast and contention, not of individuals only, but of cities and countries, is less surprising, than, that the inventor should have neglected to secure to himself the honour of the discovery. Public gratitude, at least, might have been expected to perpetuate the name to which it owed such infinite obligations. But neither this, nor personal ambition, prevented the obscurity which has fallen on the subject, and which has nearly concealed from us the *author*, as well as the time and place, which his art commenced.

As many cities have contended for the honour of this invention, and engaged the learned in defence of their respective claims, it cannot be improper to select the most considerable testimonies from those authors, who wrote soon after the discovery, and were better acquainted with this matter than those who lived at some distance of time after it, and may be supposed to have followed their predecessors in the accounts they have given us of the origin of printing. From the multiplicity of evidence, and the contradictory facts adduced by contending parties, difference of opinion may still exist, yet, from an impartial survey, there appears a preponderance of testimony, calculated to produce conviction, and to form the judgment of those who candidly investigate the point.

"It is wonderful," says Lemoine, "but it is true, that the only art which can record all others, should almost forget itself."

To us of the present day, indeed, who are tenacious only of the freedom of this inestimable art, but in no respect connected with its original discovery, the question is of less importance than to those cities which contend for the sake of investing themselves with the honour of the invention. But that which is every day growing more and more valuable to the whole moral world, and whose ultimate consequences, both as they concern religion, and embrace every thing that belongs to human institutions, afford matter for speculation of the deepest interest, is worthy of our highest regard: and thus it is that the History of Printing becomes to us an object of the most laudable curiosity.

The chief causes to be assigned as having tended to occasion doubts with whom the art actually originated, may be thus briefly summed

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up:—First, the real inventor would be unable to confine the secret wholly to himself, and advantage would be taken by such as had opportunities of learning any particulars concerning it during its experimental progress and imperfect state, to arrogate to themselves the merit of being the inventors of that to which they contributed nothing, but mechanical agents.—Secondly, for a time, printing was as much the *counterfeit* of, as the *substitute* for writing; being, as it were, the *facsimile* of the hand-writing of the most approved scribes: and as large sums were paid for manuscript copies of choice works, the first printers were desirous to sell their printed copies as manuscripts; hence, lucrative motives might operate to prevent the founder of the art from divulging himself to the world as the author of so great a novelty.—Thirdly, the want of sufficient funds for his purpose induced the original projector, and those artists immediately concerned with him, to engage jointly with men of property in the practice of the art; and their names thus becoming blended, the merit of the invention became liable to be falsely ascribed.—Fourthly, the commencement of book-printing could not have been earlier than the year 1422, nor later than 1442; and it is probable that within this period presses were established in various parts of Europe: and as intercommunication between distant countries was not then very easily effected, each printer and each city might claim the honour of the invention without much risque of immediate detection. These appear to have been some of the principal causes that conduced to render it doubtful in whom, and at what place, the art had actually its origin.

A controversy has arisen concerning the first discoverer of the art of printing, between the three towns of Haerlem, Mentz, and Strasburg; each, from a natural partiality, attributing it to their own countrymen. The dispute, however, has turned rather on words than facts; and it seems to have arisen from the different definitions of the word PRINTING. If we estimate the discovery from the invention of the principle, the honour is unquestionably due to Laurence Coster, a native of Haerlem, who first found out the method of impressing characters on paper by means of carved blocks of wood. If moveable types be considered as a criterion, the merit of the discovery is due to John Gutenberg of Mentz, and Schoeffer, in conjunction with Faust, was the first who founded types of metal.

The claims of Coster depend principally on the authority of the celebrated historian of Holland, Hadrianus Junius, or Adrian Young, who was born at Horn in 1511, and took up his residence at Haerlem in 1560; he was rector of the Latin school, and also teacher of natural philosophy at Haerlem. In January, 1575, he finished his work, intituled *Batavia*, and died on the 16th of June the same year: this work appeared in 1578, from which it is considered that all Coster's partisans have taken their ground of argument. The following particulars are supposed to have been written in 1568.

"About 120 years ago, Laurence Zansen Coster, inhabited a decent and fashionable house in the city of Haerlem, situated on the market-place, opposite the royal palace. The name of Coster was assumed, and inherited from his ancestors, who had long enjoyed the honourable and lucrative office of Coster or Sexton to the church. This man deserves to be restored to the honour of being the first inventor of printing, of which he has been unjustly deprived by others, who have enjoyed the praises due to him alone. As he was walking in the wood contiguous to the city, which was the general custom of the richer citizens and men of leisure, in the afternoon and on holydays, he began to pick out letters on the bark of the beech; with these letters he enstamped marks upon paper in a contrary direction, in the manner of a seal; until at length he formed a few lines for his own amusement, and for the use of the children of his brother-in-law. This succeeding so well, he attempted greater things; and being a man of genius and reflection, he invented, with the aid of his brother, or son-in-law, Thomas Pieterison, a thicker and more adhesive ink, as the common ink was too thin and made blotted marks. With this ink he was able to print blocks and figures, to which he added letters. I have seen specimens of his printing in this manner: in the beginning he printed on one side only. This was a Dutch book, entitled *Speigal enser Behoudenisse*. That it was one of the first books printed after the invention of the art, appears from the leaves, which are pasted together, that the naked sides might not be offensive to the eyes; and none at first were printed in a more perfect manner. As this new species of traffic attracted numerous customers thus did the profits arising from it increase his love for the art, and his diligence in the exercise of it.

"He engaged workmen, which was the source of the mischief. Among these workmen was one Jan—— whether his surname be that of Faust, or any other, is of no great importance to me; as I will not disturb the dead, whose consciences must have smote them sufficiently while living. This Jan, who assisted at the printing press under oath, after he had learned the art of casting the types, setting them, and other matter belonging to the art, and thought himself sufficiently instructed, having watched the opportunity, as he could not find a better, he packed up the types and the other articles on Christmas eve, while the family was engaged in celebrating the festival, and stole away with them. He first fled to Amsterdam, thence to Cologne, until he could establish himself at Mentz, as a secure place where he might open shop, and reap the fruits of his knavery. It is a known fact, that within the twelve months, that is, in the year 1440, he published the *Alexandri Galli Doctrinale* a grammar at that time in high repute, with *Petri Hispani Tractatibus Logicis*, with the same letters which Laurens had used. These are the principal circumstances I have collected from creditable persons, far advanced in years, which they have transmitted like a flaming torch from hand to

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hand; I have also met with others who have confirmed the same." &c. &c. The particulars here recorded, Junius states to have received from his tutor, Nicholas Galius, an old gentleman of very tenacious memory, who related that, when a boy, he often heard one Cornelius, a bookbinder, (then upwards of eighty years of age, who had when a youth, assisted at the printing-office of Coster) describe with great earnestness the numerous trials and experiments made by his master in the history of the invention: when he came to that part of his narrative touching the robbery, he would burst into tears, and curse, with the greatest vehemence, those nights in which he had slept with so vile a miscreant; and that, were still alive, he could with pleasure execute the thief with his own hands. Junius states, that he received a similar account from Quirinus Talesius, the Burgomaster, who declared that it was recited to him by the said Cornelius: the latter died in the year 1515.

Mr. Ottley is of opinion that Junius is in error, when he states that Quirius Talesius received the information from the same Cornelius who worked for Coster, he imagines him to have been a son, or nephew, of the former; as Meerman found mention of *Cornelius the bookbinder* in the records of the church of S. Bavon, at Haerlem, under the years 1474, 1485, 1487, 1496, 1503, 1507, 1508, and 1515. If the chronology, observes Mr. Ottley, be correct, Cornelius must have been ninety in the year 1496; therefore, he concludes, that the latter dates refer to a younger Cornelius, the informant of Talesius.

Authors disagree with respect to the person who committed the robbery alledged to have taken place. There cannot be the least reason for supposing Faust to have been the thief, he being a wealthy citizen of Mentz. Scriverius fixes the theft on John Gutenberg. Some suppose the robber to have been John Maidenbachius, others John Petersheimius, but most probably it was Geinsfleisch, sen. whom Kohlerus states came to Mentz in 1441, and not before.

There certainly appears a strange inconsistency in the different statements respecting this robbery. A majority of writers agree that it took place in 1441; whereas, it is universally allowed that Coster died in 1440. The account is certainly a very natural and pleasing one, if we divest it of the above and a few other inconsistencies. It is necessary to observe, that in the confusion of names which follow this event in the history of printing, the thief has been suffered to escape, and the crime attributed to an innocent person.

Scriverius informs us, that he had collected fragments of a work upon this subject, written upon this subject, written at Haerlem, between 1549 and 1561, by Jan. Van Zuyren, Burmomaster of that city: Scriverius laments its loss, observing, that had this been handed down to posterity, there would now be no occasion for a reference to the testimonies of Junius and others, in order to prove that Haerlem is entitled to the merit of the discovery. He says, that he preserved the Latin title, and some part of the preface, but the name of Coster does not appear. He admits that the honour of perfecting the art, and of making it known throughout Europe, is justly due to Mentz. It appears an unfortunate circumstance for Haerlem, that the documents of Jan. Van Zuyren, which Scriverius so much laments the loss of, should not have been preserved; if they had, it is doubtful whether they would in the least have advanced the cause of Junius and Meerman.

That Coster carried the art no further than separate *wooden types*, appears from a Dutch poem, entituled *Hertspeigal*, published in the sixteenth century, by Henry Spiechal, who exclaims, "Thou first Laurentius, to supply the defect of wooden tablets, adaptedst *wooden types*, and afterwards did connect them with a thread, to imitate writing. A treacherous servant surreptitiously obtained the honour of the discovery; but truth itself, though destitute of common and wide spread fame; truth, I say, still remains."

There is no mention in this poem of *metal types*; had he been robbed of these, as well as of *wooden* ones, such a circumstance could not have been passed over in silence.

That the rough specimens with which Coster amused himself should be discovered, at the distance of three centuries, appears almost improbable: yet John Enchedius, a printer, discovered an old parchment *Horarium*, printed on both sides, in eight pages, containing the *Alphabet*, the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Apostles' Creed*, and three short prayers, which he imagines to be the first productions of Laurentius. Mr. Meerman submitted this to artists, (competent judges) who gave as their opinion that it exactly agreed with the description of Junius: it also corresponds with the first edition of the Dutch *Speculum Salvationis*, and the fragment of the Holland *Donatus*, which are said to have been the productions of Laurentius, and are specimens of his piety and ingenuity, in this essay of his newly invented art. Mr. Meerman has given an exact engraving of this singular curiosity.

It has been urged by those who oppose the claims of Coster, that it would have been more satisfactory had his descendants preserved the old type in its original state. Junius informs us, that it was melted down and converted into drinking cups. Coster's defenders reply, that it was not unnatural for them to have it made into useful and ornamental articles of furniture: and that, if Junius intended to deceive his readers, he might have stated that the type still remained in Coster's house.

It is quite unreasonable to suppose that Coster's descendants and friends would have suffered his fame to sink into oblivion, and there rest quietly sepulchred for the space of one hundred and thirty years, before they thought of even hinting that such a circumstance had ever taken place at Haerlem, either by Coster, or any other person.

Junius has an able advocate in Mr. Ottley, who boldly defends the cause of Coster and Haerlam with much sound argument; but with respect to the robbery, he forbears to make any comment,

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and contents himself by giving the statement of Junius, that the types taken from Coster's house were cast types. If the evidence of Guicciardini, on which Mr. Ottley seems to place implicit reliance, is to be depended upon, we must understand that Coster died previous to the robbery, as stated by Junius.

In defence of Coster, we find Junius, Van Zuyren, Guicciardini, Coornhert, Shriverius, Boxhorni, Seiz, and Meerman, and others, all resting upon the famous *hearsay* evidence of Junius.

The testimony of Hadrianus, then, is the only document on which the Dutch writers have relied, in their strenuous efforts to vindicate for Haerlem its chimerical honours. But, surely, an event so remarkable, so glorious for a country, would have been mentioned by cotemporary authors, had there been the least foundation for the claim; yet no Dutch author, nor any work whatever of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, makes the least possible mention of the fact.

Having touched upon the principal arguments in favour of Haerlam, we shall proceed to give those in favour of Mentz; reserving further information respecting Coster under the year 1440.

Writers in favour of Haerlem, have managed the controversy with great warmth, and charged Faust, the inventor, with robbing his supposed master, Laurence John Coster, of many thousand weight of his materials, on Christmas-eve, when the family and most of the city were in prayer at church; with other such ridiculous stories, fabricated merely to deprive this great man of the honour which he had so long incontestibly enjoyed. Had this been published in his life-time, when he might have defended himself, or presently after his death, when his son-in-law, or some of his friends, might have done it for him, he had undoubtedly been cleared; but such an accusation was not hinted till 125 years after, and then grounded only on suspicion, as Dr. Junius owns, who was the first that attempted to transfer this discovery from Mentz to Haerlem. Faust's name, however, died not with him, though some Dutch writers made use of his art to asperse his memory, but others, of several nations, rose immediately in his defence; in particular, the learned Malinkrot, dean of Munster, who, in his treatise, *De Ortu et Progressu Artis Typographicæ*, has not only refuted what was advanced on the other side, but made such researches after the old monuments of the arts and collected so great a variety of testimonies, supported by undeniable facts, as seem at once to determine the controversy.

Writers have differed much upon this subject; first, because the inventors made many fruitless trials, and a great number of malculatures, before they could bring the art to any tolerable degree of perfection: secondly, because the vast expense of such a discovery compelled them to keep it secret as long as possible; or at least, until they had reimbursed themselves, in some measure, by finishing the Latin Bible, which, though a great and expensive work, was the most likely to compensate their labour and cost when finished. On these two circumstances rests the foundation of the disagreement; which may, however, be easily reconciled by attending to the various periods from which the discovery is dated. Wimpheling, Palmerus, Althamers, &c. date it from the infancy of the invention of wooden blocks, and assign the year 1440. Trithemius, Aventine, and many more, from the invention of fusil types, anno 1450. Thevet, Rocha, &c. fix the invention of the former method in 1442; whilst others place the time of the typographical improvements in the year 1453 or 1454, among whom are Apianus and P. Langius. Ramus and Burgamensis assign the year 1458 for the perfection of it. To reconcile this contrariety of opinion among these writers, it will be sufficient to say, with respect to the first, that they fixed the date from the time in which wooden blocks were first invented, rather than from the infancy of the Art: with regard to the last, that they thought an interval of ten years rather too short for the transition from the infancy of the former, to the perfection of the latter method; and, therefore, allowed a few years more than their predecessors had done.

But of all those who have treated on this invention, none deserve more attention than the abbot Trithemius, who lived about the time it was made, and dived into the fountain head for information. Speaking of the year 1450, in his *Chronicon Spanheimense*, he says, "About this time, the Art of Printing and casting single Types was found out a-new in the city of Mentz, by one John Gutenberg, who having spent his whole estate in this difficult discovery, by the assistance and advice of some honest men, John Faust and others, brought his undertaking at length to perfection: that the first improver of this Art, after the invention, was Peter Schoeffer (in Latin, Opilio) de Gernsheim, who afterwards printed a great many volumes: that the said Gutenberg lived at Mentz in a house called the ZUM-JUNGHHEN, but afterward known by the name of the *Printing-house*." By the word *a-new*, in the preceding extract, we are almost led to suppose that the author meant rather a revival of the Art than a new invention; but he fully destroys this conjecture in another work, published some years after, intituled *Chronicon Hirsaugiense*. Trithemius wrote this towards the close of his life, after he had been informed of many particulars relating to this invention, from the mouth of Peter Schoeffer, sirnamed de Gernsheim, who was at first a servant to Faust, and being very expert in preparing the moulds, and casting the letters, his master gave him his only daughter, Christiana, in marriage, and took him into partnership, as appears by the inscriptions to their first books. The following inscription, which is taken from his *Breviary of History*, gives so concise an account of the origin of printing, and speaks so powerfully in favour of Mentz, that I am induced to insert it here:—This present chronological work was printed and finished anno, 1515, on the eve of St. Margaret

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Virgin, in the noble and famous city of Mentz, first inventress of this Art of printing, by John Schoeffer, grandson of the worthy John Faust, citizen of Mentz, the First author of this Art, who found it out by his own ingenuity, and began to practice it anno 1450, in the time of the thirteenth indiction. Frederick III. being then Emperor, and the most reverend father in God, Theodorick Pincerna de Erbach, being prince-elector and archbishop of Mentz, anno 1452, he perfected this Art, under God, and began to put it in practice, with the assistance of Peter Schoeffer de Gernsheim, first a servant, and then his son-in-law; who having made many necessary inventions in it, had his daughter Christiana Faust in marriage, as a just recompense for his labour and useful discoveries. These two above named, viz. John Faust and Peter Schoeffer, kept this art secret, having taken an oath of all their workmen and servants not to divulge it in any manner whatsoever; but afterwards it was divulged by those very workmen, anno 1462, and spread itself over several provinces of Europe, &c."

In the beginning of the above passage, the abbot gives the discovery to Gutenberg; and shortly after he twice gives the title of *the first Inventor of Printing*, to John Faust, which contradiction may be reconciled, by supposing that he, through inadvertency, wrote the name John Gutenberg; and this very probable, as their given names are the same.

This inscription of itself, without calling in any other aid, is fully sufficient to determine the dispute in favour of Faust, and Mentz.

Many authorities, and those of the most respectable kind, might be adduced to prove the preservation of the cases, &c. in Mentz, for more than a century after the city was destroyed in the year 1462, and that one Albinus, a printer, was in the habit of shewing them as curious relics of typography.

It may be curious to trace the art through its several progresses. From the blocks of wood, which could only be employed on the work for which they were carved, an attempt was made to cut *moveable letters* on wood, which were soon abandoned, for it is supposed that no entire book was ever printed with them; and if Schoeffer's happy genius had not discovered the art of casting *matrices* and cutting punches, the art must have remained imperfect and barbarous.

That John Gutenberg was attempting to perfect the art at Strasburg, from 1436 to 1444, without being able to produce a clean sheet, there can be no doubt. Whether he received any hint from his brother upon the subject, or not, it is impossible now to ascertain. It appears most probable, that the two brothers were going on with their experiments at the same time, and that the elder proved most successful, he having produced works before his brother joined him.

On the authority of Kohlerus, John Geinsfleisch, sen. returned to Mentz in 1441; that two works were published by him in 1442, there can be no doubt. In 1443, he was induced for want of capital, to admit John Faust and others as partners; in 1444, John Gutenberg from Strasburg made an addition to the firm. It is a singular circumstance that from this period, we find no mention of Geinsfleisch, sen. in the disputes which caused a dissolution; and in the renewal of the partnership, Gutenberg alone being noticed. We find him employed with his brother, cutting metal types, in 1444, consequently he was then in the firm; and as he survived till 1462, it is a most singular omission in our early chronologers not to have favoured us with a few particulars, however trivial, of so extraordinary a man: in fact, he must be considered, strictly speaking, as the first printer, because he brought it to perfection before his brother at Strasburg.

Wooden types being found not sufficiently durable, and not answering expectation in other respects, the two brothers first invented *cut metal types*. But while these were preparing, which must have been a work of time, several works were printed, both on *wooden separate types* and on *wooden blocks*; which were well adapted to small books of frequent use. After many smaller essays, they produced, in conjunction, the bible, with *large cut metal types*. Considering the immense labour this work must have cost, it is no wonder that it should have been seven or eight years in completing. The progress of the art has been thus traced through its second period, the invention of cut metal types.

We insert the following testimonies, in order that the Reader may form an idea on the variety of opinions which have existed on this important subject.

Fournier contends that Gutenberg is not the inventor of printing: his difinition of typography being contrary to that of most other writers, his arguments are given by Mr. Horne, in his *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*.

The opinions of Fournier are completely set aside by Baron Heinecken, in his work on early engraving, 1771, which is in high estimation among bibliographers and amateurs of the Fine Arts. He conjectures, that Gutenberg took the hint from the card-makers, who are said to have been the first engravers of historical subjects intermingled with texts. All his attempts to cut single letters, at Strasburg, proved ineffectual, and brought ruin upon both himself and his partners, without producing a clean legible leaf. This failure induced him to quit Strasburg, and return to his native city, when he joined Faust and his brother; here their endeavours were crowned with complete success. Heinecken is of opinion that their first productions were taken from wooden blocks.

Mr. Bagford contends, that Haerlem is entitled to the merit of the discovery.

Lichtenberger states, that the first attempts were made by Gutenberg at Strasburg, and perfected by him at Mayence. The claims of Coster and Haerlem he rejects as a fable.

Arnold de Begel, (a corrector of the press), in his poem, intituled *Encomium Chalcographiæ*, 1541, indicates Strasburg as the place, and Gu-

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tenberg the person who first attempted it; but that he practised more successfully at Mayence, with the assistance of Faust and Schoeffer, particularly the latter, who cut the punches, struck the matrices, and cast the letters from them.

Catherinot considers Gutenberg and Schoeffer to have been the inventors at Mentz, about the year 1455.

Dr. Clarke is in favour of Gutenberg, and states that he commenced his experiments at Strasburg, between 1430 and 1448, with the assistance of John Mentil and others.

Maittaire, in his *Annales Typographici*, 1719, conjectures that the art was discovered about 1440, by Faust, Gutenberg, and Schoeffer, who at first used engraved plates or blocks; these gave place to moveable wooden types, and at last they adopted fusile types. On the dissolution of partnership with Faust, in 1455, he observes, Gutenberg went to Strasburg, and thence to Haerlem, where he employed Corsellis, at the time he was bribed to leave him, and was carried to Oxford, 1459.

Meerman steps forward as the avowed champion of *his beloved Coster*, and treading close upon the heels of Junius, follows him through all the intricate mazes of hearsay evidence, and at length sits down, after various conjectures, without being able to favour his readers with the name of the robber.

The claims of Coster and Haerlem are considered by Mr. Horne as entitled to no credit.

Christ. Besoldi, in his work, published in 1620, is of opinion that we are not indebted to the Chinese for the discovery of typography, (as they only practise block-printing) the Germans of the fifteenth century having no communication with that secluded people. The claims of Strasburg, Mentz, and Haerlem he does not decide upon.

Boxhornii advances nothing new in favour of Coster, he comments upon two inscriptions, one under the statue, the other in front of Coster's house.

Chevillier stands forward in the front rank, under the banner of Gutenberg and Strasburg.

Judex vaguely indicates, first John Faust, a goldsmith of Mayence, and then his partners, Schoeffer and Gutenberg, as the inventors of printing.

Lambinet explodes the account of Coster as a fable; he is of opinion that the art originated with Gutenberg at Strasburg, and perfected at Mayence.

Lemoine ascribes the origin of printing (with wooden types only) to Coster, at Haerlem, about 1430, and afterwards continued by his family: to Gutenberg and Schoeffer he awards the merit of cut, and also cast metal types.

Luckombe gives the palm to Gutenberg: and rejects Coster's claim altogether, as scarce worthy of notice.

Mr. Astle is of opinion, that the art is of Chinese origin, and that it was first practised in Europe in the fifteenth century.

Stower ascribes the origin to Haerlem, the improvements to Mentz.

Wurdtwein attributes the first productions of the press to Geinsfleisch, Gutenberg, or Sorgelock.

Tiraboschi, upon Meerman's evidence, completely sinks the cause of Haerlem, for Strasburg and Mentz.

Palmer leaves Gutenberg in the background, and advances with Faust and Schoeffer; he fixes the invention in 1440, and metal types prior to 1450.

The account given of Coster by Junius is considered as authentic by Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols, in their *Origin of Printing*, 1774.

Schœpflin arrests our attention with a judicial decree of the Court of Strasburg, by this he considers the glory secured to Gutenberg and Strasburg, prior to 1440, and its perfection to Mentz about 1450.

Seizii concurs with the hearsay tradition.

Schrag rises up for Mentilius and Strasburg: he says, that Mentz received it from one of the workmen.

Santander inveighs against the claims of Haerlem, and defends the cause of Gutenberg.

Scriverius wears the colours of Coster and Haerlem, known there in 1430, not before 1450 at Mentz.

Tentzellii stains his paper in the cause of Gutenberg and Strasburg in 1440, and Mentz in 1450.

Fischer employs his pen for Gutenberg, and explodes the claims of Haerlem.

Danou favours Gutenberg, and condemns the claims of Haerlem.

Zell gives the discovery to Haerlem, the improvements to Mentz.

Caxton deservedly treats Haerlem with silent contempt; he bestows the laurel wreath on Gutenberg and Mentz.

Oberlin meets us with a translation of the German passage, discovered by Schœpflin, relative to fusile types, it runs thus:—"Go, take away the component parts of the press, and pull them to pieces; then no one will understand what they mean. Gutenberg intreated him to go to the press, and open it by means of two screws, and thus the two parts would separate: that these need only be placed under the press, and no one would understand anything about them. Gutenberg sent him to bring together all the different forms which were pulled to pieces before him, because there were some with which he was not satisfied. Dritzehen was particularly careful to secure every bit of lead," &c.

Hoffmann is of opinion that printing was practised in Poland in the fifteenth century.

Molleri enters the list in favour of John Mentilius of Strasburg; he says, a line must be drawn between the first attempts of the art, and its progress.

Naude advances with confidence to reward Gutenberg and Strasburg with the palm for the invention; and Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer, for its perfection at Mentz.

Norman boldly declares that Gutenberg's first productions issued from his press at Strasburg.

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Pater writes for the cause of Gutenberg and Strasburg, in the first instance; and Gutenberg, Faust and Schoeffer in the second, at Mentz; he observes, that he had some of wooden characters when a boy.

Rivinus loudly exclaims against the pretentions of Haerlem, and favours Mentz; Faust bears the laurel.

That great bibliographer, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, is in favour of Gutenberg and Faust at Mentz, for its perfection: he is of opinion that the knowledge of block-printing was derived from the Chinese, and probably may be some hundred years more ancient, in Europe, than has generally been imagined.

The late talented John M'Creery, in his poem of *the Press*, gives the honour to Mentz, Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer.

O MENTZ! proud city, long thy fame enjoy
For with the PRESS thy glory ne'er shall die,
Still may thy guardian battlements withstand
The ruthless shock of War's destructive hand,
Where GUTENBERG with toil incessant wrought
The imitative lines of written thought;
And as his art a nobler effort made,
The sweeping lever his commands obey'd;
Elastic balls the sable stains supply,
Light o'er the form the sheeted tympans fly;
The beauteous work returning leaves unfold,
As with alternate force the axle roll'd.
His bosom now unbounded joys expand,
A printed volume owns his forming hand!
The curious work from sculptur'd blocks impreast,
The rising glories of his art confest!
To give to distant times a name more dear,
To spread the blessing thro' a wider sphere,
SCHOEFFER and FAUST with kindling ardour fir'd,
Lent the strong aid that thirst of fame inspir'd;
The stubborn block, with rude unchanging form,
One end could answer, but one task perform,
Till FAUST, with all his powers of genius ripe,
Struck the fine die, and cast the moving type,
That ever, as the curious artist will'd,
In some new station some new office fill'd.
With ancient MENTZ, our cent'ral point of art,
In the proud race the neighbouring cities start,
Spreading, as light diverges from its source,
The great invention through a distant course;
Thronging around, the candidates for fame
To breathe new life in countless numbers came,
Press for the meed which we alone bestow,
The source from which immortal honours flow.

Mr. Willett, in the *Archæologia*, (vol. xi.) has given a most interesting disquisition on the *Origin of Printing*; from the body of evidence given, he demonstratively rejects the pretensions of Haerlem, and decides in favour of Mentz.

Johnson, in his *Typographia*, (vol. 1) rejects the pretensions of Haerlem, and awards the palm to Gutenberg, jun. Faust, and Schoeffer, though last, not least, to Geinsfleisch, or Gutenberg, sen. who unquestionably produced THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

Hansard, in his *Typographia*, awards to Gutenberg the high appellation of Father of Printing: to Schoeffer that of Father of Letter-founding: and to Faust that of the Generous Patron, by whose means the wonderous discovery, "The Nurse and Preserver of the Arts and Sciences," was brought so rapidly to perfection.

Malinkrot, who handles this subject with great skill and discernment, hath, with indefatigable industry, collected testimonies from both sides of the question, from the promulgation of the art to the time in which he wrote, 1640, and placed them, in the following order, in the beginning of his works:—

For Mentz, before the dispute was started by Dr. Junius.....	62
Those who have written on the same side, since Junius	47
	109
Those who have written in favour of Haerlem	13
Those who are neuters	11
	24

By this list, it appears that the numbers are greatly in favour of Mentz.

The following inscription set up at Mentz, in the inner court of the college of lawers, by Ives of Witigen, or Venza, doctor of laws, and professor of that university, is a strong proof that printing was first practised in Mentz.

JOHANNI GUTTENBERGENSI MOGUNTINO,
QUI PRIMUS OMNIUM LITERS ÆRE
IMPRIMENDAS INVENIT,
HAC ARTE DE TOTO ORBE BENE MERENTI;
IVO WITIGENSIS
HOC SAXUM PRO MONUMENTO POSUIT.

Englished thus:

IVES OF WITIGEN
ERECTED THIS MONUMENT
TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN GUTTENBERG MOGUNTIN,
WHO FIRST INVENTED THE ART OF
CASTING FUSIL TYPES.

And in the oldest books printed at Mentz, yet discovered, are inscriptions which style that city. "The mother and inventress of printing."

In order to prevent any misunderstanding that might arise from an apparent confusion of names, in reading any early histories of typography, it may be useful to notice that in the various documents necessary to be referred to, John Gutenberg is variously called *Johannis Gutenberg—de Moguntia**—*Genesfleisch, alias nuncupatus Gutenberg de Moguntia—Gensefleisch junior, dictus Gutenberg—Gansfleisch, dictus Sulgeloch vel Sorgeloch.*

An ample testimony in favour of Schoeffer† is given by Jo. Frid. Faustus of Aschaffenburgh, from papers preserved in his family; "Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim perceiving his master Faust's design, and being himself ardently desirous to improve the art, found out, by the good

* Mogunce, Mogounce, Moguntia, Maynce, were the ancient names of the city called Mentz.

† The signification of Schoeffer, in Latin, is *Opilio*; in English, *Shepherd*—Gutenberg signifies, in English, *Goodhill*.—John Faust or Fust, is by many supposed to have derived his name from *Faustus*, happy; and Doctor *Faustus* seems to carry an air of grandeur in the appellation; but very erroneously so; for *John Faust*, or *Fust*, is no more than *John Hand*, whence our word *fist*.—Nichols' *Origin of Printing*.

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providence of God, the method of cutting *(incidendi)* the characters in a *matrix*, that the letters might easily be singly cast, instead of being cut. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet; and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices, Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he promised Peter to give him his only daughter, Christiana, in marriage; a promise which he soon after performed. But there were many difficulties at first with these letters, as there had been before with wooden ones, the metal being too soft to support the force of the impression: but this defect was soon remedied, by mixing the metal with a substance which sufficiently hardened it."

From all the arguments and opinions which have been adduced in this important controversy, the conclusion may be satisfactorily drawn:—That to JOHN GUTENBERG is due the appellation of the FATHER OF PRINTING: to PETER SCHOEFFER that of FATHER OF LETTER-FOUNDING: and to JOHN FAUST that of the GENEROUS PATRON, by whose means the wonderous discovery, of the ART OF PRINTING was brought rapidly to perfection.

We are informed that the Mentz printers, in order that the art might not be divulged, administered an oath of secresy to all whom they employed; this appears to have been strictly adhered to until the year 1462, at which period the city was sacked and plundered by archbishop Adolphus, its former rights and franchises were also abolished; amid the consternation occasioned by this extraordinary event, the workmen of the Mentz press, considering their oath of fidelity no longer binding, now became free agents, and spread themselves in different directions; by this circumstance, the hitherto great mystery was rapidly carried through a considerable portion of Europe, and which commenced a contention for the merit of the discovery.

If Harleim, &c. could have advanced a claim equal to that of Mentz, and upon as good grounds, for the invention of printing, it is singular that this city should have enjoyed it without interruption for more than 125 years; and that none of the Dutch writers attempted, in that long period of time, to disprove the colophons, or inscritions, which subjoined to his works, when it was out of his power to conceal his art, and wherein he mentions the inventors, and the manner in which the books were printed.

It is remarkable, that none of these writers mention Gutenberg otherwise than being as an assistant. Mr. Palmer says: "Among all the learned I have conversed with whose curiosity hath led them to search into the rise and progress of printing, and all the writers upon this subject I could never meet with, not one has pretended to have seen any book printed in John Gutenberg's name even in the oldest monuments remaining of the infancy of this art, whether printed upon wood, or by separate metal types. That on the contrary, where there is any mention made of either printer or place, it is still in Faust and Schoeffer's name. Therefore, until there is some better proof of Gutenberg's name, either jointly with the other two, or separately, or some book produced with it, it seems evident beyond contradiction, that the glory of this invention is wholly due to John Faust, and the improving and perfecting it to his son-in-law Peter Schoeffer, exclusive of John Gutenberg."

Salmuth informs us, that Peter Schoeffer added considerably to the improvement of printing, by inventing punches, matrices, &c. and speaks of the difficulties which Faust and he met with, owing to the softness of the metal in which they had cast their first types; and of his discovering a mixture by means of antimony, which fully answered the purpose: which so pleased Faust, that he made him his son-in-law.

Monsieur Thevet, cosmographer to the king of France mentions some particulars which ought not to be omitted, not only because they overcome every argument advanced by the Dutch writers, but that they are peculiarly interesting in themselves. Speaking of printing, he says, "This art is believed to have been first invented at Mentz, in Germany, about the year 1442, by John Gutenberg, a German knight, who began his first essays of it there; and found out a new sort of ink, now used by the printers: but there are some writers of opinion, that this honour rather belonged to John Faust and Ives (in Latin *Ivo*) Schoeffer two years before that time.

One of the finest specimens of early printing, is *Gregorii IX. Nova Compilatio Decretalium*, Mogunt. per Petrum Schoeffer, 1473,* printed upon vellum and paper alternately. This magnificent book is remarkable in the history of typography, on account of various Latin verses at the end, which lay claim to the invention of the art, a few years after it had been in practice. The reference to Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer, in despite of the barbarous style, cannot be misunderstood in these lines—

'Quos genuit ambos urbs Moguntina *Joannes*,
Librorum insignes *Protocarigmaticos*;
Cum quibus optatu *Petrus* venit ad poliandrum,
Cursu posterior, introenndo prior.'

Mariangelus Accuesius, a learned Italian, who flourished about the sixteenth century, wrote the following lines upon the first leaf of a *Donatus*, printed at Mentz, by John Faust:—"John Faust citizen of Mentz, grandfather by the mother's side, of John Shepherd, was the first that devised this art of printing with brass types.

* A fine copy in russia, gilt leaves, was marked in a London catalogue at £28.

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which he afterwards changed for leaden ones. His son, Peter Schoeffer, added many other improvements to the art. This *Donatus*, and the *Confessionalia*, were first printed in the year 1450. He certainly took the hint from the *Donatus* printed in Holland upon wooden planks."

Neither the writer of the Cologn Chronicle, nor Mariangelus Accursius, positively asserts that the old method of printing with blocks of wood was the ground-work of the new one: they only affirm, that the method of printing by fufil types was found out at Mentz by John Faust, and improved by Peter Schoeffer; that they printed some books in the year 1450; that there was a *Donatus* printed before that time in Holland upon wooden planks; and that from this hint, or pattern, Faust began to print with brass types. They do not say that the *Donatus* was printed at Haerlem; neither do they mention by whom it was printed; they do not even hint at Coster: aware that it was unknown in Holland till 1575, the year in which Junius died, that any such book had been printed there. If any such information had reached that author, as it would have favoured his cause, he would not have failed to mention it.

Scaliger's original opinion was, that this rude invention belonged to the city of Dort, though he afterwards declared himself for Haerlem.

Mr. Maittaire is of opinion that Coster's pretentions are very ill founded; and seems to think that he was initiated into the art by Gutenberg, who removed at first to Strasburg, soon after the sentence was pronounced against him by the judges of Mentz; and, either suspecting his safety there, or dreading a further prosecution from Faust for the money adjudged to him by the decree and deed, or for some other cogent reason, afterwards settled at Haerlem, where he taught Coster the art of printing, and practised it with him there about the year 1459.

As the *Donatus* has been several times mentioned among the writers of the controversy, it may be necessary, lest it should be supposed to have something excellent in it, to say, that its merit, as well as that of the *Ars Moriendi*, the *History of the Apocalypse*, the *History of the Bible*, the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, and the *Speighel*, consist only in being among the very first essays in the art of Printing, before the invention of fusile types.

From Accursius's account, it is clear that the *Donatus* bore no date, or name of place, or printers it also appears that *Donatus* was the name of the author, not of the book; and that it was a grammar for boys; for so Rocha calls it; consequently not so trifling a work as it has been deemed by those authors who call it a *primer*.

Another observation, which deserves to be noticed, is the printing the *Catholicon* upon wooden planks, cut with a knife, after the manner of the Chinese; and the bible, with separate types, which is the only method that deserves the appellation of printing: this appears plain, from the words "when they came to print the bible," &c. from which we may infer, that this sacred book was the first the authors of this art made choice of to signalize the original fruits of the invention.

Having given the most material points respecting the claims of Haerlem and Mentz, we shall now proceed to state those in favour of Strasburg. With respect to the claims of John Mentil, or Mentilius, little need be advanced to set them aside; according to the most favourable accounts, he did not practice the art before 1440; others state 1444: but the most probable opinion is, that he did not begin before the dispersion of the Mentz printers, because if he had produced works prior to this event, a rivalship must have been the consequence. The first work from his press (now known) bears the date of 1471.

John Mentilius, a physician at Paris, has strenuously defended the cause of his namesake of Strasburg; but his endeavours have not advanced the cause of Mentilius one tittle beyond what had been done by his predecessors.

The principal argument which the defenders of Mentilius have set forth, is the title of nobility conferred upon him by the emperor Frederic III. This circumstance was handed down by the granddaughter of Mentilius, who married J. Schottien; and he gave it publicity in the *Ptolemaic Geography*, printed at Strasburg, 1520. It has been asserted, that he was induced to make this boast, from the conduct of John Schoeffer, of Mentz, who had previously announced in his *Colophus*, that the discovery was made by John Faust, his grandfather by his mother's side, In consequence of the above-mentioned grant of the title of nobility, we are informed that, in 1520, he began to prefix his family arms to all the books which he afterwards printed: adding,

"*That they were granted to John Mentilius, the first inventor of printing.*"

A variety of evidence might be adduced in favour of Mentilius, had it not been superceded by Schœflin's discovery of a document of the law-suit before-mentioned at Strasburg, 1439. Jacob Wimphelingius informs us, that Mentilius acquired a fortune by printing his works in a correct and elegant manner: therefore, if Gutenberg claims the honour of the invention, the profitable harvest was reaped by Mentilius. The chief and only merit of Mentilius, appears to have been that of becoming rich, by adopting the art, after it had been established, as his own: for the diploma contains not a word of the invention of printing

The Rev. Archdeacon Coxe, in his *History of the House of Austria*, gives the following description of the Invention and Art of Printing:—"It took its rise about the middle of the fifteenth century, and in the course of a few years reached that height of improvement which is scarcely surpassed even in the present times. The invention was at first rude and simple, consisting of whole pages carved on blocks of wood, and only impressed on one side of the leaf; the next step was the formation of moveable types in wood, and they were afterwards cut in metal, and finally rendered more durable, regular, and elegant, by being cast or founded.

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"The consequence of his happy and simple discovery was a rapid series of improvements in every art and science, and a general diffusion of knowledge among all orders of society. Hitherto the tedious, uncertain, and expensive mode of multiplying books by the hand of the copyist, had principally confined the treasures of learning to monasteries, or to persons of rank and fortune. Yet even with all the advantages of wealth, libraries were extremely scarce and scanty; and principally consisted of books of devotion, and superstitious legends, or the sophistical disquisitions of the schoolmen. An acquaintance with the Latin classics was a rare qualification, and the Greek language was almost unknown in Europe; but the Art of Printing had scarcely become general, before it gave new impulse to genius, and a new spirit to inquiry. A singular concurrence of circumstances contributed to multiply the beneficial effects derived from this invention, among which the most considerable were, the protection afforded to literature and the arts by the states of Italy, and the diffusion of Greek learning by the literati who sought an asylum in Europe after the capture of Constantinople."

Opmer, who was a native of Holland, and who died about 1595, bestows the following elegant panegyric upon the art and its inventor, "That in the decline of the world, when the last day seemed to approach, so many men of accomplished learning and singular piety should break forth, like bright stars, with unusual lustre through the tempestuous clouds of deadly discord; so that you would have thought the world had been recovered from a long disease, and gradually re-assumed its lost strength, in the arts and sciences. This was effected by the assistance of that art, which from metal characters of letters ingeniously cast, disposed in the order in which we write, spread over with a convenient quantity of ink, and put under the press, has ushered into the world books in all languages, and multiplied their copies like a numerous offspring, and has obtained the name of TYPOGRAPHY. This art of printing was most certainly invented and brought to light by John Faust in the year 1440. It is amazing that the author of so important a discovery, and so generous a promoter of divine and human learning, should be unworthily forgotten, or only casually remembered as a mere artist. Surely such a person deserves a place amongst the geatest benefactors of mankind!"—*Lemoine.*

Erasmus, who was born during the life-time of Gutenberg (1467) and who was probably writing within fifty years of the alleged time of Coster, is totally silent on the subject. Mr. Horne thus elegantly sums up his opinion on the claim in favour of the Dutch pretenders. After the conclusive arguments which he had previously adduced, "It is evident, therefore," says he, "that Haerlem is not the city where the art of printing was discovered. If we examine all the authors without exception who have written in favour of that city, we shall not find the least cotemporary document on which to support their pretensions. Every assertion they make is reduced to the narrative of Junius, solely composed of hearsays, on which every one comments according to his fancy or prejudices. Yet on the authority of this fable, have the Dutch proceeded to strike medals, engrave inscriptions, and erect statues, and other monuments, to the glory of the 'immortal and incomparable first printer, Laurent Janssoen,' whom they have sometimes represented to be a disturber of the public peace, and have condemned him as such; sometimes as a sacristan, or churchwarden; afterwards as a sheriff; then as a treasurer; and finally, as an illustrious branch of the House of Brederode, a descendant in the right line from the ancient sovereigns of Holland."

"Thus, in a compendious, but impartial manner," says Lemoine," I have traced the rise and progress of an invention, the practice and improvement of which has altered the manners as well as the opinions of the whole world. Before the invention of this divine art, mankind were absorbed in the grossest ignorance, and oppressed under the most abject despotism of tyranny. The clergy, who before this æra held the key of all the learning in Europe, were themselves ignorant, though proud, presumptuous, arrogant, and artful; their devices were soon detected through the invention of typography. Many of them, as it may naturally be imagined, were very averse to the progress of this invention; as well as the *briefmen*, or writers, who lived by their manuscripts for the laity. They went so far as to attribute this blessed invention to the devil; and some of them warned their hearers from using such diabolical books as were written with the blood of the victims who devoted themselves to hell, for the profit or fame of instructing others. Such was the fate of its first rise: but, like all other useful inventions, it soon soared far above the malignant reach of invidious objections: the more liberal part of mankind, amongst whom it is but justice to say were some ecclesiastics, gave it every necessary encouragement; and kings and princes became, for the first time, the patrons of learning. Genius, like beaten gold, spread over the world; and the latter end of the fifteenth century saw a complete revolution in the human mind; for this art brought with it that of discovering deception and exposing hypocrisy: and, by its rapid multiplication of copies, more could be accommodated with the labours of the learned, than before by the tedious operation of the solitary pen. The diffusion of knowledge, by this art, was astonishing and rapid. The most bigoted, as well as the most liberal, joined in spreading its influence. Even the Jews, who are to this day so tenacious of their ancient customs, allowed the use of this art to propagate their sacred books. Those palladiums of their faith and liberty then, for the first time, became mechanically impressed on paper. Thus we see how early this art was an auxiliary to the spreading of the sacred light of the word of God, even among those of the confined and prejudiced minds. Many religious establishments in Europe encouraged the art of printing, insomuch that they established printing

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offices within the walls of monasteries; and, in fact, they were the most proper persons for such an undertaking. Possessing more knowledge than the laity, and having more leisure, they were the better calculated to produce works of learning."

Having given every authority that may tend to elucidate this important controversy, without venturing an opinion of my own; yet I cannot refrain from stating my conviction to Mentz as the city where the art took its rise, and that to Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer, is due the high honour already awarded them by more competent judges. I shall conclude this portion of my labour with quoting from an high authority, the advantages and blessings derived from the divine art, and then proceed in the chronological order as first laid down.

"To the art of printing," says Dr. Knox, "it is acknowledged we owe the Reformation. It has been justly remarked, that if the books of Luther had been multiplied only by the slow process of the hand-writing, they must have been few, and would have been easily suppressed by the combination of wealth and power: but, poured forth in abundance from the press, they spread over the land with the rapidity of an inundation, which acquires additional force from the efforts used to obstruct its progress. He who undertook to prevent the dispersion of the books once issued from the press, attempted a task no less arduous than the destruction of the hydra. Resistance was vain, and religion was reformed; and we, who are chiefly interested in this happy revolution, must remember, amidst the praises bestowed on Luther, that his endeavours had been ineffectual, unassisted by the invention of Faustus.

"How greatly the cause of religion has been promoted by the art, must appear, when it is considered, that it has placed those sacred books in the hand of every individual, which, besides that they were once locked up in a dead language, and could not be procured without great difficulty. The numerous comments on them of every kind, which tend to promote piety, and to form the Christian philosopher, would probably never have been composed, and certainly would not have extended their beneficial influence, if typography had still been unknown. By that art, the light, which is to illuminate a dark world, has been placed in a situation more advantageous to the emission of its rays: but if it has been the means of illustrating the doctrines, and enforcing the practice of religion, it has also, particularly in the present age, struck at the root of piety and moral virtue, by propagating opinions favourable to the sceptic and voluptuary. It has enabled modern authors wantonly to gratify their avarice, their vanity, and their misanthropy, in disseminating novel systems subversive of the dignity and happiness of human nature: but though the perversion of the art is lamentably remarkable in those volumes which issue, with offensive profusion, from the vain, the wicked, and the hungry, yet this good results from the evil, that as truth is great and will prevail, she must derive fresh lustre, by displaying the superiority of her strength in the conflict with sophistry.

"Thus the art of printing, in whatever light it is viewed, has deserved respect and attention. From the ingenuity of the contrivance, it has ever excited mechanical curiosity; from its intimate connection with learning, it has justly claimed historical notice; and from its extensive influence on morality, politics, and religion, it is now become a subject of very important speculation.

"But, however we may felicitate mankind on the invention, there are perhaps those who wish, that, together with its compatriot art of manufacturing gunpowder, it had not yet been brought to light. Of its effects on literature, they assert, that it has increased the number of books, till they distract rather than improve the mind; and of its malignant influence on morals, they complain, that it has often introduced a false refinement, incompatible with the simplicity of primitive piety and genuine virtue. With respect to its literary ill-consequences, it may be said, that though it produces to the world an infinite number of worthless publications, yet true wit and fine composition will still retain their value, and it will be an easy task for critical discernment to select these from the surrounding mass of absurdity; and though, with respect to its moral effects, a regard to truth extorts the confession, that it has diffused immorality and irreligion, divulged with cruel impertinence the secrets of private life, and spread the tale of scandal through an empire; yet these are evils which will either shrink away unobserved in the triumphs of time and truth over falsehood, or which may, at any time, be suppressed by legislative interposition."

The most munificent patron of learning at this period, was Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose character is so amiable in our civil history, that he has received the appellation of *good;* and who shines with extraordinary lustre in the annals of literature, that his name is still remembered with gratitude as a singular promoter of learning, and the common patron of the scholars of the times. Perhaps there never was a more zealous encourager of literature than the duke; and we are not a little indebted to Mr. Warton for being the first person who has enabled the literary world fully to be sensible, in this respect, of the excellence and lustre of his character. In 1440, he gave to the university of Oxford a library containing six hundred volumes, only one hundred and twenty of which were valued at more than £1000. These books are called *Novi Tractatus*, or New Treatises, in the university register, and said to be *admirandi apparatus*. They were the most splendid and costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. Among them was a translation into French of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. Another, and the only remaining specimen of these valuable volumes, is a magnificent copy of Valerius Maximus, enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in duke Humphrey's age, evidently with a design of being placed in

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this sumptuous collection, and the index of which was made by Whethamstede, the celebrated abbot of St. Albans. As the duke patronized, in a particular manner, the abbey of St. Albans, many of the abbots paid their court to him, by sending him presents of books, beautifully executed, and adorned with the most exquisite paintings, which seem to have constituted a part of his gift to the library at Oxford. In the library of Oriel college, at Oxford, there is a manuscript *Commentary on Genesis*, written by John Capgrave. In the superb initial letter of the dedicatory epistle, is a curious illumination of the author, humbly presenting his book to his patron, who is seated, and covered with a sort of hat. At the end is this entry, in the hand-writing of the duke himself: "*Ce livre est a moy Humphrey duc de Gloucestre du don de frere Jehan Capgrave, quy le me fit presenter a mon manoyre de Pensherst le ——— jour de ——— l' an* MCCCXXXVIII." [probably, says Warton, MCCCCXXXVIII] i. e. "This book belongs to me, Humphrey duke of Gloucester, the gift of brother John Capgrave, who presented it to me at my manor of Penshurst, the ——— day of ——— in the year 1438." This valuable collection of books, which, from their ornamental bindings, looked like missals, conveyed ideas of popish superstition, were destroyed or removed by the pious visitors of the university in the reign of Edward VI. whose zeal was equalled only by their ignorance, or perhaps by their avarice.

It was at the recommendation and command of this munificent prince, and under his protection and superintendence, that Lydgate translated Boccacio's treatise *de Casibus Virorum Illustrium*. The duke's condescension in conversing with learned ecclesiastics, and his diligence in study, are highly applauded by the translator, by whom his patron is compared to Julius Cæsar, who amidst all the cares of state, was not ashamed to enter the rhetorical school of Cicero at Rome. Duke Humphrey's patronage was not confined to the scholars alone of his own country. Titus Livius, a learned Italian, was his poet laureat. The most celebrated writers of France and Italy solicited his favour, and experienced his liberality, many of whom dedicated works to him; and it appears from their encomiums, that he was distinguished by an ardent attachment to books of all kinds, and by the eagerness with which he cultivated every branch of knowledge. He also retained in his service a number of learned foreigners, for the express purpose of transcribing and translating ancient manuscripts. The duke hath been represented as an author; but it is a false supposition that he wrote an astronomical tract, entitled *Tabulæ Directorum*. There is, however, in the library of Gresham college, a scheme of calculations which bears his name. Gilbert Kymer, physician to King Henry VI. among other ecclesiastic promotions, dean of Salisbury, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, inscribed to duke Humphrey his famous medical system *Diaetarium de sanitatis custodia*. To the same noble encourager of learning, Petrus Candidus, the friend of Laurentius Valla, and secretary to the great Cosmo duke of Milan, inscribed by the advice of the archbishop of Milan, a Latin version of Plato's *Republic*. An illuminated manuscript of this translation is in the British museum. Humphrey was brother to Henry V. and the duke of Bedford; and uncle to Henry VI. during whose minority he occasionally administered the affairs of the kingdom, as regent. It is lamentable to record that this great and good prince was murdered at St. Albans, February 28, 1447.*

1440. The first book on *Heraldry* in England, was written by Nicholas Upton, a native of Devonshire.

1440. In this year Coster, printed an edition of the *Speculum Salvationis*, which is perhaps the first specimen of two different coloured inks being used on the same page. The one is intensely black on the two columns of text; the other is bistre, and applied to two subjects engraved on wood to resemble pen and ink drawings at the top of each page.—*Savage.*

1440. *Died* LAURENTIUS COSTER, who has acquired a name in the annals of printing, the Dutch affirming him to be the inventor of the art about 1430, but which claim is obstinately doubted. He was born at Haerlem, about the year 1370, and executed several departments of magistracy in that city. Those writers are mistaken who assign to him the surname of Coster, or assert that the office of ædituus was hereditary in his family. In a diploma of Albert of Bavaria, in 1380, in which, among other citizens of Haerlem, Laurentius' father is mentioned by the name of Joannes Laurentii filius. Beroldus is called ædituus, who was surely of another family; and in 1396, and 1398, Henricus a Lunen enjoyed that office; after his resignation, Count Albert conferring on the citizens the privilege of electing their ædituus, they then chose Laurentius; who was afterwards called Coster from his office, and not from his family name, as he was descended from an illegitimate branch of the Gens Brederodia. The elegance of his house may testify that he was a man of property. His works were printed on separate moveable wooden types fastened together by threads. It may be thought improbable, that so ingenious a man should not have proceeded farther than the invention of wooden types; it may be answered, he printed for gain, not for reputation; for wooden types could be made sooner and cheaper than metal. His press was shaped like the common wine-presses. He printed some copies of all his books on paper and vellum. It has been erroneously stated, that he quitted the profession, and died broken hearted: but it is certain, that he did not live to see the art brought to perfection. He died at the age of 70; and was either succeeded by his son-in-law Thomas Peter, or by their immediate descendants, Peter, Andrew, and Thomas; who were old enough to conduct the business,

* From the above account of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, it will appear in the favour, and do honour to those persons who are frequently compelled to dine with him.

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the eldest being at least twenty-three. It is said that the city of Haerlem advanced no pretensions to the merit of its invention for the space of 130 years after the first exercise of this art at Mentz. The learned Meerman, counsellor and pensionary of Rotterdam, zealous for the honour of his country, supported the cause of Haerlem with all the sagacity and erudition that could be exerted, in a work intituled, *Origines Typographicæ* 2 vols. 4to. printed at the Hague, in 1765; an abridgement of which is given in Bowyer and Nichols's *Origin of Printing*.

After a distance of 400 years, it is not easy to decide rightly upon the several claims which have been advanced for the honour of the invention of the art; but as to the cities of Haerlem and Mentz, the dispute between them seem easily cleared up, from the two-fold invention of printing before mentioned; the first with *separate wooden types* at Haerlem, by Coster, about 1430, and afterwards continued by his family; the other with *metal types*, first cut, and afterwards cast, which was invented at Mentz, but not used in Holland till brought hither by Theodric Martens, at Alost, about 1472.

"On the market-place at Haerlem there is a statue in honour of Laurence Jansoen Coster. It is of stone, painted white, upon a pedestal inclosed by a square iron railing, and represents the celebrated printer in a civic robe, with a wreath of laurel on his brow. His right arm rests upon the trunk of a tree, with a branch sprouting therefrom. In his right hand is an open book; his left exhibits a cube, having thereon the letter A.* On the south side of the pedestal is the following inscription:—

"Æ. M. S.

"Laurentio Costero, Harlemensi, viro Consulari, Typographiæ Inventori vero, monumentum hoc erigi Curavit collegium Medicum, Anno CIↃIↃCCXXII."

On the east side are figures, in bas relief, representing Coster at his composing frames, and two pressmen at work. Over them a shield of arms, a sword erect between four mullets or stars, and surmounted by a small cross. On the north side of the pedestal:—

"Costerus claria redimitus tempora lauro,
Quisquis ades, quare conspiciatur, habe.
Hæc propria Heroum fuit olim gloria, quorum
Vel gestis celebris vita vel arte fuit.
Invento qui gesta suo servavit et artes
Quis neget hunc tantum bis meruisse decus?"

IVAN ZANTEN, M. D.

On the west side, a bas relief, representing Coster in his municipal robe, in the act of cutting letters upon the bark of a tree; in the back ground is seen the great Church of Haerlem.

At the foot of the pedestal:—

"Transl. ex. Hort. Med. CIↃIↃCCCI."

In the Dom Church, on a black marble tablet against the north-west pillar of the transept, is the following inscription:—

"Honori et meritis Laurentii Jani F. Costeri, Harlemensis, Festo Saeculari quarto Inventæ Typographiæ celebrato Harlemi, A. D. x Julii, anni CIↃIↃCCCXXIII. Annuente Augustissimo Belgii Rege Gulielmo primo."

In an apartment of the Hotel de Ville, are preserved several specimens of early printing, said to be from the press of Coster, which, on account of the well-known controversy between Mentz and Haerlem, I was desirous of inspecting. The exhibition (by the Custos, who unfortunately for foreign visitors speak only Dutch) is introduced by a reference to the following memorandum:—

"Le temps precis de l'impression est inconnu: neanmoins il parait par l'histoire que Koster a commencé d'imprimer dans l'année 1420 environs. Il décéda á la fin de l'an 1439: ainsi on doit fixer le temps dan cette periode."

The specimens exhibited are thus described:

"No. 1. *Revelation de St. Jean* en figures. C'est la plus ancienne impression d'estampes de quelque etendue.

"No. 2. *La Cantique des Cantiques.* Ce N° se trouve joint au livre N° 5, étant une des dernières impressions d'estampes de Koster.

"No. 3. Deux fragments de *Donatus*, imprimés, comme aussi les deux livres suivants, avec des *Caracteres mobiles et fondus.*

"No. 4. *Le miroir de notre salut*, dit *Spiegel onzer behoudenis:* c'etait la première edition.

"No. 5. Le même livre en latin dit *Speculum humanae salvationis*, aussi première edition."*

There are also two autographs of Coster, a fac-simile of one of them is given:—

* A print of the monument, then in the Medical Garden at Haerlem, will be found in *Annus Secularis Tertius Inventæ Artis Typographicæ*, acutore Seiz, p. 17.

On the 10th of July every year there is an anniversary at Haerlem for two days, commemoratory of the *invention of printing* with movable types by Coster. It is also celebrated by the printers of Dort and Rotterdam.

* Mr. C. Este, in a *Journey through Flanders, &c.* in the year 1793, gives the following information concerning Coster, in his visit to Haerlem. "The art of printing at Mentz, is, philosophically, the feature the most prominent, and the most attractive. For at Mentz, the art, so magnificently bountiful, begun! though no small preparation for it might be achieved, by the lucky labours of Laurence Coster, at Haerlem. And, therefore, the people there, do well to assert what little honour they can claim, and consecrate the name, and wooden moulds of Coster; on which alone that claim can be attempted.—The Mirror of our Salvation *(Den Spiegel Van Ouze Zaligheyd)* is the title of the book, which he thus worked off. And the book and moulds are deposited in a coffer of silver and silk, with other treasure, at the townhouse; each magistrate being entrusted with a key. All this is done not without some show and solemn ceremony! and it were well if parade could always justify itself upon so decent a plea. There is a statue too of Coster—and his house, in the market-place, is still distinguished by an inscription:

Memoriæ sacrum
Typographia, ars artium omnium conservatrix, hic, primum Inventa, circa annum 1440.

This work of Coster has no date. The first work printed with a date at Haerlem, is 1485—*De proprietatibus rerum.* Still, however, for the work of Coster being of a date prior to this, there is a lurking probability, not easily to be got over, at the bottom.—A probability from the comparative inferiority of his performance—that Coster, like every man would do the best for himself—that if two modes had been before him, he would not have taken the worst—he would not have stamped the paper as he did, only upon one side, with moulds made of wood and immoveable, if he had known, what his successors at Mentz certainly did, the mode of printing on both sides the paper, with types moveable and of metal."

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His name was "Janzoon," son of John: "Kostor," if he ever bore it, which is, I think justly, doubted by Meerman, was a sobriquet, from his occupation, which appears to have been, at one period of his life, "Keeper" of the Church, an officer who, in Holland, generally resides in a house adjoining the sacred edifice, with a door of communication within the dwelling of the Keeper.

I shall forbear to touch the controversy, which has been exhausted by Messrs. Ottley and Singer; but only observe, says a recent traveller,* that the printed books or fragments, which were placed under my view, being all without date or colophon, I saw nothing to connect them with the printing press of Janzoon. The exhibitor, in his zeal for the cause of his country, was anxious to direct my attention to the *Cologne Chronicle*, from a passage in which (p. 312) it is inferred that editions of the *Donatus* had been printed in Holland previously to the use of types at Mentz. He also showed me an original deed, whereby Laurens Jans Zoen and another, being "Schepen" or Sheriffs of Haerlem, confirmed, in 1431, the gift of certain houses to the poor of the city. This, however, would only tend to prove the existence of a person of that name, and his municipal rank, at a particular date; facts which I believe are susceptible of proof from other sources, but which leave the question so interesting to the historians of the typographical art, exactly where it stood."

1441, *Oct.* 11. A decree of the government of Venice of this date, refers to playing cards, making a prohibition against foreigners printing or vending the same. If we require further proof to establish the early practice of the art of engraving on wood, it will be found in the following Decree of the Government of Venice, which Lanzi asserts was discovered by Zanetti; but it evidently appears that it first caught the eye of Temanza, an architect of that city, while searching over the archives of the old company of Venetian painters,† of which the following is a translation:

"MCCCCXLI. *October* the 11th. Whereas the art and mystery of making cards and printed figures, which is used at Venice, has fallen to total decay; and this in consequence of the great quantity of playing cards, and coloured figures printed, which are made out of Venice; to which evil it is necessary to apply some remedy; in order that the said artists, who are a great many in family, may find encouragement rather than foreigners. Let it be ordered and established, according to that which the said masters have supplicated, that, from this time in future, no work of the said art, that is printed or painted on cloth, or paper, that is to say, altar pieces (or images) and playing cards, and whatever other work of the said art is done with a brush and printed, shall be allowed to be brought or imported into this city, under pain of forfeiting the works so imported, and xxx livres and xxii soldi; of which fine, one third shall go to the state, one third to the Signori Giustizrieri Vecchi, to whom the affair is committed, and one third to the accuser. With this condition, however, that the artists, who make the said works in this city, may expose the said works to sale in any other place but their own shops, under the pain aforesaid, except on the day of Wednesday at S. Paolo, and on Saturday at S. Marco, under the pain aforesaid." Then follows the subscriptions of the Proveditori del Comune, and Signori Giustizieri Vecchi.

This document is justly considered by the Italian writers as a convincing proof that the art was practised at Venice as early as the fifteenth century: as they contend, that twenty or thirty years may fairly be granted from its first introduction to its full establishment; when it not only afforded subsistence to a numerous body of artisans; but also proved a beneficial article of commerce: a similar time may reasonably be allowed between the last-mentioned period and 1441, when it is described to have been almost totally abandoned.

Temanza informs us, that he possessed fragments of rude engravings on wood: these represented parts of Venice in its ancient state; which from his knowledge of the local alterations in that city, could not be later than the commencement of the century, (1401.)

Is it not singular, that the earliest European travellers should omit to mention Chinese printing? Can we suppose that they were unacquainted with it? An account of the travels of two Arabs, who visited China in the ninth century, are translated into French by the learned Eusebe Renaudot. The writer says nothing about engraving, though he informs us, that

'All the Chinese, rich and poor, learned to read and write;'

Can we collect, from this assertion, that their works were confined to manuscripts? The Arabian author also mentions several customs practised in Italy; they agree with those exercised in the East: this note is one.*

* A Tour on the continent, inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for November, 1833.

† The first notice of this circumstance was made by Temanza, in a letter addressed to Count Algarotti, in which he informs him that the discovery was the first fruit of his labour after reading a portion of the ancient laws of the old company of Venetian painters, from which he had made a selection; having produced this decree, as a proof that engraving was practised in Venice before the time of Finiguerra, he omits to make a distinction between that of wood and copper engraving. Had it not been for this discovery, we might to this day have remained in ignorance of the practice of the art prior to the year 1467; this being the date of the Meditations of I. de Turrecremata,' the first book printed in Italy with wood cuts.

* The trial by fire obliged the accused person to carry in his hands, for the distance of nine or twelve paces, a plate of iron, of the weight of three pounds, heated till it was red hot; or, else, he was to thrust his hand into an iron glove, heated in the same manner, or into a chauldron of boiling water, from the bottom of which he was to take a ring. Immediately upon his hand being taken out of the iron glove, or from the chauldron, it was wrapped in a cloth, which was sealed with the seal of the judge, and that of the accuser; and, at the expiration of three days, the hand was uncovered, in a public and formal manner, by breaking the seals; when, if it was found to have sustained no visible injury, the accused person was declared innocent.

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History records the Venetians to have had a great naval and commercial power in the sixth century; and prior to the ninth had formed an extensive connexion at Constantinople. In 1189, so great was their credit, that the Emperor granted them a district of that city. After the tenth they had possessions in Tyre, at Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, China, Japan, and the extreme parts of Asia, &c. the traffic of these nations produced them immense wealth. Their territory having become so great, the government, (in 1200,) ordered Marsilio Giorgio, to compose an account of the places under their dominion, it was one of the first specimens of Venetian literature.

No satisfactory reason has yet been assigned to induce us to believe that the art was invented in Europe; whereas in a number of instances may be cited to prove that it (probably) was received from the East.* Of all the nations in Europe, not one appears so likely to have gained information of the Chinese as the Italians; and when we consider the production of the two Cunio at Ravenna, in confirmation of which we have the decree of Venice, these circumstances clearly prove that engraving on wood was known in that territory much earlier than in any other part of Europe. Their first employment was engraving the outlines of the figures of saints, &c. which were afterwards coloured in imitation of paintings; next succeeded the outline of playing cards. By this process they were enabled to sell their commodities at that price which was within the reach of all classes of society. These artists were incorporated with the painters, similarly to the ancient barbers and surgeons in this country,

1444, *March* 11. The university of Paris issues a circular addressed to all the French clergy, expressing the opinion of the church, that the *Feast of Fools*, was a well imagined institution, connected with Christianity, and that those who had attempted to suppress it should be *curst* and *excommunicate*. Beletus, who lived in 1182, mentions the feast of fools, as celebrated in some places on New-year's-day, in others on twelfth day, and in others the week following. In France, at different cathedral churches, there was a bishop or an archbishop of fools elected; and in the churches immediately dependant upon the papal see, a pope of fools. These mock pontiffs had usually a proper suite of ecclesiastics, and one of their ridiculous ceremonies was to shave the precentor of fools upon a stage erected before the church in the presence of the populace, who were amused during the operation by his lewd and vulgar discourses accompanied by actions equally reprehensible. They were mostly attired in the ridiculous dresses of pantomime players and buffoons, and so habited entered the church, and performed the service accompanied by crowds of laity in masks, representing monsters, or with their faces smutted to excite fear or laughter, as occasion might require. Some of them personated females and practised wanton devices. During divine service they sung indecent songs in the choir, ate rich puddings on the corner of the altar, played at dice upon it by the side of the priest while he celebrated mass, incensed it with smoke from old burnt shoes, and ran leaping all over the church. The bishop or pope of fools performed the service habited in pontifical garments, and gave his benediction; when it was concluded, he was seated in an open carriage, and drawn about to the different parts of the town followed by a large train of clergy and laymen, and a cart filled with filth, which they threw upon the populace assembled to see the procession. These licentious festivities were called the December liberties.* They were always held at Christmas time, or near to it, but not confined to one particular day, and seem to have lasted through the chief part of January. When the ceremony took place upon St. Stephen's day, they said as

*The Venetians (at an early period) exclusively practised several arts exactly similar to the Chinese, from whom it is probable that they gained a knowledge; one of which was, a peculiar mode of making looking-glasses and glass beads.

*The Romans, and many other nations made superstitious processions, and it is from them, no doubt, that the custom came to us. For in the pomp of our processions it is customary to rank in the first place something to make an appearance, as some files of soldiers, infantry and cavalry, or some burlesque ridiculous contrivance of a figure, with a great gaping mouth, and snapping his teeth to frighten folks. Some other pieces of merriment often precede, as a representation of the prophets; one acts David, another Solomon, and others are distinguished like queens, and they cause children with wings to sing.—*Polidore Virgil.*

The heathen were delighted with the festivals of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory (Thaumaturgus, who died in 265, and was Bishop of Neocæsarea) to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to the saints and martyrs. Hence it came to pass, that for exploding the festivals of heathens, the principal festivals of the Christians succeeded in their room: as the keeping of Christmas with joy and feasting, and Playing and sports, in the room of the *Bacchanalia* and *Saturnalia*; the celebrating of May-day with flowers, in the room of the *Floralia*; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the Apostles in the room of the solemnities at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the zodiac, in the old Julian Calendar.—Sir Isaac Newton *on Daniel.*

The feast of St. Peter ad vincula was instituted to supersede a splendid Pagan festival, celebrated every year on that day, to commemorate the victory of Augustus over Antony of Actium. We may infer the inevitable corruption of practical Christianity in the middle ages, from the obstinate attachment of the converted barbarians to their ancient Pagan customs, and the allowed continuance of many by the catholic clergy. Boniface complained of German Priests, who would continue, although Christians, to sacrifice bulls and goats to the heathen idols.—Turner's *History of England.*

A letter from Pope Gregory the Great, in the sixth century, to the Abbot Mellitus, then going to Britain, desires him to tell Augustine, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, that after mature deliberation on the affairs of the English, he was of opinion that the temples of the idols in that nation ought not to be destroyed, but that the idols should. He further orders the temples to be sprinkled with holy water, and relics to be placed in them; and, because our ancestors sacrificed oxen in their pagan worship, he directs the object of the sacrifice to be exchanged, and permits them to build huts of the boughs of trees about the temples so transformed into churches, on the day of the dedication, or natives of the martyrs whose relics they contain, and there to kill the cattle, and celebrate the solemnity with religious feasting.—Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of England.*

Not long ago, in the metropolis itself, it was usual to bring up a fat buck to the altar of St. Paul's, with hunters horns blowing, &c. in the middle of divine service. For on this very spot, or near it, there formerly stood a temple of Diana.—*Warton.*

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part of the mass, a burlesque composition, called the fool's prose, and upon the festival of St. John the Evangelist, they had another arrangement of ludicrous songs, called, the prose of the ox.—Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes.*

About the year 990, Theophylact, patriarch of Constantinople, caused the *Feast of Fools*, and the *Feast of the Ass*, with other religious farces of that sort, to be exhibited in the Greek church. The fact is recorded by Cedranus, one of the Byzantine historians, who flourished about 1050, in the following words: "Theophylact introduced the practice which prevails even to this day, of scandalizing God and the memory of his saints, on the most splendid and popular festivals, by indecent and ridiculous songs, and enormous shoutings, even in the midst of those sacred hymns, which we ought to offer to the divine grace with compunction of heart, for the salvation of souls. But he, having collected a company of base fellows, and placing over them one Euthyonius, whom he also appointed the superintendent of his church, admitted into the sacred service diabolical dances, exclamations of ribaldry, and ballads borrowed from the streets and brothels.

1444. Gibbon, in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, remarks, that in this year seven or eight tables of brass were dug up between Cortona and Gubio; part of them were inscribed with the Etruscan character; the rest representing the premature state of the Pelasgic letters and language.—VOL. VIII. CHAP. XLIV.

1445. Frederic III. Emperor of Germany permitted printers to wear gold and silver, and granted coat armour to the *Typothetae* and *Typographia* to perpetuate the honour of the discovery. This armorial bearing is still claimed by the professors of the art in Germany. The reign of Frederic III, was from 1440 to 1493.* The emperor Frederic III. knew no better gratuity for John Capnion, who had been sent to him on an embassy by Edward of Wittemberg, than by making him a present of an old Hebrew bible.

1446. An ordinance was made by king Henry VI. relative to grammar schools in London. In consequence of persons keeping grammar schools, it was ordained that five were sufficient, and which were to be kept:—1, within the churchyard of St. Paul; 2, within the collegiate church of St. Martin; 3, in Bow Church; 4, in the church of St. Dunstan in the east, and 5, "in the hospital of St. Anthony."

1446, *April.* Henry VI. grants a charter to Sir Edmund de Trafford and Sir Thomas Ashton, for the transmutation of baser metals into real or fine gold and silver. By this commission, they were emancipated from the penalties of an act to which the professors of alchemy had been subjected in the beginning of the reign of king Henry IV. Dr. John Fauceby who was physician to the king, also obtained a commission from his royal master to discover an universal medicine, called the elixir of life, for the cure of all diseases, wounds, and fractures, and for prolonging the health and strength of the body, and the vigour of the mind, to the greatest possible extent of time. The above grants were confirmed by parliament. This was the folly of the age. It was by an application to the occult sciences, and not by a rational attention to the human economy, to the progress of nature, and the dictates of a judicious experience, that the art of healing was expected to be promoted. Surgery, though the knowledge of it was so much wanted, in consequence of the wars both at home and abroad, in which the nation was perpetually engaged, was in a most deplorable condition, and the skill of the surgeons was inferior to their number. In the hands of ignorance, many wounded men, who otherwise might have been preserved, probably suffered the loss of their lives. Medicine, though more studied than natural philosophy in general, does not appear with much greater lustre. Dr. Friend, in his *History of Physic* could not find one physician in this period whom he thought worthy of being applauded. The *Dietary for the Preservation of Health*, by Dr. Gilbert Kymer, and which is still extant, is said, however, to contain several curious things, and some salutary advices.

From the opinions of Wiclif,* and the writings of Chaucer, Lydgate, and others, the progress of knowledge was far inferior to what, from auspices so favourable to the cultivation and refinement of the human faculties, might rationally have been predicted. In fact, this period is one of the most disgraceful, with respect to the subject before us, that can be found in the history of England. It affords but few literary facts and characters on which we can expatiate with much satisfaction. Several circumstances contributed to the neglect of learning; the chief of which undoubtedly was the confusion of the times arising from the civil wars that were occasioned by the long contests between the two rival houses of York and Lancaster. In the perpetual tumult and din of arms, and amidst the desolation that were spread through the kingdom, little opportunity was afforded for the pursuits of science, and the culture of the polite arts. Ignorance and barbarity obtained new triumphs over the minds of the multitude; and in such a deplorable condition of the human mind, the clergy had ample encouragement to suppress, with unrelenting rigour, the smallest attempts at reformation, and to bind the laity closer still in the chains of absurdity, error, and superstition. And such was the inconsistency of the monarch, (Henry VI.) that whilst he himself read the scriptures constantly, and regarded them as an inestimable source of instruction and consolation, his subjects were persecuted, imprisoned, and burned alive, for

* Hansard in his *Typographia*, gives a copy of the arms thus granted, as a vignette on his title page.

* This mode of spelling our reformer's name, I have adopted from Baber, who remarks, that "it is so spelt in the oldest document in which his name is known to appear, viz. in the instrument which nominated him one of the embassy to meet the pope's delegates in 1374.

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reading, or hearing, or pursuing the dictates of those very scriptures.

The scarcity of books, which was a formidable obstruction to the progress of knowledge, was increased during a period wherein long civil wars must, in a great measure, have destroyed both the patronage and the leisure that was necessary to the transcription of manuscripts. In almost the whole of the writers to whom the larger part of this century gave birth, a want of taste is eminently discernable. They were equally strangers to propriety of sentiment and purity of style; nor was their composition vulgar only, but frequently ungrammatical. The Latin tongue continued to be the usual vehicle in which the authors of the time conveyed their works to the public. It might, therefore, have been expected that this language would have been cultivated at least as much as it had been in some preceding centuries. But so far was this from being the case, that the learned men of the early ages may be ranked as pure and classical composers, when compared with the writers of this period. Perhaps an exception might be made in favour of Thomas Chaundler, an ecclesiastic of great preferments, and one or two more, concerning whom Leland and Wood speak in high terms.

If it should be imagined that, while philological and classical literature were thus neglected, the philosophical sciences will be found to have been in a more prosperous condition, they will be wholly disappointed. These sciences were as little attended to as the other parts of learning. Were we to search into Tanner, Leland, Bale, Pitts, and other writers of that kind, we might draw out a list of persons who are said to have been mathematicians and philosophers; but no traces will be met with of their having made any discoveries, or been the authors of any works, which deserve to be recorded.

It was enacted by the statutes of St. Mary's college, Oxford, that "no scholar shall occupy a book in the library above one hour, or two at most, lest others should be hindered from the use of the same." Several latin books were given to the university of Oxford, on condition that the students who read them should deposit a cautionary pledge.

The first concordance of the Hebrew bible was made by a famous Jewish Rabbi, called by some Rabbi Mordecai Nathan; he began this work in the year 1438 and finished it this year.

1447. A petition to parliament complaining of the monopoly of education which had been established in the preceding year, and praying,—"for where there is grete nombre of lerners, and fewe techers, and all the lerners be compelled to goo to the same fewe techers and to noon other, the maisters waxen riche in money, and the lerners powere in counyng"—that the parsons of All-hallows, St. Andrew's, in Holborn, St. Peter, in Cornhill, and St. Mary Colechurch, should also have the same privilege of keeping grammar schools. To this petition the king (Henry VI.) assented, provided it were performed with the advice of the ordinary, or the archbishop of Canterbury;—who, it appears from the ordinance had been the directors of the former arrangements. Thus, says Mr. Fosbroke, commenced grammar schools, properly so called.

1447. A contract in form had passed between a certain individual, and the Procureur de l'Hotel Dieu at Paris. The former transferred to the latter for the perpetual use of the Hospital, a manuscript copy of "*Le Pelerinage de la vie humaine*," in return for which, out of the spiritual treasure conferred by the pope on the said hospital, the donor was to be entitled to "the pardon of his sins," and his wife and children, his father, mother, friends, benefactors, and especially "Nicole Ducar, late surgeon to king Charles," who had bequeathed to him this manuscript, were all to be included; and participans èt bous pardons, &c.

1448. Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, on the presentation of Merton Priory, in Surrey, instituted a rector to the parish of Sherfield, in Hampshire. The rector, however, previously took an oath before the bishop, that on account of his insufficiency in letters, and default of knowledge in the superintendence of souls, he would learn Latin for the two following years; and that at the end of the first year he would submit himself to be examined by the bishop, concerning his progress in grammar; and that, if on a second examination he should be found deficient, he would resign the benefice. The introduction of men into the sacred office, through the influence of rank, who were destitute of competent abilities, are exemplified by many curious anecdotes.—*Warton*.

1450. The first important specimen of printing was the celebrated bible of 637 leaves, with *large cut metal types*, and which was executed between Gutenberg and Faust. It is known by the number of its leaves to distinguish it more accurately from other editions without date; and was executed between the years 1450 and 1455. This bible, the first ever printed, is an edition of the *Latin Vulgate*. It forms two volumes in folio, is printed in the large Gothic or German character, and is said to be "justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper the exactness of the register, the lustre of the ink, and the general beauty and magnificence of the volumes." It is without date, a circumstance which has occasioned considerable dispute, as to its priority to other undated editions, executed about the same time.*

To commence printing an edition of the bible in this early stage of the art, must be acknowledged by all as a most astonishing undertaking: if we consider the immense labour of this work, it is no wonder that it should be seven or eight years in completing. In the early part of this year the partnership was dissolved; but in the

* This edition is generally known under the appellation of the *Mazarine Bible*, as De Bure first discovered a copy of it in the library of Cardinal Mazarine, belonging to the College des quatre Nations.—No production of the press has attracted more of the attention of bibliographers than the present; it has been minutely described by De Bure, Masch, Lambinet, Serna Sander, Burnet, and Dibdin.

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month of August, Faust and Gutenberg entered into a new agreement, the former supplying money, the latter skill, for their mutual benefit. Various difficulties arising, occasioned a law-suit for the money which Faust had advanced; the cause was decided against Gutenberg.*

C. G. Schwarz, an eminent bibliographer, says, in his *Primaria quædam Documenta de Orig. Typog. Altorfii*, 1740, 4to, that "in the year 1728, in a Carthusian monastery, a little beyond the walls of Mentz, he saw a copy of an old Latin bible, which was printed in a large character, similar to what is called the missal type; and that, however a few of the end leaves were cut out, so that the date, place, and printer's name, could not be ascertained, yet, in an ancient manuscript catalogue of the same library, an entry, or memorandum, was made, that this bible, with some other books, (the names of which he had forgotten) was given to the monastery, by Gutenberg."

Copies of this superb work of Gutenberg's, are in his majesty's library, in the Bodleian library, at Oxford, and in those of Earl Spencer, and Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. There is also a magnificent copy of this bible in the royal library at Berlin, printed upon *vellum*, and enriched with a profusion of ancient and elegant embellishments; and in the king's library at Paris, there are two other copies of this most valuable edition, one upon *vellum*, in four volumes, and the other upon *paper*, in two volumes. The latter copy has a subscription in red ink, at the end of each volume. That at the end of the first volume, of which a fac simile is given in the *Classical Journal*, No. 8, p. 481.—TRANSLATION.

"Here ends the first part of the Bible, or Old Testament. Illuminated, or rubricated, and bound, by Henry Albch or Cremer, on St. Bartholomew's day, April, A. D. 1456. Thanks be to God. Hallelujah."

At the end of the second volume the following is a TRANSLATION.

"This book, illuminated and bound by Henry Cremer, vicar of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, at Mentz, was completed on the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A. D. 1456. Thanks be to God. Hallelujah.

The earliest work executed between Gutenberg and his partners, are supposed to be an alphabet, engraved on a plate for the use of schools, and some doctrinal tracts. Then followed two editions of *Donatus* on the parts of speech: the first from wooden blocks, which are still in the royal library of Paris; the second with moveable types on vellum.

1452, *Dec.* 3. The expense of printing the bible is not exactly known; of the money advanced by Faust upon his partnership with Gutenberg, no specific voucher remains but the second deposit is proved, and that incidently establishes the first, for it states Faust to be supplying another eight hundred florins. And if tradition is uniform, that Gutenberg had expended 2,200 gold florins more.

1454, *May*, 29. Constantinople was captured, and the emperor Constantine slain on this day. On the day of the capture, the sultan, Mohammed II. entered the city in triumph; viewed its still remaining monuments; and proceeded to the forms of the new government, and the rites of the moslem worship. We are informed, that the Turks on entering the city, spared neither rank, nor age, nor sex; the aged men and women were slain, the virgins were violated even in the sanctuary itself; the nobles were degraded into slaves; the temples of God were polluted, the images of the saints, were treated with contumely, and dashed to pieces; and the books belonging to the churches, were torn to pieces, defiled, and burnt. The imperial library, amounting to upwards of 120,000 volumes was destroyed; many were put into perforated vessels, and thrown into the sea.

1455, *March* 24. *Died* Pope Nicholas V. the friend of ancient literature, and the protector of the learned exiles from Greece. He was the son of a poor physician of Sarzana, a town of Italy. His industry and learning were so extraordinary, that by rapid degrees, he rose from his humble situation to the highest preferments in the ecclesiastical state, and succeeded to the pontifical chair in 1447, when he assumed the name of Nicholas V. During the eight years that he enjoyed the supreme dignity in the church, he acquired a high reputation, not by enlarging his territory or enriching his dependents, but by providing the most efficacious means for the extirpation of ignorance, and the acquirement of knowledge. He was equally decisive in promoting the general diffusion of science. At a period when literature was emerging from under the cloud by which it had been obscured for ages, the literary exertions of Nicholas V. and those of his secretary, Janotus Manetto, spared neither labour nor expense to promote its rising interests among their countrymen. No expense was spared in the purchase of books; and where the originals could not be procured, copies were directed to be made. His transcribers were every where employed; and the most learned men were engaged in translating into Latin, the most valuable and useful of the Greek fathers, and ecclesiastical writers, as well as the most elegant and important classical authors. He caused the sacred scriptures to be transcribed, and richly ornamented with gold and silver. About the year 1453, he offered for St. Matthew's gospel in Hebrew, no less a sum than five thousand ducats. By his intrepid spirit the Vatican library, at Rome, was founded, which he enriched with 5,000 manuscript volumes, procured at immense expense. Whilst this mild and munificent patron of letters was thus sedulously employed, and marking with satisfaction the progress of his labours, the news which astounded Europe arrived, that the capital of the Grecian empire was in the hands of the Turks! The melancholy event is said to have preyed upon the

* Many writers are of opinion that this was the edition which Faust sold in France as manuscript; whereas it appears evident that it was the second, and more expensive edition of 1462, that was disposed of, which had cost 4000 florins before the third quaternion (or quire of four sheets) was printed.

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gentle spirit of Nicholas, and helped to terminate his days.—*Berrington.*

The curates of London *procured* a bull from pope Nicholas V. commanding every householder within the city and liberty, that is in the rent of ten shillings by the year, to pay to God and his curate, every offering day, one farthing: and so by the scale for the more wealthy inhabitants.

1455, *May* 23. Battle of St. Albans, this was the first battle fought between the house of Lancaster or the red rose, and the house of York or white rose. The Yorkists conducted Henry their king and prisoner with a mock authority to London.

There is no situation of human affairs, however disagreeable and calamitous, which is not converted by divine Providence to the production of some advantage. Even the civil wars had their use, at least in one respect, as they contributed to the declension of slavery. The contending parties, in order to carry on the purposes of their ambition, and to supply their armies with sufficient forces, were occasionally obliged to set their bondmen at liberty. Some little enlargement of mind upon this subject began likewise to prevail, and experience served to convince our ancestors by degrees, that agriculture and other services were better performed by hired labourers than by unwilling and refractory slaves. It is certain that, at this period, the number of bondmen had considerably decreased; and though this may be thought to have been principally a political event, yet, so far as it might proceed from any justice or liberality of principle, it deserves to be noticed in a history of the progress of knowledge and mental improvement.

It is worthy of observation, that we are not to look to the English historians for the best accounts of the public transactions of this age. Foreign writers must be applied to, as the most copious sources of information. To Froissart, Philip de Comines, and Montstreset, recourse must be had for the fullest, the most interesting, and the most entertaining intelligence concerning the political events and revolutions of our own country.

1455, *Nov.* 6. The sums advanced by Faust to Gutenberg, under whose superintendence the establishment had been carried into effect, having become very considerable, the result was a litigation between them; Faust instituted a process against Gutenberg for the recovery of 2,020 gold florins which he had furnished, and the interest accruing thereon. The judges, having taken the depositions of each party, Gutenberg was sentenced to pay the interest, as well as that part of the capital which his accounts proved to have been employed for his particular use. The consequence was a dissolution of partnership. Gutenberg being unable to discharge his debt, he was obliged to cede to Faust all the moulds, types, presses, and utensils, which were previously engaged to him as surety for the payment of the sums he had advanced. Faust obtained the record of this sentence from Helmasperger, the notary, on this day. By the pecuniary aid of Conrad Humery, syndic of Mentz, and others, Gutenberg opened another printing office in the same city.

Luigi Pulci, a learned Italian, and one of the restorers of classical literature, translated the following beautiful lines from the Greek of Menecrates. Pulci was born at Florence, on the 3rd of December, 1431.

THE POET'S PEN.

I was an useless reed; no cluster hung
My brow with purple grapes, no blossom flung
The coronet of crimson on my stem;
No apple blushed upon me, nor (the gem
Of flowers) the violet strewed the yellow heath
Around my feet nor jessamine's sweet wreath
Robed me in silver: day and night I pined
On the lone moor, and shiver'd in the wind.
At length a poet found me. From my side
He smoothed the pale and withered leaves, and dyed
My lips in *Helicon*. From that high hour
I SPOKE! My words were flame and living power,
All the wide wonders of the earth were mine,
Far as the surges roll, or sunbeams shine;
Deep as earth's bosom hides the emerald;
High as the hills with thunder clouds are pall'd.
And there was sweetness round me, that the dew
Had never wet so sweet on violets blue.
To me the mighty sceptre was a wand,
The roar of nations peal'd at my command;
To me, the dungeon, sword, and scourge were vain;
I smote the smiter, and I broke the chain;
Or tow'ring o'er them all, without a plume,
I pierced the purple air, the tempest's gloom,
Till blaz'd th' Olympian glories on my eye,
Stars, temples, thrones, and Gods—infinity.

1457. A specimen from Gutenberg's press was discovered some years since by Mr. Fischer, among a bundle of old accounts, in the archives of Mentz. It is an almanack for this year, and in order to be effectual, must have been published quite at the opening of the year, and, therefore, it would follow that this almanack was executed before the psalter of this year, which was not finished until the month of August; and may consequently be deemed the most ancient specimen of typographic printing extant with a *certain date.* From this discovery, Mr. Fischer observes, that those bibliographers are mistaken, who think the earlier presses were employed only upon works of greater interest.

1457, *Aug.* 14. The first publication which is known to have issued from the press of Faust and Schoeffer was a beautiful edition of the *Psalms*, in Latin of this day, which from the place where it was printed, is usually demominated the *Mentz Psalter.* It is the first book known to be extant, which has the *name of the place where it was printed*, and that of the *printers*, together with the *date of the year*, when it was executed. The most perfect copy known, is that, in the imperial library of Vienna. It was discovered in the year 1665 near Inspruck, in the castle of Ambras, where the Archduke Francis Sigismund had collected a prodigious quantity of manuscripts and printed books; taken for the most part, from the famous library of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, from whence it was transported to Vienna. The book is printed in folio, on vellum, and of such extreme variety, that not more than six or seven copies are known to be in existence, all of which, however, differ from each other, in some respect or other. The psalter occupies 135

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leaves, and the recto the 136th, the remaining 41 leaves are appropriated to the litany, prayers, responses, vigils, &c. The psalms are executed in larger characters than the hymns; the capital letters are cut on wood, with a degree of delicacy and boldness, which are truly surprising: the largest of them the initial letters of the psalms, which are black, red, and blue must have passed three times through the press. In the appendicular title-page, which, though being printed with an ostentation of care, is printed *Ppalmorum Codex* instead of *Psalmorum Codex*.

Another edition of this psalter was printed in 1459, by the same printers containing probably, the first printed text of the Athanasian creed. It is said not to be equally beautiful with the former edition, though executed with the same types, and capital letters and also on vellum. The St. Alban's and Benedictine monks are supposed to have been at the expense of these editions.

From the short time that elapsed between the dissolution of partnership that had subsisted between Gutenberg and Faust, and the date affixed to the above mentioned edition of the psalter, there is reason to believe that the characters employed in its execution were all ready at hand; and that they had been completed by Gutenberg, previous to his rupture with Faust. In fact, it does not seem likely that Peter Schoeffer, though he is admitted to have improved the art of letter-founding, could have prepared the instruments he invented for casting letters, and have cast the characters necessary for printing so considerable a work, in the short space of eighteen months. Another argument against Schoeffer with regard to this work, is, that the large initial letters of this edition of the psalter had already been employed in former impressions which were indisputably the work of Gutenberg. The initial letter B, of the first psalm, forms a beautiful specimen of the art in its early progress. It is richly ornamented with foliage, flowers, a bird, and a greyhound. It has been justly observed, that the artists employed on the work were both well-skilled and well-practised in their profession; and that the art of engraving was no longer in its infancy. Various engravings and *fac-similies*, coloured, of this letter, are to be met with. Horne has a neatly-engraved copy of it in black. He says, the letter itself is in a pale blue colour; the ornaments in which it is placed are red; and the figures and flowers are transparent and white as the vellum on which it is printed.

In the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, this letter is given with a few lines of the text with these colours reversed thus—the letter itself red, the ornaments blue. However, I believe both may be right; for it is acknowledged that in this and many other instances, the various editions, and even copies of the same edition, are varied in the colour of their ornaments.

Ackerman, in the frontispiece to *Senefelder's History of Lithography*, has given a copy of the plate mentioned above, as a specimen of lithographic printing in colours, which has a very good effect.

Although the initial letters of this psalter were engraven on wood, yet the rest of the volume is certainly printed with metal types, the invention of which has by some authors been ascribed to Peter Schoeffer. Trithemius, however, who was cotemporary with him, asserts, on the contrary, that Gutenberg and Faust invented the art of casting characters in metal which they had before been obliged to cut with the hand; but that Schoeffer discovered a more expeditious method, which further contributed to the perfection of the art. It seems evident, therefore, that the art of founding metal characters was invented by John Gutenberg; and it was afterwards perfected by Schoeffer, who contrived punches for striking the matrices.

It appears, both from Papillon and Savage, that this mode of ornamental printing was practised by the earlier typographers: they both affirm the large ornamental capital letters of the Mentz psalter (Faust and Schoeffer, 1457) as well as the bible and other books, to have been printed in colours with suits of blocks. The former asserting that there were three colours used, viz. red, blue, and purple, the latter contending for two only, viz. blue and red. I have had no opportunity of examining any one of these treasures of typography. The letter B at the beginning of the volume has been, as I have before stated copied in *fac-simile* by several authors, and described by others; and I mean to give it in those two colours, both as an exemplification of the principle, and for the purpose of showing that it may be produced by a process certainly never yet called in aid of such a purpose, but which would save much time and expense of engraving suites of blocks; namely, stereotype; and, having one block only engraved, the rest may be effected by merely such hands as are on the ordinary establishment of a printing office.

Mr. Savage, who examined a fine copy of this psalter with the most anxious curiosity, says, "he could not help admiring the great accuracy with which the workmanship was executed, in inserting a large capital letter into the surrounding ornamental part, where the exact shape is bounded by a fine line of a different colour, so near to each other, as to be separated by a space not more than the thickness of writing paper, and uniformly true in every instance;" but the general appearance of the work is heightened in beauty, by a more bright and delicate tint of each of those colours in other places written or painted in by hand, as well as some other emendations of even the black ink.

It is a curious fact," says Mr. Savage "that under Faust and Gutenberg the process should be carried nearly to perfection; for some of the works they printed, both in the quality of the ink, and in the workmanship, are so excellent, that it would require all the skill of our best printers, even at the present day, to surpass them in all respects; and I do not hesitate to say, that in a few years after, the printers were actually superior to us in the use of red ink, both as to colour, and as to the inserting of a great

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number of single capital letters in their proper places in a sheet, with a degree of accuracy, and sharpness of impression, that I have never seen equalled in modern workmanship.*

1458. King Charles the Seventh, King of France, having received private information of the invention of printing at Mentz, sent Nicolas Jenson, or Jensonius, an engraver of coins and medals at Paris, to obtain a knowledge of the art. Having succeeded, he returned to France when he found his patron was dead; upon which he retired to Venice and commenced letter-founder and printer; he excelled in all branches of the art, and more than are united with it. He first determined the form and proportion of the present Roman character. The date of his first work is 1471, and the last 1481, in which year he is supposed to have died.

1458, Æneus Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II. observed of the Italian priests, that it did not appear that they had ever so much as read the New Testament. (Hody de Bibl. Textibus, p. 464.) Robert Stephens, (who died in 1564) tells us of the Doctors of the Sorbonne that being asked by him in what place of the New Testament such a thing was written, they answered, that they had read it in Jerome, or in the Decrees, but what the New Testament was they did not know.—*Lewis's Hist. of Transl. of Bible.*

Many of the Scottish clergy affirm, that Martin Luther had lately composed a wicked book called the New Testament, but that they for their part, would adhere to the Old Testament. A foreign monk, declaiming in the pulpit against Lutherans and Zuinglians, said to his audience: 'A new language was invented some time ago, called Greek, which had been the mother of all these heresies; a book is printed in this language, called the New Testament, which contains many dangerous things! another language is now forming, the Hebrew; whoever learns it, immediately becomes a Jew.' The commissioners of the senate of Lucern, confiscated the works of Aristotle, Plato, and some of the Greek poets, which they found in the library of a friend of Zuinglius, concluding that every book printed in that language must be infected with Lutheranism.—*Dr. M'Crie's Life of Knox.*

In a synod of the rural deans of Switzerland, only three were found who had read the Bible; the others confessed that they were scarcely acquainted even with the New Testament.—*Hess's Life of Zuinglius, by Miss Aikin.*

An ecclesiastic of eminence was asked what were the ten commandments; he replied there was no such book in the library. Martin Luther never saw a bible till after he was twenty-one years old, and had taken a degree in arts. Carlostadt had been a doctor of divinity twenty-eight years before he read the Scriptures, and yet when he stood for a degree in the university of Wittenberg, he obtained an honour, and it was entered in the university records that he was *sufficientissimus*. Pellican could not procure one Greek Testament in all Germany; the first he got was from Italy.—*Robinson's Eccl. Researches.*

1460. The art of engraving upon copper is supposed to have been invented about this period. The origin of the art of engraving upon copper, like that of every other, is involved in obscurity. Italy, Germany and Holland have respectively put in their claims to the honour of the invention, but which has the greater right is hard to determine. The Italians tell us that Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, hit upon the method of printing from an engraved plate in the year 1460; taking off the impression upon a moistened paper, and rolling it gently with a roller. He communicated the discovery to Baccio Baldini, of his own profession and city, who pursued it with success, and engraved several plates from drawings of Sandro or Alessandro Boticelli, which being seen by Andrea Mantegna, he not only assisted Baldini with designs, but cultivated and improved the new art himself. It was not long before Ugo da Carpi used different stamps for the gradation of lights and shades, and thereby added a variety of tints. The manner in which Finiguerra made this discovery, is thus given by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin:—

"Of engraving *upon copper* the earliest known impression is that executed by one Thomaso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, with the date of 1460 upon it. One of the following circumstances is supposed to have given rise to the discovery. Finiguerra chanced to cast, or let fall a piece of copper, engraved and filled with ink, into melted sulphur; and observing that the exact impression of his work was left on the sulphur, he repeated the experiment on moistened paper, rolling it gently with a roller. This origin has been admitted by Lord Walpole and Mr. Landseer; but another has been also mentioned by Huber:—'It is reported,' says he, 'that a washer-woman left some linen upon a plate or dish on which Finiguerra had just been engraving: and that an impression of the subject engraved, however imperfect, came off upon the linen; occasioned by its weight and moistness. We learn also from Vasari,' continues Huber, 'that as early as the year 1450, the same artist had engraved very ingeniously, upon a chalice, (or sacramental cup) some small figures of the *Passion of our Saviour*, for the service of the church of St. John of Florence, &c. But,' observes Huber, 'it is material to remark, that we have no direct evidence whatever of the workmanship of Finiguerra; for his name is not subscribed to any of his productions. The efforts of Boticelli and Baldini, his cotemporaries and acquaintance, seem to be strengthened by somewhat less exceptionable evidence.'"

With respect to this grand discovery, the learned Buonarroti observes,

"That it would be sufficient to occasion our astonishment that the ancients did not discover the art of chalcography, were it not known that discoveries of this sort generally occur accidentally to mechanics in the exercise of their calling."

* Hansard, *Typographia, p. 666.*

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Different opinions also exist upon this subject: that Masso Finiguerra is entitled to the full merit, the reader will have no doubt, after an attentive perusal of Mr. Ottley's valuable Work on *Early Engraving*.

From Italy the art travelled into Flanders, where it was first practised by Martin Schoen of Antwerp; or, as some contend, of Colmar, in Germany.

The Germans contend, that engraving was practised in that country long before the time of Finiguerra, Pollaivli and Montegna. Some contend that Francis à Bocholt, was the inventor of the art, and his immediate followers were Israel à Mechenick, and Martin Stock the preceptor of Albert Durer. John Muller or Regiomontanus of Nuremberg, is also mentioned as a very early engraver; William Baur and Frederic Schott, at Strasburg about 1464. Martin Schoen, they tell us, engraved between 1460 and 1470; Luprecht Rust was his master, and, consequently, must have worked as early as 1450. They also produce a print executed by one H. S. in 1455, and another by Hirschvogel even ten years earlier.

Strutt, in his *History of Engraving*, says prints from engraved copper first made their appearance in Germany about 1450. The earliest date of a copper-plate print is indeed only 1461; but however faulty this print may be with respect to the drawing, or defective in point of taste, the mechanical part of the execution of it has by no means the appearance of being one of the first productions of the graver. We have also several other engravings, evidently the work of the same master; in which the impressions are so neatly taken from the plates, and the engravings so clearly printed in every part, that according to all appearance they could not be executed in a much better manner at the present day, with all the conveniences which the copper-plate printers now possess, and the additional knowledge they must necessarily have acquired in the course of more than three centuries. Hence we may fairly conclude, that if they were not the first specimens of the engraver's workmanship, they were much less the first efforts of the copper-plate printer's ability. It is likewise to be observed, that Martin Schoen, who is said, with great appearance of truth, to have worked from 1460 to 1486, was apparently the scholar of Stoltzhirs; for he followed his style of engraving, and copied from him a set of prints, representing the passion of our Saviour. Now, allowing Stoltzhirs to have preceded his disciple only ten years, this carries the era of the art back to 1450, as was said above. There is no ground to suppose that it was known to the Italians till at least ten years afterwards. The earliest prints that are known to be theirs are a set of the seven planets, and an almanack by way of frontispiece; on which are directions for finding Easter from the year 1465 to 1570 inclusive: and we may be well assured, that the engravings were not antedated, for the almanack, of course, became less and less valuable every year. In all probability, therefore, these prints must have been executed in the year 1464, which is only four years later than the Italians themselves lay any claim to. The three earliest Italian engravers are, Finiguerra, Boticelli, and Baldini. If we are to refer these prints to any of the three, we shall naturally conclude them to be the work of Finiguerra or Baldini: for they are not equal either in drawing or composition to those ascribed to Boticelli, which we know at least were designed by him; and as Baldini is expressly said to have worked from the designs of Boticelli, it will appear most probable that they belong to Finiguerra.

The Dutch will have the source of the art o be among them, and to have flowed from Holland into Germany, and from Germany into Italy. They contend that Laurentius Coster, not only invented printing at Haerlem, but also the method of taking off impressions on wood; and Peter Schoeffer found out the art of engraving on copper, and taking impressions from plates of that metal.

When the Mentz printers were dispersed in 1462, they carried the art of engraving and copper-plate printing into Germany, where they became commonly practised about the year 1465.

Conrad Sweynheim, of Mentz, and Arnold Pannartz, imported the art of engraving into Italy about 1465; the former of these betook himself wholly to engraving about 1474: the year following some of his plates for Ptolomy's *Cosmographia* were printed, and these were the first copper-plates Italy ever saw. Meerman says, that this work could not appear before the year 1478, at Rome, by Arnold Buckinck, a German.

Whether we consider the art of engraving with regard to the utility and pleasure it affords, or the difficulty that attends its execution, we cannot but confess, that on every account it deserves a distinguished rank among the polite arts. It is by means of this art that the cabinets of the curious are adorned with the portraits of the greatest men of all ages and all nations: that their memoirs, their most remarkable and most glorious actions, are transmitted to the latest posterity. It is by this art also, that the paintings of the greatest masters are multiplied to a boundless number; and that the lovers of the polite arts, diffused over the face of the whole earth, are enabled to enjoy those beauties from which their distant situation seemed to have for ever debarred them; and persons of moderate fortune are hereby enabled to become possessed of all the spirit, and all the poetry, that are contained in those miracles of art, which seemed to have been reserved for the temples of Italy, or the cabinets of princes. When we reflect, moreover, that the engraver, beside the beauties of poetic composition, and the artful ordinance of design, is to express, merely by the means of light and shade, all the various tints of colours and *clair obscure;* to give a relief to each figure, and a truth to each object; that he is now to paint a sky serene and bright, and then loaded

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with dark clouds; now the pure tranquil stream, and then the foaming, raging sea; that here he is to express the character of the man, strongly marked in his countenance, and there the minutest ornament of his dress; in a word, that he is to represent all, even the most difficult objects in nature; we cannot sufficiently admire the vast improvements in this art, and that degree of perfection to which it is at this day arrived.—*Lemoine.*

Of the different modes of engraving, and the date of their invention, with notices of those who have improved the art, will be found under their respective dates.

1462. Faust and Schoeffer published a *Latin Bible*, in 2 vols. folio. This is the first edition with a date, and like all other early typographical productions, is of extreme rariety and value. The copies of this bible on *paper*, are even more rare than those on *vellum*, of which last, more, probably, were printed, that they might have the greater resemblance to manuscripts, which the first printers endeavoured to imitate as much as possible. Lambinet, in his *Recherches sur l' origine de l' imprimerie*, says, "it is certain that from the year 1463, Faust, Schoeffer, and their partners, sold or exchanged, in Germany, Italy, France, and the most celebrated universities, the great number of books which they had printed; and whenever they could, *sold them as manuscripts*. As proofs of which, it may be remarked, 1st. That we know of no work that issued from their press, betwixt the bible of 1462, and the first edition of *Cicero de Officiis*, in 1465. 2nd. Gabriel Naudé informs us, that he brought to Paris a considerable number of copies of the bible, of 1462. As they were on parchment, and the capital letters illuminated with blue, and purple, and gold, after the manner of ancient manuscripts, he sold them as such, at sixty crowns. But those who first purchased copies, comparing them together, soon found that they exactly resembled each other: afterwards they learned that Faust had sold a great number of copies, and had lowered the price, first to forty, and then to twenty crowns. The fraud being thus discovered, he was pursued by the officers of justice, and forced to fly from Paris, and return to Mentz; but not finding himself safe, he again quitted Mentz, and withdrew to Strasburg, where, it is supposed, he taught the art to John Mentilius. The facility with which Faust thus supplied bibles for sale, is said to have caused him to be accounted a necromancer; and to have given rise to the well-known story of the *Devil and Dr. Faustus*. Others have called the truth of this in question, and remarked that there was a Faustus living at the same period, who wrote a poem *De influentia Syderum*, which, with a number of other tracts, was printed at Paris, per Guido Mercator, 1496." His proper name was Publius Faustus Andrelinus Foroliviencis, but he called himself, and his friends in their letters to him called him, *Faustus*.

Faust, when he could no longer prevent a discovery, gives an account of the inventors, and the manner in which the books were done, and throws some light upon the affair, by placing at the end of his book the following colophon or inscription: "This present work, with all its embellishments, &c. was done not with pen and ink, &c. but by a new invented art of casting letters, printing, &c. by me John Faust, and my son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer, in the famous city of Mentz, upon the Rhine, anno ——

Next to the Latin bible, we have five several impressions, which were certainly made between the years 1457 and 1466. The first of these, which is omitted in all the lists of the early books that were printed before Lambeck's catalogue of the Vienna library, the Mentz's *Psalter*, of 1457. The second is the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, written by William Durand, and printed at Mentz, upon vellum, two years after the *Psalter*. The *Durandi Rationale* was the first book printed with the improved types (*cast metal*) the work of Faust and Schoeffer. They seem to have had only one size of cast letters, all the larger characters which Faust gave him his daughter in marriage, and thus he became heir to his father-in-law's office, presses, &c.

The third is the *Catholicon*, a Latin vocabulary, printed at Mentz, in 1460, for the second time; for the first impression was done upon wood. This book was likewise in the earl of Pembroke's library; it is in large folio, and beautifully printed. This *Catholicon* is a kind of grammar, compiled by John of Genoa, a Dominican friar, 1286. It is divided into four parts, the last of which contains a dictionary of Latin words, digested alphabetically. There have been several editions of it in folio, as Chevillier informs us, who saw two of them; one very old, and without date; the other printed at Paris, 1506, by Jodocus Badius. Another impression of it is done at Lyons by Antony Du Ry, 1520, and augmented by Peter Gille. Furetiere, therefore, was led into a palpable error, when he affirmed, after Dr. Mental, and Father Jacob, a Carmelite, that the first printed book, *de Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, printed 1461; a Bible printed anno 1462; *St. Austin de Civitate Dei*; and *Tully Offices*; seeing here are no less than four printed books before the oldest of them; besides, this book, *de Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, was not written by William Durand, but by John Stephen Durand, who was first president of the parliament of Thoulouse, and is, therefore, a different book from Durand's *Rationale*, and of a much later date.

The fourth is the second edtion of the Latin bible, in folio, 1462, with the following inscription at the end:—"This present work was finished and perfected, for the service of God, in the city of Mentz, by John Faust, citizen, and Peter Schoeffer de Gernsheim, clerk of the same diocese; it was completed in the year of our Lord's incarnation MCCCCLXII, on the eve of the assumption of the glorious Virgin Mary."

The fifth is *Tully's Offices*, printed at Mentz, 1465, though some editions have a later date by one, and others by two years, all of which were printed at Mentz, with the same inscription in every respect, as we shall shew immediately. It

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is a small quarto, and very beautifully printed, and well preserved. Sir Thomas Bodley had this in his library, which he presented to the university of Oxford; where it is still kept. Dr. James published a catalogue of all Sir Thomas's books, entitled *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ*, in quarto, 1605; in the 197th page of which book, we find this Tully's Offices, with the following inscription, *Ejusdem Liber de Officiis, &c.* 1465. About seventy years after this, Dr. Thomas Hyde published his catalogue of all the books in the University library, printed at Oxford, in folio, 1674, in which he gives the date of the book, page 162; which is the same with the former, and confirmed by Antony Wood's History of that University, printed likewise 1674.

1462. Faust printed an edition of the German Bible, in 2 vols. fol. which is the first German Bible with a date; but the priority must be allowed to an edition without date, place, or printer's name, of which a copy is in Lord Spencer's library. There is also a copy of the latter in the Electoral Library at Munich, with two manuscript observations, the one of the date of 1467, being that of the illuminator, at the end of the Prophet Jeremiah; the other is at the end of the Apocalypse, and contains a notice of the genealogical respectability of one Hector Mulich, and a memorandum to this effect, "1466, 27th of June, this book was bought unbound for twelve guilders." Hector Mulich received a patent of nobility from the Emperor Ferdinand that same year. The author of this translation is unknown; and Walchius remarks, that "there were several ancient versions all made from the Latin, but so obscure and barbarous as to be almost unintelligible.

We have under the firm of Faust and Schoeffer, the *Psalter* of 1457, and a reprint of the same work in 1458. The *Rationale Durandi*, 1459. *Clementis Papæ Constitutiones*, 1460. *Biblia Latina*, 1462. *Liber Sextus Decretalium*, 1465. *Cicero de Officiis*, 1465, and a reprint of the same 1466, *quarta die Menis Februarii*. Faust's name appears for the last time to the *Cicero de Officiis* of 1466.

The device of Faust and Schoeffer consisted of two shields suspended to a bough of a shield, on one of which were three stars. These shields are usually executed in red; and first appeared in the German bible. The mark of the paper on which Faust and Schoeffer, printed many of their works, was the ox-head, sometimes with a star or a flower over it.

The following epigram, which is found in Gal Mandæus, was written on the supposition, that the paper used by Faust was uniformly characterized by having the figure of a bull's head as a water mark:

His duo si nesirs teneris impressa papyris
Artificum signo vitulinea corund frontis
Grandia chalcographia referunt miracula *Fausti*
Qui primus calamis libros transcripsit ahemis
Atgue sua terris mirum decus intulit arte

"The printing office of Faust and Schoeffer," says Fischer, "was established at a house called *Zum Heimbrecht* or *Heimerhof*, in Cordwainer's-street, opposite the college of the Cordeliers, and lately of the Jesuits. That very house was even recently called *Drei Konigshof*, from the name of a small chapel—where according to an ancient tradition, the skulls of three Magicians were deposited, having been carried in solemn procession, from Milan to Cologne." Faust's department was that of the compositor, and Schoeffer's that of the pressman.

The date and cause of the dispersion of Faust and Schoeffer's workmen, and the consequent spreading of the art of printing over the continent of Europe, have been already stated. The respective periods of its first introduction into the principal cities and towns, not only in Europe, but in every country where the press has shed its influence, and carried with it the blessings of civilization and liberty, together with such notices and anecdotes of its professors, as shall be interesting to the antiquary, and the lover of the typographic art, have been diligently sought after, and will be given with the utmost possible accuracy.

1462. *Died* JOHN GEINSFLIESH or GUTENBERG senior, one of the reputed authors of the art of printing. *(See Gutenberg, 1468.)*

1462. Besides the several editions of the *Biblia Pauparum*, printed with wood blocks, there exist two in which the text is printed in moveable characters; one in the German, the other in

* The most remarkable books printed from blocks with figures, are these.

Speculum humanæ salvationis. 1468, 1473, 1483.—*Figuræ typicæ veteris atque antitypicæ novi Testamenti—seu historia Jesu Christi in figuris.* 1475.—*Historia seu Providentia Virginis Mariæ ex Cantico Canticorum iconice exhibita.* before 1472.—*Fasciculus temporum.* 1476.—*Dialogus creaturarum.* 1480.—*Ars moriendi.*—*Historia S. Johannis Evangelistæ, ejusque visiones Apocalypticæ.*—*Ars memorandi notabilis per figuras Evangelistarum.*—*Tractatus de Antichristo.*—*Jo. Hartliebi Libellus Chiromanticus.*—*Veræ fabulæ et similitudines.*—*Meditationes Reverendissimi Patris Dni. Johannis de Turrecremata, &c.* Rome by Udalric *Hahn*, 1467, again in 1472, and by John Numeister of Mayence 1573. Remarkable for the singularity of the type, and wood cuts excellent for the time.—*Roberti Valturii Opus de Re Militari.* Veronæ, a Joanne Cyrugia, 1472. The wood cuts to this book are supposed to be done by Motteo Pasti or de Postis, a friend of Valturi's and a painter. He engraved some coins. Keyster calls these copper-plates; and therefore since Mantegna was only twenty-one years old when this book was printed; he will have it that the invention of engraving on copper-plates, and printing from them, cannot be ascribed to him.

Other books with wood cuts are: *Alvarus Pelagius, Summa de planctu* Ecclesiæ. 1474.—A *Bible* printed at Augsbourg. 1477; two others without place or date; a fourth at Nuremberg, 1483; a fifth in 1490, both by Koburger; a sixth at Lubec; also one printed at Venice, 1490.—*Caxton's Myrrour* of 1480, is adorned with wood-cuts: as is also his *Golden Legend*, of 1483; and his *Esope's Fables*, of 1484.—A *Herbal* published in Germany, 1484.—*Herbus Sanitatis*, 1486 and 1488. both at Augsbourg; and at Mentz, 1491, by Meydenbach or Medebach.—Sebastian Brandt, born 1458, published *Stulti Navis*; or, *The Ship of Fools*, with one hundred wood cuts after Locher. The first edition has no date, but is supposed to have been printed in 1490; the second has the date, 1494.—*Horæ Beatæ Mariæ*, 1490, also 1492; and again by Philippe Pichouchet, with admirable wood cuts, in 1500.

Books most remarkable for the excellence of their wood cuts, are: *Hypnerotomachia Polyphili*, 1499—and *Le trasformationi di M. Lodovico Dolce.* Ven. typis Gabr. Giolitti de Ferrariis, 1553.

See Meerman's *Origines Typographicæ.*—Clemen's *Bibliotheque Curieuse.*—Fournier *sur l'origine et les progres de L'Imprimerie.*—De Bure, Mattaire, Ames, Dibdin, Ottley, Singer, &c.

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the Latin language. They were published from the press of Albert Pfister, at Bamberg; although they are without date, and are considered the earliest examples of books printed on both sides of the page, with metal types, and decorated with wood cuts. The earliest printed book, containing *text* and *engravings* illustrative of scriptural subjects is called the Histories of *Joseph*, *Daniel*, *Judith*, and *Esther*, printed by Pfister in this year. It is among the rarest typographical curiosities in existence, there being at present only two known copies of it—one in the royal library at Paris, and another in the collection of Earl Spencer. The following is a metrical version of the original metrical colophon in the German language.

Each man with eagerness desires
To learn, and to be wise aspires,
But books and masters make us so;
And all men cannot Latin know.
Thereon I have for sometimes thought,
And Histories Four together brought:
Joseph, and Daniel, and Judith,
With good intent; Esther therewith,
To these did God protection give,
As new to all who godly live.
If by it we our lives amend,
This little book hath gained its end,
Which certainly in Bamberg town
By Albert Pfister's press was done,
In fourteen hundred sixty-two,
As men now reckon; that is true,
Soon after good St. Walbourgh's day,
Whom to procure for us we pray,
Peace and eternal live to live;
The which to all of us God give. Amen.

This version is literally accurate, and was supplied by my friend Mr. R. W. Wade.—*Dibdin.*

It is probable that this partial impression of the sacred text, thus decorated, gave the idea of publishing the *entire* text of the bible, with similar embellishments, and in the same language, at Augsburg, about the year 1473, and a similar one by Fyner, of Eslingen, between the years 1474 and 1477: a practice frequently adopted afterwards, both in the *German* and other vernacular translations, and in various editions of the Latin bible. Pfister is also supposed to have published a bible, described in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana.*

1463. On the application of the card-makers of London to Parliament, an act was made against the importation of playing-cards. From this statute it appears, that both card-playing and card-making were known and practised in England before this period, or about fifty years after the era of their supposed invention.

Austis, in his *History of the Order of the Garter*, 1277, produces a passage, cited from a wardrobe *computus*, made in the sixth year of King Edward I. in which mention is made of a game entitled the Four Kings VIIIs. Vd. and hence that writer conjectures that playing cards were then used in England, a supposition which might seem the less unreasonable, since we have no account of any game played in Europe, in which four kings were used except in cards.—Edward I. resided five years in Syria.

1464, *August* 1. *Died* Cosmo de Medicis, called the elder, was born at Florence, in 1399, and he became an eminent merchant. Cosmo de Medicis deserves to be recorded as one of the most munificent patrons of literature of his time; he collected a noble library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts from Greece and other countries. The envy excited against him by his riches and eminent qualities, raised him many enemies, by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country He then retired to Venice, where he was received as a prince. His fellow citizens afterwards recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of the republic for thirty-four years. On his tomb was engraven this inscription: The Father of his People, and the Deliverer of his Country.

An historical account of the pagents, and a short notice of the most interesting, may serve to illustrate the manners and customs of the times, as marking things, "though familiar to a few, will be new no more." Strutt, in his *Sports and Pastimes*, observes, that the old chronicles contains large particulars of these and similar exhibitions, and even up to fifty or sixty years ago in the lord mayor's show; but the pageants and orations have long been discontinued, and the lord mayor's itself is so much contracted, that it is in reality altogether unworthy of such an appellation.

Warton thinks that the Pageants, which on civil occasions derived great part of their decorations and actors from historical fact, and consequently made profane characters the subject of public exhibition, dictated ideas of a regular drama much sooner than the Mysteries. Whether this were so or not, the Pageants sometimes partook of the nature of Mysteries, and were of a mixed character. This is particularly exemplified in the prints to the descriptive volume of the great Haerlem show. There were on that occasion personifications of Vanity, Wisdom, War, Cruelty, Faith, Hope, Charity, Learning, Pride, Poverty, Blindness, Drunkenness, Evil Conscience, Wickedness, Despair, Fame, Bad Report, Envy, Hypocrisy, Hunger, Thirst, Pain: personations of Christ, Judas, Ananias, Sapphira, Zaccheus, Cornelius, Tabitha, Tobias, Midas, Mercury, Soldiers, Murderers, Merchants, Priests, &c. Riches is there represented as a man richly habited, accompanied by Covetousness, a female with a high ruff open at the neck in front, from whence springs a large branch that falls horizontally over her shoulder, to Achan, Ahab, and Judas, who follow in the procession, plucking the fruit from the bough. In another of these prints, Christ barefooted, and in a close vest, precedes a penitent-looking man, and grasps a sword in his right hand, which he turns round and points at the devil, who holds a prong, and is at the man's heels with Hell and Death following. Hell is denoted by a black monk-like figure walking without a head, flame and smoke issuing forth at the top instead; Death, gaunt and naked, holds a large dart; the Devil has a human face with horns, and blunt tail, rather thickened at the end. Trailing on the ground like a rope. A procession in one of these plates represents the story of Hatto, Bishop of Mentz,

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who, in order that a scarcity might the sooner cease, assembled the poor that were suffering by famine in a barn, and caused them to be burnt alive, saying, that poor people were like mice, good for nothing but to devour corn; wherefore God Almighty raised up an army of mice to do judgment upon him, from whom he escaped to a tower in the middle of the Rhine, whither the mice swam, and miserably devoured him. This story was told in the pageant by a wooden building apparently on fire; people enclosed within, put their hands through the bars of the window imploring relief; a soldier with a lighted torch in one hand, stabs at them with a dagger grasped in the other; the archbishop, robed, mitred, and crosiered, follows dignifiedly; while Avarice infuses her thoughts into his ear with a pair of bellows; lastly, a dart, from which mice are hung by the back, is uplifted against him by death.*

Strutt remarks that Pageants, though commonly exhibited in the great towns and cities of England on solemn and joyful occasions, were more frequent in London, on account of its being the theatre for the entertainment of foreign monarchs, and for the procession of our own kings and queens to their coronation, or on their return from abroad; besides which, there were the ceremonials incident at stated periods, such as the setting of the midsummer watch, and the Lord Mayor's Show. Accordingly a considerable number of different artificers were kept at the city's expense to furnish the machinery for the Pageants, and to decorate them; and a great part of Leaden Hall was anciently appropriated to painting and depositing them. The fronts of the houses in the streets through which the processions passed, were covered with rich adornments of tapestry, arras, and cloth of gold; the chief magistrates and most opulent citizens usually appeared on horseback in sumptuous habits, and joined the cavalcade, while the ringing of bells, the sound of music from various quarters, and the shouts of the populace, nearly stunned the ears of the spectators. At certain distances, in places appointed for the purpose, the Pageants were erected, which were temporary buildings representing castles, palaces, gardens, rocks, or forests, as the occasion required, where nymphs, fauns, satyrs, gods, goddesses, angels, and devils, appeared in company with giants, savages, dragons, saints, knights, buffoons, and dwarfs, surrounded by minstrels and choristers; the heathen mythology, the legends of chivalry and Christian divinity, were ridiculously jumbled together without meaning; and the exhibitions usually concluded with dull pedantic harangues exceedingly tedious, and replete with the grossest adulation. Warton is of opinion, that it was not until about the reign of Henry VI. that the performers in the Pageants began to recite. From a few notices some estimate may be formed of the consequence in which they are held, and the nature of the exhibition.

Strype says, that Pageants were exhibited in London when Queen Eleanor rode through the city to her coronation in 1236, and again in 1298, on occasion of the victory obtained by Edward I. over the Scots. There were Pageants in 1357, when Edward the Black Prince brought John, King of France, prisoner through the city; in 1392, when Richard II. passed through London after the citizens, by submission, and the queen's intercession, had obtained the restoration of their charter; and again, in 1415, upon the entry of Henry V. after the battle of Agincourt.

In 1431, when Henry VI. entered Paris as King of France, he was met there by the national and municipal authorities, accompanied by the nine worthies on horseback, richly armed.

In 1445, on the same king's marriage with Queen Margaret, when she approached London, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and the crafts, wearing their respective cognizances, went forth to meet her, and brought her in great state through the city, where were sumptuous and costly pageants, with verses by Lydgate, and resemblance of divers old histories, to the great comfort of the Queen and her attendants.

On the Queen of Henry VI. visiting Coventry in 1455, at Bablake in that city, there was a Jesse over the gate, showing two speeches made by Isaiah and Jeremiah, in compliment to the Queen, and comparing her to the root of Jesse. Within the gate at the east end of the church, St. John the Evangelist, were equally polite in their welcome to her majesty. Afterwards the conduit in the 'Smythford-strete' was right well arrayed, and there were showed the four speeches of the four cardinal virtues. At the cross in the 'Croschepyng' were divers angels censing ahigh on the cross, and wine running out at divers places. Between the cross and the conduit were nine pageants, and in every pageant a speech from one of the nine conquerors. Joshua, in his speech, told her majesty, that if any one dared to do her wrong, he would fight for her: David told her that in dainties he had lived all his life, and had slain Goliath, and would obey her as a kind knight for the love of her liege Lord, King Henry. The conduit was arrayed with as many virgins as might be thereupon; and there was made a great dragon, and St. Michael slaying him by miracle, with a suitable speech from her.

On the 24th of April, 1474, Prince Edward coming out of Wales to Coventry, was welcomed by the mayor and commonality. There was a station with three patriarchs there standing with Jacob's twelve sons, with minstrelsy of harp and dulcimers, and a speech from one of the patriarchs. At the cross were three prophets standing, and upon the cross above were children of Israel singing and casting down sweet cakes and flowers, and four pipes running wine. Upon the conduit was St. George and a king's daughter kneeling before him with a lamb, and the father and mother in a tower above, beholding St. George saving their daughter from the dragon, and the conduit running wine in three places, and minstrelsy of organ playing.

* This story is agreeably versified by Mr. Southey in the ballad of *God's judgment on a Bishop.—Minor Poems.* 1815.

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In 1486, King Henry VII. after his coronation, made a progress to the north, with a large attendance of nobility. Three miles from York the king, in a gown of cloth of gold, furred with ermine, was received by the sheriffs and citizens with their recorder, who welcomed him with a speech. Half a mile without the gate he was received by processions of friars and dignified clergy, who, with an immense multitude, attended him to the gate of the city, where was a pageant of divers persons and minstrelsy, and thereby stood a crowned king, by name Ebraneus, who had a verified speech. At the hither end of 'House Brigge' was another pageant, garnished with ships and boats, and Solomon in his habit royally clothed, had another speech. At the turning into 'Conyeux-street' there was a pageant of the Assumption of our Lady, with her speech. At the end of 'Conyeux-street' was another stage with a pageant, wherein stood King David, armed and crowned, with a naked sword in his hand, also making a speech. In divers parts of the city were hung tapestry and other cloths, and galleries from one side of the street over athwart to the other, with casting out of sweet cakes, wafers, and comfits, in quantity like hailstones, for joy and rejoicing at the king's coming.

On the 25th of November next year, 1487, Elizabeth, Queen to Henry VII. departed from Greenwich by water, to her coronation. She was attended by the city authorities and company in their barges, richly decorated, but especially a barge called the bachelors' barge, was garnished passing all the rest, with a great red dragon, spouting flames of fire into the Thames, and many other 'gentlemanlie' pageants curiously devised to do her highness sport; and so attended, she was landed at the tower, where she slept. On the morrow her progress through the city to Westminster was magnificiently welcomed by singing children, some arrayed like angels, and others like virgins, to sing sweet songs as she passed along.*

1466. The learned John Bemler introduced the art of printing into the imperial city of Ausburgh; but the only two books that are known to have been printed by him, are the Latin Bible, in folio; and his translation of Nack's *Summa Præcipuorum Capitum Fidei Christianæ*, out of Latin into High Dutch, printed in 1472. There were in Ausburgh five other eminent persons, who, though they did not begin so early as John Bemler, yet printed many learned works: most of these printers being either citizens, or natives of Ausburgh, might, in all probability, learn the art from him.

1466. Printing introduced at the town of Reutlingen, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, by John of Amerbach, who published there a Latin bible in folio. This John Amerbach has, by some, been confounded with the learned John Amerbach, of Basil.

1466. Printing introduced into Rome by Conrad Sweynheim, and Arnold Pannartz, two Germans, in the second year of the pontificate of Paul II. under the patronage of John Andreas, bishop of Aleria, who was the pope's librarian, and justly famed for his learning and generosity. They had previously exercised the art in the monastary of Subbiaco, in the kingdom of Naples, to which they had been invited by the monks; and where they had printed, in 1465, an edition of Lactantius's works, in which the quotations from the Greek authors are printed in a neat, but heavy Greek letter, of which a specimen is given in Horne's *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*, vol. I. They also were the first to introduce what has since been called the Roman character, instead of the gothic, or black letter. The paper and types made use of by these printers were both excellent, and their ink, it is observed, "may vie in blackness with the best of the present day." They were encouraged by all the men of letters and fortune at Rome, and even by the pope himself, who visited their printing-house, and examined, with admiration, every branch of this new art. The bishop of Aleria especially, not only furnished them with the most valuable manuscripts out of the Vatican and other libraries, but also prepared the copy, corrected their proofs, and prefixed dedications and prefaces to their works, in order to recommend them the more to the learned world, and followed this laborious task with such application, that he scarcely allowed himself time for necessary relaxation. These printers settled in the house of the Maximis, brothers, and Roman knights, from whence their works are dated. In 1471, they published a Latin bible in 2 vols. fol. with an *Epistle* of the bishop of Aleria to Pope Paul III., Aristeas's *History of the Septuagint*, and Jerom's *Prefaces* to the different books of the Old and New Testament. As this edition varies in several places from former editions, it is probable the bishop of Aleria furnished the printers with a more correct manuscript copy from the library of the pope, or from some other source, or at least corrected the Mentz edition by such manuscript. Of this edition they printed 550 copies. In the same year they commenced an edition of the *Postills* of Le Lyra, in 5 vols. fol. which they completed the following year. This ponderous work seems to have ruined these indefatigable artists, for in a Latin petition of the printers to the pope, Sixtus IV. written by the bishop of Aleria, and prefixed to the fifth volume of De Lyra's Postill's, or Commentary, they state themselves to be reduced to poverty, by the pressure of the times, and the vast expense of the works they had printed, of which great numbers remained unsold. In the course of seven years, they had published twenty-eight different works, some of them very large; the impressions of which amounted to 12,475 volumes, an immense number at that period! It is evident, however, that some method must have been taken to extricate them from their distress; for although Sweynheim published nothing after the year

* For some further information concerning Pageants see 1558.

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1473, and for that reason is supposed by some to have died about that time, yet his partner, Pannartz, continued printing until about 1476, using a smaller type than what had been used by him during the former partnership.—An extract from the Latin petition from the printers to the pope, is given, with a list of their works, in Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books*, vol. III. There is also a short extract from it in Le Long's *Bibliotheca Sacra*. Sweynheim and Pannartz were the first printers who used spaces between the words.

In a short time after Sweynheim and Pannartz, Ulric Han commenced printing at Rome. He was so accomplished in the art, that several nations have claimed him; particularly the Germans and French. Anthony Carpanus, bishop of Terumo, the most distinguished poet and orator of his time, prepared and corrected his copies, and revised his editions. The merit of this printer appears from his fine impressions, and the choice that his patron made of him to publish those works, which he had procured and corrected with the most diligent application.

The invention of printing produced a wonderful change in the valuation of manuscripts and other literary commodities. In 1468, manuscripts had fallen in price, not less than eighty per cent. And in proof of the moderate prices assigned to printed works, writers on these subjects are fond of citing the letter of Giovanni bishop of Aleria, to pope Paul II. under whose patronage the art of printing was commenced at Rome. In the first volume of the "*Epistolæ Hieronymi*," Romæ, 1470, the aforesaid prelate thus addresses the pontiff in a prefatory inscription:—

"In your days, amongst other divine blessings which the Christian world enjoys, it may congratulate itself on the facility with which books may be purchased, even by the poorest student. It reflects no small glory on the reign of your holiness, that a tolerably correct copy of such a work as formerly cost more than a hundred crowns, may now be purchased for twenty—those which were heretofore worth twenty, for four at most. It is a great thing, holy father, to say, that in your times the most estimable authors are attainable, at a price little exceeding that of blank parchment or paper. Some monarchs have gloried, not without reason, that under their administration, the price of corn hath scarcely exceeded that of the empty sack—of wine, that of the cask. With equal exultation I record it for the admiration of posterity, that persons exquisitely skilled in the typographic art, first began to exercise their calling at Rome, under the auspices of Paul II. the Venetian; that by means of that super-eminent pastor of the church, heaven gives us in these days, to purchase books, for less than would formerly defray the expense of the binding."

1466. *Died* JOHN FAUST, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is one of the three artists considered as the inventors of printing; it is not certain that Faust did more than supply the money for carrying on the concern. The exact date of his death is not known; he was at Paris in this year, and it is strongly conjectured, that he fell a victim to the plague which then raged in that capital.—After Faust, no books seem to have been printed upon vellum, but for the sake of curiosity; for as paper became more necessary, the art of making it became more common, and it grew cheaper than vellum, of which the quantity might be said to be limited by nature; whereas paper may be increased without difficulty.

1467. The archbishop of Tours, in France, introduced the art of printing into that city, and the first work was done in his palace; but instead of its being a work of piety, as might have been expected from the house of a prelate, this singular production contains *the Loves of Camillus and Emilia, with other tales.*

1468, *Feb*: *Died* JOHN GUTENBERG, or GEINSFLEISH, the reputed inventor of printing,* was born at Mentz of noble and wealthy parents, about 1440. The abbe Mauro Boni says, that "stimulated by his genius to discover something new," he travelled in his youth through various countries, where he learned several arts unknown to the Germans. In the year 1421, he took up his residence at Strasburg, as a merchant; but from a deed of accommodation between himself and the nobles and burghers of Mentz in 1430, it is evident, he returned to his native place. A document adduced by Schoepflin, proves him to have been a wealthy man in 1424. Scriverius informs us, that he resided at Strasburg from 1436 to 1444, during which period he made several ineffectual attempts to gain a perfect

* It is not possible that the inventor of the art of printing should have foreseen how large would be his claim to the gratitude of after-ages. Happily he was the immediate percursor of Luther; and the press became the engine by which nations were roused to civil and religious liberty. The great reformer's vindication of both spread with the swiftness of lightning throughout Europe; and before the first quarter of the sixteenth century had revolved, even Asia knew him by his writings. The year 1836 will be the fourth centenuary of Gutenberg's inappreciable invention, and will be celebrated at Mayence, where he first brought it into active being, by the erection of a monument to his memory; but we regret to say, that the gratitude of the present day has hitherto afforded but indifferent proof of its being endued with vitality. The committee of Mayence have not, even after two years' appeal, received a sufficiency of contributions to cover the expences to which they stand pledged: we trust, however, for the honour of our times, that the sovereigns of Grand Ducal Hesse and France will not prove the only crowned heads who are not afraid publicly to record their veneration for the press and its parent; and we cannot believe that a citizen of Bristol, who has presented the committee with a donation of fifty guineas, will be the only admirer of Gutenberg amongst our fellow-countrymen, who will hereafter contemplate the intended shrine without a personal sense of shame at the unthankfulness of a posterity that has derived so vast a benison from the agency of the typographical art. Thorwalsden, the first sculptor of the present day, has, we are happy to add, nobly stepped forward and undertaken to design and execute the monument in marble as a free-will offering; and those who have seen the model, pronounce it every way worthy of his fame. The booksellers of Lepzig, and the citizens of Oldenberg, too, have contributed £50 each to the fund now raising, and the society of arts at Mayence have added £150. Surely there never was occasion which commended itself more irresistibly to the patronage of the scholar, the artist, and the bibliopolist, than this homage, tardy though it may be, to the master-mind which has opened to them the road to scientific acquirements, to fortune, and to fame.—*Printing Machine.*

From some circumstance, the ceremony was delayed for another year. *(See Appendix.)*

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knowledge of the art of printing; not succeeding he quitted Strasburg, and returned to Mentz, when he opened his mind more fully to Faust, and prevailed upon him to advance large sums, in order to make more complete trials of the art. Having already investigated the subject, and given the opinions of the most impartial writers, which entitles Gutenberg to the honour of being the inventor of the art of printing, little need be added to convince the unbiassed reader. It is proved that Gutenberg did not use any other than *cut metal types* until 1462. In 1465 he was honoured by the archbishop Adolphus with a mark of distinction, to which his genius and labour entitled him. He was admitted among the nobility of his court, allowed to wear the dress peculiar to that order, and had a pension, together with several privileges and exemptions, conferred upon him, and it is supposed that he then relinquished an art which had caused him so much vexation. Many writers adduce the honours conferred by the archbishop, and which were sanctioned by Erasmus, as strong proofs in favour of Gutenberg; for Erasmus being a Dutchman, would not have conceded to this, had any rival press existed at Haerlem. Geinsfleish, sen. died before these honours were conferred upon his brother; probably the archbishop was generally informed that the younger brother was the *sole* inventor; and it is to be regretted, that from some unforeseen cause the elder brother has been overlooked; for which it is quite impossible now to account. This could not possibly have been the case, had the art been known beyond the city of Mentz; therefore, as no rival press appears to have existed, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is granting to the Gutenbergs, with the assistance of Faust, and the ingenuity of Schoeffer, the merit of the discovery. Gutenberg junior, was interred in the church of Recollets, at Mentz; and the following epitaph was placed over, or near his tomb:

"*D. O. M. S. Johannæ Geinsfleish*, (from the name of his house) *artis impressoriæ repertori, de omni natione et lingua optime merito in nominis sui memorium immortalem, Adam Gelthus, posuit.*"*

At the death of Gutenberg, Conrad Humery took possession of all his printing materials, and engaged to the archbishop Adolphus, that he never would sell them to any one but a citizen of Mentz. They were, however, soon disposed of to Nicholas Bechtermunze, of Altavilla, who in 1469, published the *Vocabularium Latino Teutonicum*, which was printed with the same types which had been used in the *Catholicon*. This very curious and scarce vocabulary is in the duke of Marlborough's valuable library at Blenheim. It is in 4to. thirty-five lines long, contains many extracts from the Catholicon, and is called "*Ex quo*" from the preface beginning with these words.

* Johnson, in his *Typographia*, vol. I. query's this, and says, have not those writers been in error, who assign this inscription to the memory of John Gutenberg, jun.? I contend that it belongs to the senior, who was distinguished by the name it bears; whereas the younger was not known by that appellation: the senior had an equal, if not a superior claim to the invention.

1468. In this year £1 16*s.* 8*d.* was lent on the security of a manuscript of Peter Comester deposited as a pledge. Wheat at this time was six shillings and eightpence the quarter; beef, ten shillings the carcase; mutton, one shilling and fourpence; veal, two shillings and sixpence; pork, two shillings; ale, three halfpence a gallon.

1468. Until this year, the proficients in this new art had proceeded no farther than in the common alphabet, suited to the vulgar and Latin tongues. The Gothic alphabet, as it most resembled the manuscripts of those times, was the first attempt; then some of the Italian princes introduced the Roman alphabet; and in a short time, brought it to that perfection, that, in the beginning of the year 1474, they cast a letter not much inferior to the best types of the present age; as may be seen in a Latin grammar, written by Omnibonus Leonicenus, and printed at Padua, on the 4th of January, 1474. It is from this work, that our grammarian Lilly has taken the entire scheme of his grammar, and transcribed the greatest part of it, without paying any regard to the memory of this author.

1468, *Dec.* 17. Oxford Book. This book is a small quarto, consisting of forty-one leaves, a copy of which is in the public library at Cambridge, bearing the following title:—*Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum ad Papam Lautentium:* and at the end, *Explicit exposicio, &c. Impressa Oxonie, et finita Anno Domini* M.CCCC.LXVIII.—XVII *die Decembris.*— For further particulars concerning this book, see *Life of Caxton*, 1474.

1469. The art of printing introduced at Venice, by John and Windiline de Spira. These printers were natives of Germany, where they learnt the art; they settled at Venice, and printed their first book *Cicero's Epistles*, in this year. They surpassed all their predecessors in the beauty of their impressions; they employed two very learned men as correctors of their press. The Spiras were the first who applied the art on a regular and extensive scale to the publication of the classics.

These two brothers soon surpassed all other printers, in the beauty and symmetry of their types, and the elegance of their impressions, which render their editions admired and esteemed by the curious, in preference to those of all other ancient typographers. Venice, by this, gained so much reputation for the fineness of her types, that some eminent printers at Rome, and in other places, either furnished themselves with founts of the same letter, or endeavoured to imitate their beauty; acquainting their readers in their next impressions, that they were printed with Venetian types. The high character Venice had acquired for beautiful printing, induced many inferior printers to avail themselves of this favourable circumstance, to recommend to the world the most wretched productions. But this demonstrates the superior merit of that city, and the laudable emulation of her printers, not only to excel those places, but even one another. And, indeed, the Spiras, with John de Cologne, and

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Jenson, seem to have brought the art to its utmost perfection. And yet it is a lamentable instance of the perverted taste of those times, that these ancient printers were obliged to change their beautiful Roman type, for the old and disagreeable Gothic, which they did in about seven years, viz. anno 1477.

The Spiras had the two following learned men for their correctors, viz.: Christopher Berardus, of Pisauro; and George Alexandrinus. John Spira, the elder brother, is reported to have been the first who put the direction-word at the bottom of the page. He died in 1470, and was succeeded by Windiline, who conducted the business, on his own account, until 1472, when he took John de Cologne as a partner; but the connexion was of short duration. Windiline Spira, in consequence of an earnest solicitation of some eminent law counsellors, quitted Venice, and went to Germany, where he printed, in the year 1471, some considerable volumes, without the name of the place. But having, soon after the decease of his brother, entered into an engagement not to reside out of Venice, he returned thither, and continued printing with great reputation until the year 1477, when he began to adopt the Gothic character. In this he was followed by every other printer, and even by the celebrated N. Jenson; yet Jenson still preserved neatness and uniformity, whilst the others were much degenerated.

By an order of the senate of Venice, John and Windiline de Spira, had the exclusive privilege granted to them of printing the letters of *Cicero* and *Pliny*, for five years, in consequence of the beauty of their impressions.

There has been some disagreement about who was the first printer in Venice. Maittaire, who had a particular regard for his countryman, Jenson, seems to think him the first; but without much reason, as the following verses will evince; they are found at the end of an edition of Tully's *Epistles at Venice;* in this year, the first work of another famed printer, John de Spira, who, in the four following verses, at the end of the book, claims the honour of being the first who had printed in that city:

Primus in Adriaca foamis impremit aënis
Urbe libros Spirâ genitus de stirpe Johannes.
In reliquis ſit quanta, vides, spes, Lector, habenda.
Quam labor his primus cnlami superaverit Artem.

It is the more general opinion, confirmed by the testimony of cotemporary writers, that Jenson was the first printer at Venice: but these verses of John de Spira, published at the time, as well as in the place in which they both lived, and without any contradiction from Jenson, amount to a conviction in favour of Spira, not easily to be now removed.

Nicholas Jenson is allowed, by the generality of writers, to have been a Frenchman; and as he was one of the first of that nation that became eminent in the art of printing, his countrymen have been more than ordinarly lavish in his praise: they consider him the only printer of merit in that age, and that the productions of his press were far superior to those of any other.

Polydore Virgil highly commends Jenson and his partner, another John de Cologne, for their improvements in the art; and Sabellicus says, that Jenson and his partner, John de Cologne, excelled all the printers of their time, in the richness and elegancy of their impressions The learned Omnibonus Leonicenus, who prepared copies for Jenson, and corrected some of his editions, has left an excellent character of him, affixed to his Quintilian, printed in 1471, in which he extols his types, and speaks of him as one to whom the greatest share of the invention of typography was due. For which reason, writers on this subject express their astonishment, that so great a master of typography should have introduced at Venice the Gothic characters; in which he printed his bibles, divinity, and law books. The first work printed by Jenson in the Gothic characters was, St. Austin's *De Civitate Dei*, 1475, and the last of his works is dated 1481. —Nicholas Jenson died in the year 1481.

John and Windiline de Spira, were natives of Germany; but from what particular place is now unknown; but, like others, might derive their names from the place where they were born.—John de Spira died at Venice, in the year 1470.

Windiline is supposed to have died in the year 1477, no impression of his bearing a later date.

1470, *April*. A curious deed of sale, of the Latin edition of the bible by Faust and Schoeffer, informs us, that Herman de Statten, agent of Faust and Schoeffer, sold a copy of it to William Tourneville, bishop of Angers, for forty golden crowns, in 1470. The manuscript memorandum, in Latin, was found in one of the vellum copies of this bible; the following is the sense: "I Herman, a German, workman of the honest and discreet John Guymier, sworn bookseller of the university of Paris, acknowledge to have sold to the illustrious and learned master William, of Tourneville, archbishop and canon of Angiers, my most respectable lord and master, a bible at Mentz, printed upon vellum, in two volumes, for the price and sum of forty crowns, which I have absolutely received, which also I ratify by these presents, promising to abide by the same, and guaranteeing my lord, purchaser of the said bible, against any one who would dispossess him. In ratification of which I have hereunto affixed my seal, this 5th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord MCCCCLXX. Herman,—Dibdin's *Biblioth. Spencer.* 1. *p.* 16, *note.*

1470. Conrad Winters introduced the art of printing at Cologne; here Caxton received the first rudiments of the art. The author of the Cologne chronicle affirms that printing was introduced there next to Mentz. But whether the first printers who settled at Cologne neglected to add their own as well as the city's name to their editions, or whether the volumes were too inconsiderable to be preserved; it is certain there is not any book with an authentic date before this year by Conrad Winters. Notice has been taken of John Koëlhoff; but as his date is older than either himself or the invention of printing, it is

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uncertain as to the exact time of his appearing. Mattaire mentions some bibles, and a few other books, printed here without printers' names.

1470. Anthony Zarot introduced the art of printing into Milan. He is esteemed the inventor of signatures, or alphabetical letters at the bottom of every sheet, as a guide to the binder: he placed them at first under the last line of the page; but afterwards he put them at the end of the last line. This whim of his, however, was not followed by any other printer, nor by himself long; for he soon returned to the first method. Authors are divided in opinion as to the exact date when signatures were first introduced in any work. It appears they were inserted in an edition of *Terence*, by Zarot, in 1470; Chevillier says, they were first introduced by Zarot in 1476, in a work entitled *Pleatea de Usuris*. An edition of *Baldi Lectura super Codic, &c.* was printed at Venice, by John de Cologne and Jo. Manthen de Gherretzem, in 1474; it is in folio, and the signatures are not introduced till the middle of the book, and then continued throughout. Abbé Reve ascribes the discovery to John Koëlhoff, at Cologne, in 1472. They were used at Paris, in 1476; and by Caxton, in 1480. Zarot's main province was printing of classics, which he executed with extraordinary diligence and accuracy. He is said to be the first person that printed missals or mass-books for the use of the clergy. The chief corrector of Zarot's press was the famous Peter Justin Philelphus, a person of learning and great application, especially in correcting the faulty editions which were procured at Rome and other places. His next corrector was the learned P. Stephen Dulcinio, prebend of Scala, who tells the marquis of Palavicino, to whom he dedicates the second edition of Manilius, in 1499, that he had corrected that author in above three hundred places, and cleared it from the barbarisms, and other faults of the transcribers, as far as it was possible to be done in a very corrupt and mutilated copy. Zarot continued printing till the year 1500, when he is supposed to have died.

1470. The art of printing was begun in the city of Paris by Ulric Gering, and his two associates, Martin Crantz and Michael Friburger. These Germans, at the instance of Guillaume Fichet and Jean de la Pierre, came to settle at Paris; and had an establishment assigned them in the college of the Sorbonne; of which society their two patrons were distinguished members.

Chevillier enumerates eleven distinct books printed by Gering, Crantz, and Friburger, in the Sorbonne, in the years 1470, 1471, and 1472. The list is increased by Panzer to eighteen. These constitute what is called the first series of Gering's impressions; of which bibliographers give the precedency to *Gasparini Pergamensis Epistolarum opus*. The works of these printers are generally without date; though Panzer exhibits some exceptions. What is more remarkable, none of them are printed in the Gothic character. On the contrary, they are in a handsome Roman letter, formed in imitation of the characters of the Augustan age, as exemplified in the medals and other monuments of those classic times. They are all printed in the same large and bold Roman character, with types cast from the same matrices. Some letters indeed appear imperfect; and some words but half printed, and afterwards finished by the pen. There are no capitals. The initial letter of each book or chapter is omitted, such omissions being intended to be supplied by the ingenuity of the illuminator. They abound in abbreviations; which is the case with ancient impressions in general. The paper is not of a fine whiteness, but strong, and well sized. The ink is of a glossy blackness: and some instances of red letters occur occasionally. Some of these works commence on the *folio verso*. They are all without titles, cyphers, and signatures.

Louis XI. having thus witnessed the introduction into his own capital of an art so important to literature, had afterwards the gratification of seeing it carried to a considerable degree of perfection, by several industrious and skillful typographers, whom he honoured with his special favour. Whatever might be the political character of this monarch, he appears to have been a friend and protector of learning. For literary works he entertained also a particular predilection. He caused to be brought from Fontainbleau to Paris, all the manuscripts which his predecessors Charles V. and VI.* had been at great pains in collecting. He established in the Louvre a spacious and noble library, the superintendance of which he gave to Robert Gaguin general of the order of the Holy Trinity. It became one of the principal objects of his magnificence to augment it as much as possible, both with manuscripts and printed books. As a further proof of his zeal and earnestness in such pursuits, it is recorded, that having been informed that the gentlemen of the faculty of medicine of Paris, had in their possession an original manuscript of Rasis a celebrated Arabian physician of the tenth century, he directed that part of his silver plate should be pledged as a security, in order to obtain permission of having it transcribed, and the king was obliged to procure a nobleman to join with him as surety in a deed, by which he bound himself to return it under a considerable forfeiture. At this period a few manuscript volumes were deemed of sufficient value to form the greater part of a daughter's marriage portion.

The early typographers we are told, met with great opposition in the commencement of their labours at Paris from scribes or copyists, whose gains were likely to be diminished, or rather almost annihilated. by the introduction of the

* The most esteemed French poet, historian, and orator, of this time was Alain Chartier a native of Normandy, and secretary to Charles V. VI. and VII. kings of France. His extraordinary talents procured him great esteem, both at court and throughout the whole kingdom.

He is said to have been one of the ugliest persons of his age. Yet Margaret of Scotland, wife of the dauphin of France, afterwards Lous XI. finding him asleep in an apartment through which she chanced to pass, kissed his lips: alledging, as Pasquier relates, that she did not consider herself to have kissed the man who was so ugly and deformed in his whole person; but the mouth from which had issued so many golden expressions.

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new art. They encouraged the most malignant and ridiculous charges against our artists, even that of sorcery or magic. They also contrived to institute against them a vexatious legal process. The affair was brought before the parliament, and that tribunal, little more enlightened and liberal than the credulous multitude, ordered their books and impressions to be confiscated. But to the honour of Louis XI. it is recorded, that upon this occasion he interposed his royal authority in behalf of the printers. He interdicted the parliament from taking further cognizance of the affair, reserving it for his own special decision and that of his privy council; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the event was entirely favourable to the typographers, and their books and copies were ordered to be restored.

Even at an earlier period than that of the introduction of printing into Paris, it appears that Conrart Hannequis and Pierre Schoeffer, printers and burgesses of the city of Mentz, had established magazines for the sale of books at Paris, Angers, and some other places in France. Stratten their agent happened to die in that country; and as he had never obtained any legal instrument of naturalization, he had not the power of disposing of his effects by will. Every thing belonging to this stranger, or entrusted to his hands, was seized and confiscated; and amongst the rest, the works which Hannequis and Schoeffer had placed at his disposal. The German printers prevailed upon Frederick III. king of the Romans, and the elector of Mentz, to interest themselves in their behalf; and Louis XI. moved not only by the considerations due to their recommendation, but also by his own favourable disposition for the encouragement of such artists, and the diffusion of useful learning, ordered plenary restitution to be made. The indemnification claimed by Hannequis and Schoeffer amounted to 2425 ecus and three sols tournois, or about 1100 francs, (£45 16s. 8d.) The finances of this monarch would not conveniently admit of the payment of so large a sum at once. He therefore gave directions to Jean Briçonnet, his receiver general, to pay to these printers annually the sum of 800 livres, till the whole claim should be discharged.

In the year 1473, Gering and his associates removed from the Sorbonne, and established themselves in "la rue S. Jacques," at the sign of the Golden Sun. Of the second series of their impressions, those of 1473 are considered as the earliest; and the latest are those of 1483. Amongst this series we find *Biblia Sacra*,* in folio; which was the earliest impression of the sacred scriptures, printed in the whole realm of France. Panzer, by conjecture from its subscription, fixes the date about the commencement of the year 1476. The characters used in the second series of Gering's impressions are wholly different from those employed in the first. Several of them exhibit specimens of the Roman character, varying both in size and degrees of elegance and beauty. Some of them are in a character neither Roman nor Gothic, but which exhibits a coarse imagination of the writings of those ages. Chevillier says the bible is of a character of this kind, "*mais plus gros.*" Some few of those works which are executed in the Roman letter will compare in the same bibliographer's opinion, with the finest specimens of Jenson, the Spiras, and other most celebrated of the early Italian printers.

In those works which came forth subsequently to the year 1477, Gering's name appears alone. It is supposed that Crantz and Friburger at this, period returned to Germany as no mention is afterwards made of them. But Gering passed the residue of his days at Paris; formed new associations; and published new works. It is chiefly on this account that he has obtained the appellation of the earliest Parisian printer; for in the impressions of the society, his name is not uniformly found the first in order of mention; but in some books occupies the second place, and in others the third. Gering is by some believed to have admitted his scholars Cæsaris and Stol into a participation of his establishment. He afterwards associated himself with Berthold Rembolt. In 1483 Gering removed his Insigne and establishment, once more, to a part of the city, more immediately in the vicinity of the Sorbonne. With the doctors of this institution he maintained the strictest intimacy; and consulted with them on the subject of those works which might prove most worthy of being submitted to the press, The learned body accorded to him the "Privilege of hospitality;" that is, of possessing apartments in the college, and of a seat at the table of the doctors. For these honours Gering made ample recompense in his life time, by liberally opening his purse to relieve the occasional necessities of the foundation, and by numerous charitable donations to poor students.

In several of the impressions of his third series, Gering used the same bold and handsome Roman character which was employed in the finer specimens of his second series. But the greater part are printed in the Gothic character, which Gering used more especially in works of an ecclesiastical nature. It was not without reluctance that this meritorious printer yielded so far to the prevailing fashion, as to exchange his fine Roman letter for the clumsy and ill-favoured Gothic. The *annals* of Maittaire and Panzer furnish a long enumeration of early Parisian printers, the infancy of whose establishments Gering witnessed; and who successively were become the rivals of his art and industry. From their presses various popular works were constanly issuing, "*en lettres Gothiques,*" and on

* This celebrated edition attracted much curiosity and discussion, about the middle of the last century, in consequence of a fraud practised upon a copy of it, now in the public library at Cambridge. By an alteration and erasure in the colophon, it is ascribed to the year 1462, or 1464; the words *tribus undecimus lustris*, in the first line, referring to the reign of Louis XI. being altered into *semi undecimus lustrum*, and the two last lines being erased. A full account of the detection of this fraud, which for many years engaged the attention of bibliographers, may be found in two letters written by Dr. Taylor, preserved in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*.

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that account actually acquired additional favour, and a preference with the public. It is not surprising that Gering should at length, on some occasions, be induced to sacrifice taste to interest, and comply with the perverse inclinations and prejudices of the age.*

It is said that more than six thousand persons at Paris subsisted by copying and illuminating manuscripts, at the time when printing was first introduced into that city; they held their privilege under the university.

With regard to the regulation of the prices of books, from a very remote period the university of Paris claimed such a right of estimation, that the "Libraire" might have a reasonable profit, and that the purchaser might not pay too dear. For this purpose, before the introduction of printing, they had their "Taxtores Librorum." But when this noble art was newly established, their interference was for a time, judged to be no longer necessary, on account of the unlimited multiplication of literary works, and the comparative cheapness of their prices.

In process of time, however, when the booksellers began to overcharge their commodities, the university thought proper to resume its power of taxation. Four "Libraires Jures" were employed to determine the price of every printed volume: and the list or catalogue of books on sale, with their authorized prices, was ordered to be printed, or legibly written, and hung up to public view in some conspicuous situation, by every individual "Libraire." Many of the catalogues of early Parisian printers and booksellers are still extant; and several of them may be seen in the *Annals* of Maittaire, which evince the very moderate rates at which books of great merit and utility were offered to the public.

From these facts it appears, that the early printers were justified in the insertion of those frequent epigrams which bespoke their own moderation, and the cheapness of their impressions. Sometimes editors, or scholars of known eminence, address the public in the printer's behalf. In further proof of the deference and submission which early printers and booksellers of Paris, paid to the university, it may be mentioned, that a great part of them affected to add to their own names some other epithets or designations, which might more especially attest their close union and connexion with that literary establishment. In token of the connexion, many of them exhibited the arms of the university in the title pages of their impressions. Others prefixed to their impressions both the royal arms and those of the university. Others again prefixed to their impressions the arms of France in the middle of the title, accompanied by those of the university and of the city of Paris. The custom of certifying the place of their residence, common to the early printers of Paris, was a further indication of their subordination to the jurisdiction of the university.

At this period manuscripts were so highly rated, as to be conveyed or pledged like an estate for a very valuable consideration, by formal deeds and instruments. The *Speculum Historiale in Consuetudines Parisienses* was thus formally transferred, by Jeoffery de S. Liges, to Gerrard de Montagu, king's advocate, for a sum equal to more than two hundred francs of the present date. Even at the period when Gering commenced printing at Paris, a manuscript concordance to the bible was estimated at a hundred crowns.

A French historian and poet of this period, sneered at the invention of printing, and the discovery of the New World by Columbus. In speaking of the press, this author says,

> I've seen a mighty throng
> Of printed books and long,
> To draw to studious ways
> The poor men of our days;
> By which new-fangled practice,
> We soon shall see the fact is,
> Our streets will swarm with scholars
> Without clean shirts or collars,
> With bibles, books, and codices,
> As cheap as tape for bodices.

1470. In this year, a curious work was printed by Schoeffer, at Mentz, and by Helyas Helye, *alias* de Louffen, at Berahm, in folio, entitled *Mammotrectus*. It contains, 1. An exposition of the phrases of the bible, and of the prologues of St. Jerome. 2. Two little treatises of orthography and of accents. 3. A short declaration of the months, festivals, &c. and of the Jewish priests. 4. An explanation of ancient words and terms, in responses, hymns, homilies, &c. 5. A declaration of the rules of the minor friars. The author of the work is supposed to be John Marchesinus, a priest of the order of minor friars, of St. Francies, and a native of Reggio; who composed it in 1366, for the use of the less instructed in his own profession. This work was reprinted more than twenty times during this century.

1470. Almanacks first published by Martin Ilkus, at Buda, in Poland.

1471. Strasburg may be justly esteemed one of the first cities that practised the art of printing after Mentz, though there is no book printed with a certain date before this year, by Henry Eggelstein, who printed two volumes, the last of which is perhaps the largest book that ever was printed, the paper of it exceeding that which is commonly called *charta magna*; and the beginning and end of it were printed in red. It is the first book printed in this manner. John Mentil, or Mentilius has claimed the honour of introducing the art into Strasburg; but as there is not one book printed in his name before 1473, and that without any mention of Strasburg, common justice must award the palm to Eggelstein. Mr. Dibdin, in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, says that Mentil, was upon good authority, well acquainted with Gutenberg at Strasburg, and was not only probably instructed by him in his art, but on Gutenberg's final departure to Mentz, he established himself as a printer at Strasburg.

* For the account of the early Parisian printers, I am much indebted to the *Annals of Parisian Typography, &c.* by the Rev. William Parr Greswell, a work abounding with much interesting and valuable information, and which every lover of typography should endeavour to possess.

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That Mentil was resident at Strasburg in the middle of this century is quite certain from two documents extracted by Schoepflin. There have not been wanting those, who influenced rather by misplaced zeal, or invincible prejudice, than by dispassionate enquiry, have made out Mentil to be the father of printing in general. I. P. Lignamine places the operations of Mentil's press between the years 1458 and 1464; and says that as well as Gutenberg and Faust, Mentil printed three hundred sheets a day at Strasburg.' Perhaps more fuss is made about Mentil than he merits; as his type is exceedingly indifferent, and many works bear the character of having been put forth from his press, which in fact may have been elsewhere executed. He died in the year 1478.

Orlandi gives a list of eighty-four separate works printed at Strasburg without printers' names.

1471. Christopher Valdarver, printed the first edition of Bocacio's *Decameron*.—see Roxburgh club, 1813.

1471. Florence, it appears, was not indebted to foreigners for the art of printing; for it originated with one of her own citizens. Bernard Cenninus, an eminent goldsmith; who had two sons, Dominic and Peter; they were very ingenius artificers, and the latter a scholar. The father and his two sons set about cutting punches, sinking matrices, &c. and soon completed the whole apparatus of a printing office. They began to print about the commencement of this year. The first fruits of their labour were Virgil's works, with Servius's commentaries. After the preface, which was at the end of the book, are the following words:

"At *Florence* VII. Ides *Novemb.* 1471.

"Bernard Cenninus, a most excellent goldsmith in the opinion of all men, and Dominic, his son, a youth of an extraordinary genius, having first made their steel punches, and afterwards cast their letters from them, printed this their first work. Peter Cenninus, another son of the said Bernard, hath used his utmost care in correcting it, as you see it.

"*Nothing is too hard for a Florentine genius.*

"FINIS."

And after, the colophon runs thus:

"Bernard Cenninus, a most excellent goldsmith, &c. *(as in the last,)* and Dominic his son, a youth, &c. printed this book; Peter, the son of the same Bernard, corrected it, having first compared it with the most ancient manuscripts. It was his first care that nothing should pass under the name of Servius but what was truly his, or any thing that was plain from the most ancient copies to be his, lest any thing might be maimed or wanting. But because many persons choose to write the Greek quotations with their own hands, and there were but few to be met with in the old copies, and their accents cannot be printed but with great difficulty, he thought proper to leave blank space for them. But as man can produce nothing absolutely perfect, it will be sufficient for us if these books be found, as we heartily wish, more perfect than any other."

1471. Sixtus Russinger, a learned and pious priest, and a native of Strasburg, commenced the art of printing in the city of Naples. It is supposed that Ferdinand III. king of Naples, prevailed upon Russinger to settle in that city: for having discovered that he intended to return to his native country, he tried to divert him from it, and even offered him a noble bishopric, or any other preferment, if that could fix him in his dominions. But this venerable old man, whether out of modesty, or rather a desire of spending the small remainder of his days in his native city, refused the king's offer, and returned home loaded with the presents of that generous monarch.

The following four boastful lines were placed at the end of a volume printed by Sixtus Russinger, at Naples, in the year 1472:—

Sixtus the copies printed with much care,
Now twice revised by Dr. Oliviere;
The happy purchaser in vain shall look,
Yet find no error in this faultless book.
—*Melanges d' Histoire et de Literature.*

Capitals and distances between the lines were first used at Naples, about this time.

1471, *July* 25. *Died* Thomas *(Hamerkin)* of Kempis, at Mount St. Agnes, near Zwoll, in the 91st year of his age. In a painting near his tomb he is represented as sitting in a chair, a monk on his knees before him inquires, "Thomas, where shall I with certainty find true rest?" To which he replies, "Never canst thou find certain rest, but in the cell, in the bible, and in Christ." He was the author of *De Imitatione Christi*, and many other works. His incomparable work of the *Imitation of Christ* has been translated into most European languages, and even into Chinese.

1471. Balthazar Azzoguidi, a gentleman of great learning, commenced printing in the city of Bologna, and continued to exercise the profession until 1480. His productions are all in a neat Roman character, and executed with great accuracy.

The art of printing was also introduced into the following places in 1471:—

Treviso, by Gerard de Liza, or Lissis.

Ratisbon, but by whom, is not known.

Amberg, the printer also unknown.

Colle, the printers unknown, notwithstanding their works are extant.

Pavia, by Antonio de Carcano.

Spire, by Petrus Drach.

Ferrara, by Andreas Gallus, who was either a Frenchman, or of French extraction, though a citizen of Ferrara, which honour might have been conferred on him on account of his setting up the first press in that city. But whether he brought it to Ferrara from any distant place, or devised it there, it is not possible now to ascertain. Catchwords are found in a work entitled *Lilium Medicinæ*, printed at Ferrara, in 1486.

1471. For the loan of a volume of *Avicenna*, a baron of France, offered a pledge of two marks of silver, which was refused; because it was not considered equal to the risk incurred of losing a

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volume of Avicenna. In these times, manuscripts were very important articles of commerce; they were excessively scarce, and preserved with the utmost care. Usurers themselves considered them as precious objects of pawn. A student of Pavia, who was reduced, raised a new fortune by leaving in pledge a manuscript of a body of law; and a grammarian, who was ruined by a fire rebuilt his house with two small volumes of Cicero.

1471, *April* 14, *(Easter Sunday.)* The battle of Barnet, between the houses of York and Lancaster, remarkable for the death of Neville, earl of Warwick, styled the *king maker*.* As an instance of the superstition and ignorance of the age, can it scarcely be believed that on this day the earl of Warwick's forces were thrown into confusion by an unhappy mistake, in consequence of a mist, which was believed to have been raised by friar Bungay, a reputed magician. Queen Margaret, on the same day that her husband was taken prisoner at Barnet, landed at Plymouth with a body of French auxiliaries, which recalled Edward once again from his brief repose at London, to the still more fortunate field at Tewksbury, which was fought on the 4th of May, and firmly established Edward on the throne.† Eighteen days after this eventful battle Edward made his triumphant entry into the city of London, attended by queen Margaret as a prisoner. On the evening of that day, (May 22) Henry VI. was murdered in the tower of London.

Henry VI. was born at Windsor, December 6, 1421, and crowned in Paris, December 17, 1431. He married Margaret, daughter of Réné duke of Anjoy (titular king of Naples and Jerusalem) which marriage was solemnized at Tichfield, April 22, 1445, and on May 30, she was crowned at Westminster. This princess chose for her device a *daisy*, in allusion to her name,—as expressed in French, *marguerite*.

The countenance which the study of the sacred scriptures derived from the devotional habits, and regular acts of piety of Henry VI. ought not to be forgotten. John Blackman, a Carthusian monk, observes of him, "that on ordinary days the king spent his time not less diligently, in treating of the affairs of his kingdom with his council, according to the exigency of the case; or else in reading or writing chronicles." And Richard Tunstall, formerly his faithful chamberlain, gives the following testimony concerning his master: "When I was with him in his palace at Eltham alone engaged with him in his books, and listening to his salutary admonitions, and the breathings of his profound devotions, for being interrupted by a knocking at the royal gate, by a certain powerful duke of the realm; the king said, 'they so disturb me, that I can scarcely snatch time to refresh myself either by day or night, with the reading of any sacred doctrines, without being interrupted with some noise or other.'" The inconsistency of Henry has already been noticed, of his persecuting his subjects to death for reading those "sacred doctrines" from which he himself derived so much consolation. Henry was more fitted for the cloister than the throne. He was a munificent patron to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; besides being the founder of Eton.

The circumstance of their being rival candidates for the crown was favourable to the free form of our government. Our princes, in a situation so critical, being perpetually liable to be cast down from the throne, and standing in need of the support of as many of their subjects as possible, could not make, in general, those strides in unjust and arbitrary power which they probably would have done if their claims and their authority had been firmly established. The constitution was not indeed greatly altered in this age, and it must be allowed that many irregularities were permitted to continue; but yet some advantageous changes were introduced. The rights and qualifications of electors, especially of freeholders, were more accurately ascertained; and the method of enacting laws was conducted with a precision, an order, and solemnity which had not hitherto been observed. Edward IV. from his intimate connexion with the court of Burgundy, had opened his mind to a discernment of the benefits of commerce. Hence he became himself one of the greatest merchants in Europe, and passed many excellent acts for the regulation and encouragement of trade and manufactures.

Though knowledge in general was in a low state during this period, various measures were pursued which contributed to its future advancement. Among the patrons of learning two names in particular must be mentioned of great and eminent merit. These are John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and Anthony Widville, earl Rivers, brother to the queen of Edward IV. Nor were these noblemen not only the protectors and promoters of science and literature, but they were writers themselves.

John Tiptoft studied at Baliol college, Oxford,

* The popularity and manner of living of this great Earl merits recital:—Stow mentions him coming to London in the famous convention of 1458, with six hundred men all in red jackets embroidered, with ragged staves, before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick-lane; in whose house there was often six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every taverne was full of meate, for hee that had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and rost meate as he could prike and carry away upon a long dagger.

Warwick-lane took its name from its having in it the inn or house of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. The memory of this king-making earl was preserved by a fine stone statue, placed in the front of a house in this lane, within two or three doors of the south side of Newgate-street.

† During the turbulent factions between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the scaffold, as well as the field, was incessantly drenched with the noblest blood of England. It has been computed, that no fewer than 86000 persons lost their lives in the civil wars between the *two roses*; of whom were kings, two,—prince, one,—dukes, ten,—marquises, two,—earls, twenty-one,—lords, twenty-seven,—viscounts, two,—lord prior, one,—judge one,—knights, one hundred and thirty-nine,—esquires, four hundred and forty-one,—and gentry, six hundred and thirty-eight. Twelve pitched battles were fought between the parties. These unnatural wars continued from 1456 to 1485. Upon the marriage of Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., of the house of York, the two houses became united.—See Shakspeare's Henry VI., p. 2.

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where his rapid progress in knowledge excited much admiration. Having been some time employed in public affairs, he quitted them in order to travel abroad for further improvement. After he had travelled so far as the Holy Land, he came to Italy, where he resided three years, and devoted himself entirely to the pursuit of letters. Horace Walpole remarks, that whatever disputes there may be about his titles in the state, there is no doubt but he was anciently at the head of literature, and so masterly an orator, that when upon a visit to Rome, he drew tears of joy from the eyes of pope Pius II. (the celebrated Eneas Sylvius,)* through a curiosity of the Vatican library. He expended large sums in collecting books; and upon his return to England he presented as many writings and books to the university of Oxford, which had cost him five hundred marks, upwards £330 a large sum at this period. The light in which he is now only known to us by his own works, is that of a translator; and from his choice in this respect it appears that he had a classical knowledge and taste. Of his original productions no more than a few letters and small pieces are remaining in manuscript. From certain rules, orders, and statutes, which he drew up, by the king's commandment, when constable of England, it is evident that he was well acquainted with the regulations and laws which respected justs, tournaments, and triumphs. His fondness for literature, and perhaps his political opinions, both being zealous Yorkists, brought him acquainted with Caxton. When Edward IV. was obliged to abandon his kingdom in order to save his life, in October, 1470, the earl of Worcester was taken and beheaded on tower-hill, on the 15th of that month. Caxton speaks in warm and affectionate language of him. "In his time," he says, "he flowered in vertue and cunning, and to whom he knew none lyke among the lords of the temporalty in science and moral vertue." Again: "O, good blessed Lord God! what grete loss was it of that noble, vertuous, and well-disposed lord; and what worship had he at Rome in the presence of our holy fader, the pope; and so in all other places unto his deth, at which deth, every man that was there might lern to die, and take his deth patientlye."

Equal in birth and accomplishments, and superior in alliance and military exploits, was Anthony Widville, earl Rivers. He does not seem to have had the same advantages of education and improvement that were enjoyed by the earl of Worcester. But whatever these were, he made the best use of them, and amidst all the tumults of the times, never lost sight of the pleasure derived from the pursuit of literature. It was greatly to his honour that he was the friend of Caxton, whose new art he patronized with zeal and liberality. The second book which Caxton printed in England was a work of this accomplished and amiable nobleman's. Caxton gives the following account of him and his works. "The noble and virtuous lord Anthoine, earl Rivers, lord Scales and of the Isle of Wight, under governor to my lord Prince of Wales, notwithstanding the great labour and charge that he hath had in the service of the King and of the said Lord Prince, as well in Wales as in England, which hath be to him no little thought and business both in sprite and body, as the fruit thereof experimentely sheweth; yet, over that, t'enrish his virtuous disposicion, he hath put him in devoyr, at all times, when he might have a leisure, which was but startmele, to translate divers works out of French into English. Among other passed through myn hand, the book of the *Wise Sayings or Dictes of Philosophers*,* and the wise holsom *Proverbs of Christine of Pisa*, set in metre. Over that, he hath made divers balads agenst the seven dedly synnes.† Furthermore he took upon him the translating of a work named *Cordyale*, trusting that both the reders and the hearers thereof should know themself hereafter the better, and amend their lyving." The dreadful catastrophy of this nobleman is well known.

"Rivers, Vaughan, and Grey,
Ere this, lie shorter by the head at Pomfret."

Earl Rivers was beheaded at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, on the 13th of June, 1483.

Imperfect as the writings of Tiptoft and Widville may now be deemed, great praise is due to them for their zealous endeavours to promote the cause of learning, and to spread among their countrymen a regard to mental accomplishments. The example of men so illustrious could not fail of producing some good effects. It must ever be lamented that these two highly distinguished noblemen met with so untimely and unhappy an end; both of them having been beheaded when they were little more than forty years of age. If their existence had been prolonged to the natural term of human life, it is highly probable that they would have rendered very essential services to the interests of science and literature.

Another promoter of literature, that deserves to be recorded, is Grey, bishop of Ely, who proved a most noble benefactor to the university of Oxford. In 1454, he contributed largely to the

* Pope Pius II. was born at Corsignaus on the 18th of October, 1405, and died at Ancona on the 14th of August, 1464. The letters of Æneas Sylvius, who was advanced to the papal chair under the name of Pius II. abound in curious and interesting particulars. They are in number ccccxiv: many of them written before his elevation to the pontificate. He was a learned man, who before his exaltation thought, spoke, and wrote with a degree of liberality which excited great expectations. But these the pontiff completely disappointed.

* A manuscript of Lord Rivers's translation of this work, with an illumination representing him introducing Caxton to Edward IV. his queen, and the prince, is preserved in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Library, at Lambeth Palace.

† These ballads are supposed to be lost; but John Rouse, of Warwick, a cotemporary historian, has preserved a short poem of the Earl. Rouse seems to have copied it from his hand-writing; it was written during his confinement in Pomfret Castle, a short time before his death in 1483; and, as Dr. Percy justly remarks, "gives us a fine picture of the composure and steadiness with which this stout Earl beheld his approaching fate."

It is printed in Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 44; and in Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 87.

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support of Baliol college, not only in money for the building, but in adding to the library a collection of about two hundred manuscripts, many of them richly illuminated, which he purchased in England and Italy. In the latter country he employed transcribers and illuminators, as appears by some of his manuscripts still in this library. The illuminations were chiefly executed by Antonius Marius, an "exquisite painter," of Florence, during the bishop's residence in that city. On most, if not all of the manuscripts, the donor's arms were fastened, painted on vellum, and *covered with pieces of thin horn*, to prevent their being torn or defaced.—*Chalmer.*

The following catalogue of the library of John Paston, a gentleman of this period, may serve to shew what kind of books were then in use. Made the 5th day of November, in the ..... year of the reign of Edward IV.—From Burnett's *Specimens of English Prose Writers.**

1. A book had of my hostess at the George, of the Death of Arthur, beginning at Cassibelan.
   Guy Earl of Warwick.
   King Richard Cœur de Lion.
   A Chronicle to Edward III, price ...
2. *Item.* A Black Book, with the Legend of Lady sans Merci.
   The Parliament of Birds.
   The Temple of Glass.
   Palatyne, and Sciatus.
   The Meditations of .....
   The Green Knight ..... worth
4. *Item.* A book in prints of the play of .....
5. *Item.* A book lent Middleton, and therein is
   Belle Dame sans Merci.
   The Parliament of Birds.
   Ballad of Guy and Colbrond.
   ..... the Goose, the .....
   The Disputing between Hope and Despair.
   ..... Merchants.
   The Life of Saint Cry .....
6. *Item.* A red Book, that Percival Robsart gave me, of the Meeds of the Mass.
   The Lamentation of Child Ipotis.
   A Prayer to the Vernicle, called the Abbey of the Holy Ghost.
7. *Item.* In quires, Tully *de Senectute*, in diverse whereof there is no more clear writing.
8. *Item.* In quires, Tully or Cyplo (Cicero) *de Amicitia*, left with William Worcester ..... worth
9. *Item.* In quires, a Book of the Policy of T. ....
10. *Item.* In quires, a Book *de Sapientia*, wherein the second person is likened to Sapience.
11. *Item.* A Book *de Othea* (on Wisdom) text and gloss, worth in quires .....

Memorandum. Mine old Book of Blazonings of Arms.
Item. The new book portrayed and blazoned.
Item. A Copy of Blazonings of Arms, and the names to be found by letter (alphabetically.)
Item. A Book with Arms portrayed in paper.
Memorandum. My Book of Knighthood, and the manner of making of Knights, of Justs, or Tournaments; fighting in lists; glaces holden by soldiers; challenges; statutes of War; and de Regimine Principum, worth .....
Item. A Book of new Statutes from Edward IV.

Having endeavoured to show the low state of knowledge during the various periods on which we have treated, various measures were pursued at this time which contributed to its future advancement, we shall conclude this article with a brief account of the erection of public seminaries of education, during this century.

At Oxford, Richard Fleming, bishop of London, founded Lincoln college. The particular design of it was to provide for a rector and seven scholars, who were to make controversial divinity their study, and to be capable of defending the church against the heresies of the disciples of Wiclif. Bishop Fleming died January 25, 1431, and was buried at Lincoln. Thomas Scot, of Rotherham, one of Fleming's successors in the bishopric of Lincoln, completed the building, and thus was esteemed its second founder.

To Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, Oxford, is indebted for All Souls' college, which was founded in 1437. It was instituted for a warden and forty fellows, who were to pray for the souls of those who had fallen in the French wars, and for the souls of all the faithful who had departed this life. Hence the college derived its name. Archbishop Chicheley died April 12, 1443, and was buried at Canterbury.

Magdalen college was founded by William Patten, better known as William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor, in the year 1457. This college is bound by its statutes to entertain the kings of England and their sons when at Oxford, whence its hall has often been the scene of royal and princely festivities. There is an oak at Oxford, called *Waynflete's oak*. He died in the year 1486.

Three similar establishments were formed, in the same age, at the university of Cambridge.

King's college was founded by Henry VI. The original plan was very magnificent, but the execution of it was prevented by the calamities in which that Prince was involved. Eton school, the parent of so many eminent scholars, was instituted by Henry as a nursery for King's college.

Margaret, the high-spirited consort of this monarch, did not, in the midst of her political engagement, forget the cause of literature. She was the foundress of Queen's college, which, however, from the misfortunes that soon came upon her, would have been in danger of perishing in its infancy, had it not been preserved by the attention and zeal of Andrew Ducket, its first president. This worthy man, who continued in his office forty years, obtained so many benefactions for the college, that he is justly considered as having rescued it from destruction.

Katharine Hall owes its institution to Robert Woodlark, third provost of King's college. During this period the new schools, as they were then called, were erected at Oxford, by Thomas Hokenorton, abbot of Osney. About the same time, the foundation was laid in that university, of the magnificent divinity schools and library.

Though the universities of Oxford and Cambridge had so long subsisted in England, nothing of the like kind had hitherto taken place in Scotland. The natives of that country, who devoted themselves to the pursuit of learning, were obliged to seek for instruction in foreign parts. But,

* It is written on a scrap of paper, about seventeen inches long, and has been rolled up; by which means, one end, having been damp, is entirely decayed; so that the names of some of the books are imperfect, and the then price or value of all of them, is not now to be discovered. It gives an account of *all* the books he had, as it mentions those which were lent out at the time the catalogue was made. It contained only one book in print, the rest being manuscripts. An account of most of them is to be found in Warton's *History of English Poetry*, and some of them, when afterwards printed, in Mr. Herbert's improved edition of Ames's *History of Printing*.

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in the beginning of the fifteenth century, a few men of letters at St. Andrew's* voluntarily and generously engaged to teach the sciences usually taught, to such as choose to receive their instruction. The names of the persons who first set on foot so laudable a design deserve to be recorded. They are Laurence Lindores, Richard Cornel, John Lister, John Chevez, William Stephen, John Gyll, William Fowles, and William Croiser. Peter Lombard's Sentences, the Civil and Canon Law, Logic and Philosophy, were the subjects of the lectures. Henry Wardlaw, bishop of St. Andrews, who had probably been an original favourer of the scheme, was so highly pleased with the prospect of its success, that he granted a charter, declaring the city to be an university for the study of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and the liberal arts. This charter, agreeably to the ideas of the time, was confirmed by the Pope. That admirable Prince, James I.† of Scotland, when he obtained the possession of his crown, soon took notice of the new institution. He gave the members of it many marks of his favour, and sometimes attended their public acts and disputations. Ecclesiastical dignities and benefices were bestowed by him on the most prominent professors; and such of the scholars as distinguished themselves by their literary progress, he noted down for future preferment. St. Andrew's, though the mother university of Scotland, is inferior to the others in the number of its pupils: the young persons who are sent thither being usually, we apprehend, intended for divinity. In the characters and abilities of its professors it hath always sustained an honourable reputation; and some of them have been of no small note in the learned world. In 1458, bishop Kennedy founded St. Salvator's college in the university. The bishop died in 1466, and was buried in the church of St. Salvator, in a most beautiful tomb of gothic workmanship.

The establishment of an university in St. Andrew's, excited the zeal of William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, to have an university in the latter city. Accordingly he obtained an ample bull from the pope, for his purpose, which was no sooner brought over than the design was carried into execution. King James II.‡ of Scotland, by letters patent under the great seal of this kingdom, took the university of Glasgow under his special protection, and bishop Turnbull granted it by charter, a variety of powers and privileges, still, however, at its commencement, its endowments and revenues were very small. The first valuable benefaction was derived from the noble family of Hamilton. James, lord Hamilton, and Euphemia, countess of Douglas, his lady, gave a tenement for the accommodation of the regents and students, with four acres of ground adjacent. The motive appears to have been superstitious, but the gift was useful.||

* St. Andrew's University, see 1411, *ante*.

† James I. see 1437, *ante*.

‡ James II. king of Scotland, he with the *fiery face*, was killed by the bursting of a gun on the 3rd of August, 1460. He was in the 29th year of his age, and 24th of his reign.

|| Dr. Kippis's *History of Knowledge, &c.*

1471. The first book known to be printed in English, and by Caxton, is generally supposed to be a work entitled *Recuyell of the Histories of Troy*, which he printed at Cologne; but he had printed there, at least, two works before that; the original of the Recuyell—a work unknown to German bibliographers—in 1464-7; and the oration of John Russell, on Charles, duke of Burgundy, being created a knight of the garter in 1469. The existence of this was unknown till the year 1807, when it was discovered at the sale of Mr. Brand's books. No other book printed by Caxton at Cologne, has been discovered; but that he printed there *Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum*, is plain, from Wynkyn de Worde, (see 1491.) This is the only instance of Caxton's having printed a Latin work, and would seem to imply some knowledge of that language.

Caxton's worthy patroness, the duchess of Burgundy, urged him to undertake the translation of this work into English. It seems to have been projected by her, with a design to introduce the art of printing into England whenever a favourable opportunity should offer.

The little knowledge which Caxton had acquired of the French tongue, and his partial forgetfulness of the English, after a residence in foreign parts of nearly thirty years, led him to think himself but badly calculated for such an undertaking. His patroness, however, urging him to begin, he entered on his work, though with much reluctance; but after proceeding a little way in his translation, he dropped it altogether for nearly two years. The duchess at length sent for him, to inquire into the progress he had made, and to read what he had translated. "In 1469," he says, "having no great charge or occupation, and wishing to eschew sloth and idleness—which is the mother and nourisher of vices—having good leisure, being at Cologne, I set about finishing the translation. When, however, I remembered my simpleness and imperfections in French and English, I fell in despair of my works, and after I had written 5 or 6 quairs, purposed no more to have continued therein; and the quairs laid apart; and in two years after laboured no more in this work: till in a time it fortuned lady Margaret sent for me to speak with her good grace of divers matters, among the which I let her have knowledge of the foresaid beginning. The duchess," he adds, "found default in myne English, which she commanded me to amend, and to continue and make an end of the residue, which command I durst not disobey." The duchess rewarded him liberally for his labour. In his prologue and epilogue to this work, he

* In the court of Burgundy, he became intimate with Raoul le Fevre, chaplain to the duke, whose *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, he translated in 1468, and published his English version in 1471. The original was the first book printed by Caxton; it bears date 1464-7. It is amply described by Mr. Dibdin, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, Vol. I. The "Oration of John Russel, on Charles Duke of Burgundy being created a Knight of the Garter (1469)," was the second: and the translation of the former was the third book which issued from his press.—*Horne*, p. 188.

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mentions that his eyes are dimmed with over much looking on the white paper; that his courage was not so prone and ready to labour as it had been; and that age was creeping on him daily, and enfeebling all his body;—that he had learnt and practised at great charge and dispense to ordain the said book in print; and not written with pen and ink, as other books be.

On the back of the title, which is printed in red ink, is the following prologue:*

"*Whan I remembre that euery man is bounden by the commandment & counceyll of the wyse man to eschewe southe and ydleness whyche is moder and nourysshar of vyces and ought to put my self vnto vertuous occupacion and beiynesse, That I haunge no grete charge or occupacion followyng the sayd counceyl toke a frensshe boke and redde therein many straunge meruellous historyes where in I had great pleasyr and delyte.*" &c.

After informing us that he thought he understood 'the sentence and substance of every matter,' he proceeds,

"*And afterwarde whan I remembyred my self of my symplenes and vnperfightnes that I had in bothe languges, that is to wete in frensshe and in englisshe for in france was I neuer, and was born and lerned myn englisshe in kente in the weald where I doubte not is spoken as brode and rude englisshe as is in ony place in Englond and have contynued by the space of .xxx. yere for the most parte in the contres of Braband. flandres holand and zeland and thus whan alle thyse thynges cam to fore me aftyr that y had made and wretyn a fyve or six quayers. y full in dispayr of thys werke and purposid no more to haue contynuyd therein and the quayers leyd a part and in two yere aftyr laboured no more in thys werke And was fully in wyll to have lefte hyte. tyll on a time it fortuned that the ryght hygh excellent and right vertuous prynces my right redoughted lady my lady Margarete by the grace of god suster vnto the kynge of englond and frace, &c. sente for me to speke wyth her good grace of diuerce maters among the whych y lete her hyenes haue knowleche of the foresaid begynnyng of this werke anone comanded me to shewe the sayd. v. or. vi. quayers to her sayd grace and whan she had seen hem. anone she fonde defaute in myn englisshe whiche sch comaded me to amende ad more ouer comanded me straytly to contynue and make an ende of the resydue than not translated. whos dredfull comadement y durste in no wyse disobey becase y am a seruat vnto her sayd grace and resseiue of her yerly ffee and other many goode and grete benefets, &c. &c.*

"*Thus ende I this book whyche I have translated after myn auctor as nyghe as god hath gyuen me connyng to whom be gyuen the laude and preysing, And for as moche as in the wrysting of the same my penne is worn, myn hande wery & not steadfast myn eyn dimed with overmoche lokyng on the whit paper, and my corage not so prone and redy to laboure as hit hath been, and that age crepeth on me dayly and feebleth all the bodye, and also be cause I have pronnysid to dyuerce gentilmen and to my frendes to addresse to hem as hastely as I myght this sayd book, Therfor I have practysed & lerned at my grete charge and dispence to ordeyne this said booke in prynte after the manuer & forme as ye may here see, and is not wreton with penne and ynke as other bokes. ben, to thende that every man may haue them attones, ffor all the books of this story, named the Recule of the historyes of Troyes thus enpryuted as ye here see were begonne in oon day, and also fynyshed in oon day,* whiche booke I presented to my sayd redoubtid lady as a fore is sayd. And she hath well acceptid hit. and largely rewarded me, wherefore I beseche almyghty god to rewarde her euerlastyng blisse after this lyf,*" &c.

He then concludes,

"*And also as for the propre names, hit is no wonder that they acorde not, ffor some onn neme in thyse dayes haue dyuerce equyuocacions after the contrees that they dwlle in, but alle acorde in conclusion the generall destruccion of that noble cyte of Troye, And the deth of so many noble prynces as kynges dukes erles barons. knyghtes and comyn peple and the ruyne irreperable of that cyte that neuer syn was reedefyed which may be ensample to all men durying the world how dredefull and Ieopardous it is to begynne a warre and what hormes. losses. and deth followeth. Terfore thapostle saith all that is wreton is wreton to our doctrine, whyche doctryne for the comyn wele I beseche god may be taken in suche place and tyme as shall be moste nedefull in encrecying of peas loue and and charyte whiche graunte vs he that suffryd for the same to be crucyfied on the rood tree, And saye we alle Amen for charyte.*"†

1472. Nuremberg received the art of typography, from Anthony Koburger, a person conspicuously eminent for his learning, as well as for his elegance and correctness in printing. He was styled the prince of printers. Frederick Pistorius assisted him in correcting the press.

* We conceive that no better apology can be given for presenting this abstract of the monument which Caxton reared by his indefatigable industry, in its original dress, than the following observation of the learned and most skilful antiquary, the editor of the *Most Noble Order of the Garter*:—"It is hoped that those extracts which the reader will find here made from the writings of Caxton and others, will not be disrelished because they are inserted in their primitive spellings and obselete terms, which like the precious rust of medals, are marks both of the antiquity and genuineness."

* Upon this expression Herbert makes the following remark:—"This seems calculated to appear the more marvellous to those who did not well understand the method of printing; as if the bookes had all been completed in one day."

† Mr. Dibdin here asserts this to have been the first book which was printed in the English language—

"This is the first book printed in the English language. Herbert says it was 'not printed in England, yet being printed by Caxton, and being full of information, Mr. Ames began with it, and hoped that it would be favourably received.' In his additions [p. 1765] he properly observes, that 'it is without initial-capital letters, signatures, catchwords, numerals or figures to the leaves or pages: but it contains 778 pages, as told over by Mr. Randal Minshull, library keeper to the late Earl of Oxford, who published, about the year 1740, *Proposals for printing by subscription, an account of all the books printed by William Caxton, who was the first printer in England,*'" &c.

Can we possibly have stronger proof in favour of Caxton being our first printer, than the above observation of the learned librarian? Would the Earl of Oxford have countenanced such an assertion, if the city of Oxford had had a prior claim to the merit of the first English press?

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He spared no cost nor pains in procuring the best manuscripts, and always desired the judgment of the learned before he ventured to print them. The great Jodocus Badius says that he was indefatigible in printing the best copies faithfully, neatly, and correctly. And John Andreas Endters affirms that he kept daily twenty-four presses at work, and employed no less than an hundred journeymen, whom he maintained without doors. They had a set hour to come to work and to leave off: he admitted none individually into his house, but obliged them to wait at his door until they were all together, and they were admitted, and entered upon their respective employments.

He was likewise a considerable bookseller, and kept a spacious printing-house at Lyons, in France, where he had sundry law-books printed. He had, besides, factors and agents in every considerable city in Christendom, and kept sixteen open shops, with a vast number of warehouses: all of which were stocked with the most correct editions published. Almost all his books relate to the canon law, and to theology; and are distinguished for the lustre and magnificence of their execution. Of thirty-seven editions printed by him, thirteen are of the Bible, viz. twelve in Latin, and one in German, all in folio. Most of the Latin editions were accompanied with the postills of De Lyra. But his most superb work was the edition of the *German Bible*, which he printed in 1483, folio. This is said to be the first *German Bible* printed at Nuremberg; and is pronounced by Lichtenberger to be the most splendid of all the ancient German Bibles. It is embellished with impressions from the very curious wood-cuts which had been previously used for the Cologne edition of the Bible, printed by Quentel, in 1480, and which were also employed in the Bible printed at Halberstadt, in the Low Saxon dialect, in 1522: and it is worthy of remark, that in one of the large wood-cuts employed by Koburger, the pope is introduced as being the principal of the fallen angels! The paper, characters, press-work, —all concur to prove this Bible a masterpiece of typographical excellence.

1472. The art of printing was introduced into the following places in this year:—

John de Verona set up a printing-press in the city of Verona.

Parma received the art of printing from Stephen Corali.

George and Paul de Burschbach introduced printing into Mantua.

Richard Pafradius, at Derventer.

Padua received it from Bartholomew de Val de Zachio.

Alost, in Flanders, received the art by Theod. Martens; followed by John de Westphalia.

1473. Gunther Zainer is considered as having introduced printing into Augsburg; unless that honour should be conceded to John Bemler, who is supposed to have been the printer of a *Latin Bible* in 2 vols. fol. in 1466. From De Murr we learn, that in an old book of entries of benefactors to the Carthusian monastery at Buxheim, there is one of the date of 14[illegible] which the name of Gunther Zainer occurs, as the printer and donor of certain works, and among others of "the Bible in the vulgar tongue," (German,) "in super-royal form." Another entry informs us of the death of Gunther Zainer in 1478—"impressor librorum, ciuis Augustensis benefactor huius domus," "printer of books, citizen of Augsburg, benefactor to this house."

1473. Melchior de Stamham, wishing to establish a printing office in the abbey of St. Ulric, at Augsburg, engaged a skilful workman of the same town, of the name of Saurloch. One whole year was occupied in making the necessary preparations. He bought of John Schnesseler five presses, which cost him seventy-three Rhenish florins (about two hundred and ninety livres of the present value;) he constructed with these materials five other smaller presses: cast pewter types, and commenced printing in the year 1474. The *Mirror of Vincentus de Beauvais.* was the first fruit of his press; but he died shortly after the completion of the third part of it. He had spent not less than seven hundred florins in establising his office, and putting matters in a train for work. His successor, Henry de Stamham, finding the concern greatly involved sold the three parts of the *Speculum* for twenty-four florins.—*Lambinet, cited by Dibdin.*

Almanacks compiled nearly in their present form by John Muller, otherwise Regiomontanus, a printer at Nuremburg.—*see* 1476.

1473. In this year Pierre Cæsaris and Jean Stol, both also natives of Germany, and instructed by Gering, established in the city of Paris the second press: and with him became the instructors of many other artists, who in succeeding years exercised there the same profession.

It is doubtful to whom the merit of inventing printing ink should be ascribed; most writers ascribing the invention to Gutenberg, some, however, give the merit to Polydore Virgil. Many experiments doubtless were made before ink of a proper substance and quality was discovered, to which circumstance the following lines probably allude, which are found at the end of the *Decretals* printed by Schoeffer, at Mentz, in the year 1473.

Ast atramentum probat hoc non esse caducum
Cerotumoe rapax, ant cineralis aqua,
Quamlibet in fluida carta non liquitur unda
Tetra, neque atrior hoc fallit in arte liquor.

1473. Printing introduced into the following places during this year:—

Brescia, by Thomas Ferrandus.

Messina, by Henry Alding.

Ulm, by John Zainer, of Reutlingen.

Buda, received the art by Andrew Hess.

Laugingen, printer's name not known.

Merseburg, by Lucas Brandis.

Utrecht, by Nicholas Ketelaer and Gerard de Leempt.

Lyons, by Bartholomew Buyer.

S. Ursio, a small place near Vicenza, by Joannes de Rheno.

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1474. Vallis Sanctæ Mariæ, the art first practiced by the Fratres vitæ communis. Santander conjectures this place to be Marihausen, a convent of the brethren of the common life, situated in the Rhingau, a territory belonging to Mentz. This order was instituted by Gerard de Groot, under the rule of St. Augustine; they were bound to transcribe the works of the fathers and other ecclesiastical authors; and when the art of printing deprived them of the means of subsistence, they applied themselves to the practice of the art.

1474. Valencia is conjectured to be the city where the art of printing was first exercised in the kingdom of Spain. The earliest work printed there, of which the date has been ascertained, was *Obres, o Trobes les quales tracten de las hors de la Sacratissima Verge Maria*, &c. 1478. 4to. The printers were A. F. de Cordova and L. Palmart.

The number of books printed in Spain, during this century, was three hundred and ten. These appeared chiefly at Barcelona, Burgos, Salamanca, Saragossa, Seville, Toledo, and Valencia; and were principally executed by Germans.

1474. John de Cologne and John Manthen de Geretzen were printers at Venice soon after the Spiras, and appear to have been equal to any of their cotemporaries; but they likewise fell into the Gothic way of printing. From an inscription affixed to their edition of *Valerius Maximus*, printed in this year, they appear to be booksellers, and not printers; for they inform the reader, that they had given this work to be printed by men hired for that purpose. Yet all the works that came from their press, or were printed for them, do them infinite credit.

Breviaries were first printed at Venice, in this year, by James de Rubeis.

It is worthy of being noticed, that the dates given by early printers to their works being so confused, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain the exact date of any book. It has, however, been my endeavour to give them as correct as possible, being chiefly taken from Satandar, who is acknowledged as the best authority.

The following places received the art of printing in the year 1474:—

Vicenza, by Leonardus Achates, of Basle.

Como, by Ambr. de Orcho and Dion. de Paravicino.

Turin, by John Fabri and Joanninus de Petro.

Genoa, by Matthias Moravus and Mic. de Monacho.

Savona, by John Bon (Bonus Johannes.)

Eslingen, by Conradus Fyner.

Basle, by Bernardus Richel and Bertholdus Rodt.

Louvain, by Johannes de Westphalia.

Westminster, England, by WILLIAM CAXTON.

The man to whom we are indebted for bringing the noble ART OF PRINTING into the kingdom, is WILLIAM CAXTON, this fact is corroborated by the testimony of most of our ancient writers; and must be still conceded to him by every impartial person who will take the trouble to investigate the subject.

It is not surprising therefore, that Caxton hath attained a high reputation, and that he hath been esteemed an eminent benefactor to his country. His praise stands upon a firm foundation; and his memory may be reflected upon with the greater pleasure, as he appears to have been a person of uncommon worth and modesty.

O Albion! still thy gratitude confess
To CAXTON founder of the BRITISH PRESS;
Since first thy mountains rose, or rivers flow'd
Who on thine isles so rich a boon bestow'd?
Yet stands the chapel in yon gothic shrine,
Where wrought the father of our English line;
Our art was hail'd from kingdoms far abroad,
And cherish'd in the hallow'd house of GOD;
From which we learn the homage it received
And how our sires its heavenly birth believ'd;
Each Printer hence, howe'er unblest his walls,
E'en to this day his house a *Chapel** calls.—*M'Creery.*

The lives of some men supply scanty materials for private and personal biography; whereas the materials that connect them with the advancement of the human race in knowledge, civilization, and happiness, are in no common degree, rich and interesting. Such is the life of William Caxton, and many others of his profession, whose lives have been selected in this work. Very few of the events of Caxton's life are known; and it is highly probable that, if we had them in minute detail, they would have presented nothing very curious or very instructive—nothing that will justify us in searching into every minute particular, an account either of the insight it affords into the formation of the human mind and character, or of the impressive or practical lesson it teaches, that, in moral conduct, as certainly in the material world, like causes will always produce like effects. Such lives as give this insight, and teach by powerful and repeated examples this most important, but too often neglected truth, are certainly of the highest utility as well as interest: they give biography a just claim to be ranked above all other studies, in so far as it teaches, most emphatically, that close attention, and persevering and zealous industry, are absolutely necessary for the acquisition of knowledge, and that these qualities, united with probity, are equally necessary to our success in the world, and to our usefulness and respectability in society.

The biography of such men as Franklin, Richardson, the Bowyers', Nichols, the Strahans', Bulmer, Hansard, Smellie, Faulkner, Bensley, and many others whose lives have contributed to the improvement of the human race must always command interest, because they convey useful information and moreover they come before us in the character of authors, as well as that of printers, and whose labours have been received by the world with no small degree of applause.

Considering the low state of literature in England at this period, the translations from

* The title of *Chapel* to the internal regulations of a printing office, originated in Caxton's exercising the profession in one of the chapels in Westminster Abbey, and may be considered as an additional proof, from the antiquity of the custom, of his being the first English printer.—*M'Creery.*

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Foreign writers, by Caxton, with whatever indifference we may now look upon them, were works of consequence. It is to be remembered, that the literature of the time consisted principally of translations. The French for a century or two before, employed themselves in rendering into their own tongue a number of productions, then held in estimation, chiefly Latin, upon different subjects, religious and civil. These translations, though the originals were in prose, were often done in metre. Even some of the classics were rendered into French. This circumstance, which was comparatively a great improvement in the learning of that nation, had its effects in England. Caxton, therefore, was very usefully employed in becoming a translator. By himself, or the aid of his friends, a considerable number of pieces were turned into English, and being printed by him, enriched the state of letters in this country with many valuable publications. Virgil, Ovid, Cicero, and many other eminent writers, were circulated in our own language immediately after the introduction of the art of printing. The garb indeed, in which they appear, was very mean when compared with their native dress; but still the introduction of them, even in so imperfect a form, could not fail of being attended with a desirable accession to the knowledge and taste of Englishmen.

The following tribute to the memory of Caxton, is from the pen of Ebenezer Elliot, the talented author of *Corn Law Rhymes*, and other works.

TO CAXTON.

LORD! taught by thee, when Caxton bade
His silent words for ever speak;
A grave for tyrants then was made—
Then crack'd the chain which yet shall break.

With study worn, the all-scorn'd man
For bread, for bread, his press prepared;
He knew not, Lord! thy wond'rous plan!
Nor why, nor what, he did and dared.

When first the might of deathless thought
Impress'd the far-instructing page—
Unconscious giant, how he smote
The fraud and force of many an age.

Pale wax'd the harlot, fear'd of thrones,
And they who bought her harlotry;
Thy printer shook the throned on bones,
And *shall* all evil yet to be.

The power he grasp'd let none disdain,
It conquer'd then and conquers still!
By fraud and force assail'd in vain,
It conquer'd then and ever will.

It conquers *here!* the fight is won!
We thank thee, Lord! with many a tear;
For many a not unworthy son
Of Caxton does thy bidding here.*

We help ourselves—thy cause we aid;
We build for heaven, beneath the skies;
And bless thee, Lord, that thou hast made
Our daily bread a tyrant's sighs.

William Caxton, (the subject of our enquiry) was born according to his own statement, in the weald, or woody part of Kent. With respect to the date of his birth, we are left to surmise. Oldys states the year 1412. In his works he expresses his gratitude to his parents for having caused him to be instructed in his youth, and thereby "to get his living truly." He observes, respecting the place where he received the rudiments of his native language, that "it was spoken as broad and rude as in any place in England;" but it is most probable that he finished his education in London, which city he calls "his mother; of whom he had received his nurture and living."

Lewis and Oldys conjecture that he was put apprentice, (between his fifteenth and eighteenth year,) to one Robert Large, a mercer, or merchant of considerable eminence: who was afterwards successively elected high sheriff and lord mayor of London. According to Bagford, "mercers in those days were general merchants, trading in all sorts of rich goods." Amongst other commodities, books were included, which the mercers either purchased in manuscripts, or caused to be printed at their expense.

Whatever were the traits of his juvenile character, we may conclude that he conducted himself to his master's satisfaction; who, on his death, in 1441, bequeathed our printer a legacy of "twenty marks," which Lewis considers a great sum in those days, and a proof of his good behaviour and integrity. Thus freed, by the death of his master, from all obligation to continue in the same line, (although he had become a sworn freeman of the company of mercers,)* either curiosity or speculative projects induced him to quit England for the Low Countries. Lewis informs us, that he travelled as an agent or factor for the company of mercers; Oldys attributes to him both talent and occupation; and Palmer, that he was an accomplished merchant, and had acquired a great deal of politeness.

It is certain, that he was joined in a commission, in 1464, with one Richard Whitehill, "to continue and conclude a treaty of trade and commerce between Edward the IV. and Philip duke of Burgundy; in this document they are styled "ambassadors and special deputies." Seven years after, he describes himself as leading rather an idle life; "for having no great charge or occupation, and wishing to eschew sloth and idleness, which is the mother and nourisher of vices;" moreover "having good leisure, being in Cologne;" he sat about finishing the translation of Raoull le Fevre's *Recuyell des Histoires de Troye;* he began this two years prior, 1469.

We are little acquainted with his pursuits and travels abroad, he informs us, that he confined himself "for the most part to the countries of Barbant, Flanders, Holland, and Zealand: and in France was never! He appears to have preserved that respectable character in foreign countries which he had acquired in his own; he indulged his literary passions in the perusal of histories and romances, to which he was excited by his "venerable" friend Bolomyer.

* This *Ode* was written for the anniversary of the Sheffield Typographical Society, January, 1832.

* It is pretty certain, says Mr. Dibdin, that mercers, in the time of Caxton, were general merchants, trading in all kinds of goods, and that they united a love of literature and a love of books with their other multifarious concerns. Hence, probably, Caxton acquired his passion for books and learning—a passion which never seems to have deserted him.

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The Low Countries were this at period the great mart of Europe, in which were to be purchased, at all times, and in great abundance, the produce and manufactures of most parts of the world. Treaties of commerce between England and them were frequently made and broken; and it required not only considerable knowledge in commercial affairs, and in the relative commercial wants and advantages of the two countries, but also a sound judgment, and much circumspection and prudence, to make or renew them.—Merchants seem to have been generally employed on these occasions; and we may reasonably conjecture that Caxton's character and experience, as a merchant, and his long residence in the Netherlands, pointed him out as a fit person for this embassy.

On the marriage of lady Margaret to Charles duke of Burgundy,* his majesty placed Caxton upon her house establishment: the situation he filled is not known: Lewis says that it could not be a mean one, because her grace requested him to correct his English: Oldys thinks that he was employed in a literary way. Caxton acknowledges that he received an yearly fee, besides many other good and great benefits; Mr. Dibdin supposes that he was a sinecure gentleman of her household. It was at the request of this lady that he finished the translation of the *History of Troy*; on the completion of which, she did not fail to reward him largely. He informs us, in the latter part of this performance, that his eyes "were dimmed with over much looking on the white paper; that his courage was not so prone and ready to labour as it had been; and that age was creeping on him daily, and enfeebling his all body: that he had practised and learnt, at his great charge and expense, to ordain this said book in print, after the manner and form as we there see it; and that it was not written with pen and ink as other books be." By this we understand, that he had learned the art of printing, and that he was advanced in years. We find that our typographer "paid his obedience to Edward IV. [then driven to the duke of Burgundy's court, to seek succour against the earl of Warwick,] and received his majesty's approbation for his engagement in this new art."

There is no doubt but Caxton was particularly curious as to every thing relative to the invention of printing, though it is much to be regretted that he had not inspected the beautiful specimens of the Roman, Venetian, and Parisian presses, before he caused his fount of letters to be cut, otherwise it is probable that he would have selected the Roman character, amongst the variety of his type. It is conjectured that he consulted Zell and Olpe of the Cologne press, (who had learned the art at Mentz) and Colard Mansion of Bruges, as to the materials necessary for his office. We have no account of Caxton's typographical labours from 1471 to 1474. Is it not probable that a curious and active mind like his, just embarked in a new undertaking, would have a variety of subjects in view for publication? We are not informed of the exact period when he returned to his native country: Oldys is of opinion, that three years might elapse during the period of his procuring materials for his office, prior to his return, at which time he had arrived at the evening of life; for we find him in England, in 1474, which date appears to the *Game of Chess*. This is considered the first book ever printed in this kingdom: it is dedicated to the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. it has been conjectured that it was printed before his return.

Upon his arrival in England, his press was set up in a part of Westminster abbey,* at which time Thomas Milling, bishop of Hereford, held the abbotship of St. Peter in commendam. According to Oldys, his father, William Caxton, resided with him at Westminster during the the height of his business; he must have lived to a good old age. From a memorial in St. Margaret's church, we learn that he died between 1478-80. John Leland, the learned antiquarian, who died in London 1552, sixty years after Caxton, calls the latter Anglie Prototypographus, the first printer of England. Bagford informs us that our typographer, exclusive of the labour of working at his press, contrived, though "well stricken in years," to translate not fewer than five thousand closely printed folio pages, and that "his like for industry," had never yet appeared. Oldys states, that "he kept preparing copy for the press to the very last."

Wynkyn de Worde, in the colophon of his edition of the *Viatæ Patrum*, in 1495, mentions, that these lives of the fathers were "translated out of French into English by William Caxton

* Philip, duke of Burgundy, died in June, 1467, and was succeeded by his son, Charles.—Philip, duke of Burgundy, was the most magnificent prince of his age: his court, one of the most polished; and his fondness for the expiring customs of chivalry, and for literature, equally great and influential. In the prologue to a book of the whole life of Jason, translated under the protection of King Edward, Caxton thus describes the chamber of this prince, in his castle of Hesdein, in Artois. It ought to be premised, that Philip had instituted the order of the Knights of the Golden Fleece. "But, well wote I, that the noble duke Philip, first founder of this said order, did do maken a chamber in the castle of Hesdein, wherein was craftily and curiously depainted, the conquest of the golden fleece, by the said Jason; in which chamber I have been, and seen the said history so depainted; and in remembrance of Medea, and of her cunning and science, he had do make in the said chamber, by subtil engine, that, when he would, it should seem that it lightened, and after, thunder, snow, and rain, and all within the said chamber, as oftimes, and when it should please him, which was all made for his singular pleasure."

* Mr. Dibdin, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. 1, p. ci. cii. says:—"It is most probable that Caxton, after the manner observed in other monasteries, erected his press near one of the chapels attached to the aisles of the abbey, and his *Printing-office* might have superseded the use of what was called the *Scriptorium* of the same. No remains of this once interesting place can now be ascertained; indeed, there is a strong presumption, that it was pulled down in making alterations for the building of Henry VIIth's chapel; for if Henry made no scruple to demolish the chapel of the Virgin (See Pennant's London, p. 78, 3rd edit.) in order to carry into effect his own plans for erecting the magnificent one which goes by his own name, the office of the Printer stood little chance of escaping a similar fate! According to Bagford, 'Caxton's office was afterwards removed into King-street, but whereabouts, or what sign is not known.'"

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of Westminster, late dead;" and that "he finished it the last day of his life." Oldys is of opinion, that he purposely selected this work for his final literary effort; because, "from the examples of quiet and solemn retirement therein set forth, it might further serve to wean his mind from all worldly attachments, exalt it above the solicitudes of this life, and inure him to that repose and tranquility with which he seems to have designed it." For some time previous to his decease he attended the making up of the churchwardens' accounts, as one of the principal parishioners, and a regular vestryman; his name being subscribed to several of these: it will appear that he died either in 1491 or 1492; quickly following one of his female relatives to the grave.—*For further information of Caxton, see* 1491.

TO CAXTON.

From "*Laigh Lyrics to Heigh Men.*"

HAIL! mighty Caxton! friend to great and low
Accept the humble tribute of a man,
Who, but for thee, had not yet learned to know
The glorious objects of life's little span.

Albeit the way to learning's somewhat crude,
Choked up by prejudice and superstition;
And ancient custom, like a ruffian rude,
Steps in, and points *his* finger with derision.

"Knowledge is power,"—a by-word grown of late,
But not a whit the worse for being so;
Bacon, the world's indebted to thy pate
More than a tithe of this sad world does know.

The Germans boast of Faust, (and well they may)
Although the Devil and he, as sayings go,
Were cater cousins. Mind I only *say*
That such is *said*,—*I* do not think 'twas so.

But thou! great printer! never has thy name
By canting priest received its defamation:
Thou earn'dst an urn, so wear thy "honest fame;"
And whilst *I* live thou'lt have my veneration.

Hail! mighty Caxton; friend to great and low;
Accept the humble tribute of a man,
Who but for thee, had not yet learned to know
The glorious objects of life's little span. J. B. B.

That Caxton introduced the art of printing into England, and first practised it here, was never doubted till the year 1642: a dispute arose, at this time, between the company of stationers and some persons, respecting a patent for printing; the case was formally argued; and in the course of the pleadings, Caxton was proved, incontestably, to have been the first printer in England. Soon after the Restoration, a book was discovered in the public library at Cambridge, the date of which was Oxford, 1468. The probability is, however, that the date of this book is incorrect, and that it should have been 1478, not 1468; this is inferred from its being printed with separate fusile metal types, very neat and beautiful, from the regularity of the page and the appearance of signatures; and, moreover, from the fact, that no other production issued from the Oxford press till eleven years after 1468, it being highly improbable that a press connected with a university should have continued so long unemployed. But, even granting that the date is accurate, and that the book was printed in 1468, six years before the execution of any work by Caxton, the merit of Caxton, and the obligations of this country to him, are but little lessened by this circumstance.

Dr. Conyers Middleton,* in his curious dissertation concerning the *Origin of Printing in England*, printed in 4to, in 1735, gives the following statement of Caxton and the *Oxford book*:—

It was a constant opinion delivered down by our historians, that the art of printing was introduced and first practised in England by William Caxton, a mercer and citizen of London; who, by his travels abroad, and a residence of many years in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, in the affairs of trade, had an opportunity of informing himself of the whole method and process of the art; and by the encouragement of the great, and particularly of the abbot of Westminster, first set up a press in that abbey, and began to print books soon after the year 1471.

This was the tradition of our writers; until a book, which had scarce been observed before the restoration, was then taken notice of by the curious, with a date of its impression from Oxford, anno, 1468, and was considered immediately as a clear proof and monument of the exercise of printing in that university, several years before Caxton began to practise it.

This book, which is in the public library at Cambridge, is a small volume of forty-one leaves in quarto, with this title: *Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum ad Papam Laurentium:* and at the end, "*Explicit Exposicio, &c. Impressa Oxonie, & finita An. Dom.* M.CCCC.LXVIII. XVII. *die Decembris.*"

The appearance of this book has robbed Caxton of a glory which he had long possessed, of being the introducer of printing into this kingdom; and Oxford ever since has carried the honour of the first press. The only difficulty was, to account for the silence of history in an event so memorable, and the want of any memorial in the university itself, concerning the establishment of a new art amongst them, of such use and benefit to learning. But this likewise has been cleared up by the discovery of a record which had lain obscure and unknown at Lambeth-house, in the register of the see of Canter-

* Conyers Middleton, a celebrated divine and critic, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, December 27, 1683. In 1717 he was created D.D. by mandamus, on which occasion he resisted the claim of Dr. Bentley, regius professor, to exorbitant fees. This occasioned a law-suit, in which Middleton triumphed. In 1724 Dr. Middleton was in Italy, and having a near observation of the ecclesiastical pomp and ceremonies, he wrote his famous letter from Rome, to shew that the religious rites of the Roman church were drawn from the heathens. In 1731 he was appointed Woodwardian professor, but resigned that place in 1734. In 1741 appeared his *Life of Cicero*, in 2 vols. 4to., afterwards reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. This is a very curious and valuable work, and highly necessary towards forming a just idea of the character and writings of that great man, as well as exhibiting an exact picture of the Roman republic in his time. In 1743 Dr. Middleton published the *Epistles of Cicero to Brutus*, and those of *Brutus to Cicero*, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity. Dr. Middleton died at Cambridge, July 28, 1750; and in 1752 appeared all his works, with the exception of the *Life of Cicero*, in 4 vols. 4to.—Hansard says that Dr. Middleton appears to have been the first person who wrote upon the *Origin of Printing in England*.

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bury, and gives a narrative of the whole transaction, drawn up at the very time.

An account of this record was first published in a thin quarto volume, in English, with this title:—"*The Original and Growth of Printing, collected out of History and the Records of this Kingdom: wherein is also demonstrated, that Printing appertaineth to the Prerogative Royal, and is a Flower of the Crown of England. By Richard Atkyns, Esq. London.* 1664."

It sets forth, in short, that, "as soon as the art of printing made some noise in Europe, Thomas Bourchier, archbishop of Canterbury, moved King Henry VI. to use all possible means to procure it to be brought into England: the king approving the proposal, dispatched one Mr. Robert Turnour, an officer of the robes, into Flanders, furnished with money for the purpose; who took to his assistance William Caxton, a man of abilities, and knowledge of the country; and these two found means to bribe and entice over into England, one Frederick Corseillis, an under-workman in the printing-house at Haerlem, where John Gutenberg had lately invented the art, and was then personally at work. It was resolved, that less than 1000 merks would not produce the desired effect; towards which sum, the said archbishop presented the king 300 merks. The money being now prepared, the management of the design was committed to Mr. Robert Turnour, who was then master of the robes to the king, and a person most in favour with him of any of his condition. Mr. Turnour took to his assistance Mr. Caxton, a citizen of good abilities, who traded much into Holland; which was a creditable pretence, as well for his going, as to stay in the Low Countries.

Mr. Turnour was in disguise (his beard and hair shaven quite off;) but Mr. Caxton appeared known and public. They, having received the said sum of 1000 merks, went first to Amsterdam, then to Leyden, not daring to enter Haerlem itself; for the town was very jealous, having imprisoned and apprehended divers persons who came from other parts for the same purpose. They staid till they had spent the whole 1000 merks in gifts and expenses; so as the king was fain to send 500 merks more, Mr. Turnour having written to the king that he had almost done his work; a bargain (as he said) being struck betwixt him and two Hollanders, for bringing off one of the under-workmen, whose name was Frederick Corsells (or rather Corsellis), who late one night stole from his fellows in disguise into a vessel prepared before for that purpose; and so, the wind favouring the design, brought him safe to London. It was not thought so prudent to set him on work at London: but, by the archbishop's means (who had been vice-chancellor and afterwards chancellor of the university of Oxon), Corsellis was carried with a guard to Oxon; which guard constantly watched, to prevent Corsellis from any possible escape, till he had made good his promise in teaching them how to print. So that at Oxford printing was first set up in England, which was before there was any printing-press or printer in France, Spain, Italy, or Germany, except the city of Mentz, which claims seniority, as to printing, even of Haerlem itself, calling her city, *Urbem Moguntinam Artis Typographicæ Inventricem Primam*, though it is known to be otherwise; that city gaining the art by the brother of one of the workmen of Haerlem, who had learnt it at home of his brother, and after set up for himself at Mentz. This press at Oxon was at least ten years before there was any printing in Europe, except at Haerlem and Mentz, where it was but newly-discovered. This press at Oxford was afterwards found inconvenient to be the sole printing-place of England; as being too far from London and the sea. Wherefore the king set up a press at St. Alban's, and another in the city of Westminster, where they printed several books of *divinity and physic; for the king* (for reasons best known to himself and council) *permitted then no law-books to be printed;* nor did any printer exercise this art, but only such as were the king's sworn servants; *the king himself having the price and emolument for printing books.* By this means, the art grew so famous, that *anno primo* Rich. III. c. 9. when an act of parliament was made for restraint of aliens for using any handicrafts here (except as servants to natives), a special proviso was inserted, that strangers might bring in printed or written books to sell at their pleasure, and exercise the art of printing here, notwithstanding that act: so that, in that space of 40 or 50 years, by the indulgence of Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. the English proved so good proficients in printing, and grew so numerous, as to furnish the kingdom with books; and so skilful, as to print them as well as any beyond the seas; as appears by the act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15, which abrogates the said proviso for that reason. And it was further enacted in the said statute, that if any person bought foreign books bound, he should pay 6s. 8d. per book. And it was further provided and enacted, that in case the said printers or sellers of books were unreasonable in their prices, they should be moderated by the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, the two lords chief justices, or any two of them: who also had power to fine them 3s. 4d. for every book whose price should be enhanced. But when they were by charter incorporated with *bookbinders, booksellers, and founders of letters,* 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, and called, *The Company of Stationers*—they resisted the power that gave them life, &c.—Queen Elizabeth, the first year of her reign, granted by patent, *the privilege of sole printing all books that touch or concern the common laws of England,* to Tottel, a servant to her majesty, who kept it entire to his death; after him to one Yestweirt, another servant to her majesty; after him to Weight and Norton; and after them, King James granted the same privilege to More, one of the signet; which grant continues to this day, &c.

From the authority of this record, all our later writers declare Corsellis to be the first printer in

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England; as likewise Mr. Anthony Wood, the learned Mr. Mattaire, Palmer, and one John Bagford, an industrious man, who had published proposals for an *History of Printing (Phil. Trans.* for April, 1707). But Dr. Middleton has called in question the authenticity of this account, and has urged several objections to it, with the view of supporting Caxton's title to the precedency with respect to the introduction of the art into this country. Atkins, who, by his manner of writing, seems to have been *a bold and vain man*, might possibly be *the inventor:* for he had an interest in imposing it upon the world, in order to confirm the argument of his book, that "*Printing was of the prerogative royal;*" in opposition to the *Company of Stationers*, with whom he was engaged in an expensive suit of law, in defence of the *king's patents*, under which he claimed *some exclusive powers of printing*. For he tells us, p. 3, "That, upon considering the thing, he could not but think that a public person, more eminent than a mercer, and a public purse, must needs be concerned in so public a good: and the more he considered, the more inquisitive he was to find out the truth. So that he had formed his hypothesis before he had found his record; which he published, he says, as a friend to truth; not to suffer one man to be entitled to the worthy achievements of another; and as a friend to himself, not to lose one of his best arguments of entitling the king to this art." But, if Atkyns was not himself the contriver, he was imposed upon at least by some more crafty; who imagined that his interest in the cause, and the warmth that he had shewed in prosecuting it, would induce him to swallow for genuine whatever was offered of the kind.

It may be asked, by way of reply, is it likely that Atkyns would dare to *forge* a record, to be laid before the king and council, and which his adversaries, with whom he was at law, could disapprove? He says, he received this history from a person of honour, who was some time keeper of the Lambeth library. It was easy to have confuted this evidence, if it was false, when he published it, April 25, 1664. John Bagford (who was born in England, 1651, and might know Mr. Atkyns, who died in 1677), in his *History of Printing at Oxford*, blames those who doubted of the authenticity of the Lambeth MS.; and tells us that he knew Sir John Birkenhead had an authentic copy of it, when in 1665 [which Bagford by some mistake calls 1664, and is followed in it by Meerman] he was appointed by the house of commons to draw up a bill relating to the exercise of that art. This is confirmed by the journals of that house, Friday, October 27, 1665, Vol. VIII, p. 622, where it is ordered that this Sir John Birkenhead should carry the bill on that head to the house of lords, for their consent. The act was agreed to in the upper house on Tuesday, October 31, and received the royal assent on the same day: immediately after which, the parliament was prorogued. See *Journal of the House of Lords*, Vol. XI. p. 700.

It is probable then, that, after Mr. Atkyns had published his book in April 1664, the parliament thought proper, the next year, to enquire into the right of the king's prerogative; and that Sir John Birkenhead took care to inspect the original, then in the custody of archbishop Sheldon; and, finding it not sufficient to prove what Atkyns had cited for, made no report of the manuscript to the house; but only moved, that the former law should be renewed. The manuscript was probably never returned to the proper keeper of it; but was afterwards burnt in the fire of London, September 13, 1666. That printing was practised at Oxford, was a prevailing opinion long before Atkyns. Bryan Twyne, in his *Apologia pro Antiquitate Academiæ Oxoniensis*, published 1608, tells us, it is so delivered down in antient writings; having heard, probably, of this Lambeth manuscript. And Charles I., in his letters patent to the university of Oxford, March 5, in the eleventh of his reign, 1635, mentions printing as brought to Oxford from abroad. As to what is objected, "that it is not likely that the press should undergo a ten or eleven years sleep, viz. from 1468 to 1479," it is probably urged without a foundation. Corsellis might print several books without date or name of the place, as Ulric Zell did at Cologne, from 1467 to 1473, and from that time to 1494. Corsellis's name, it may be said, appears not in any of his publications; but neither does that of Joannes Petershemis. See Meerman, vol. I.

Further, Shakspeare, who was born in 1564, and died 1616, in the *Second Part of Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 7, introduces the rebel John Cade,* thus upbraiding lord treasurer Say: "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in creating a grammar-school: and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other book but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a

* The rebellion of Jack Cade took place on the 1st of June, 1450, who assumed the name of *Mortimer*. This insurgent encamped on Blackheath, at the head of 20,000 followers of the very lowest description. On the 24th of this month was fought the battle of Seven Oaks, when Cade turning on his pursuers, put them to flight, killed Sir Humphrey Stafford their commander, and arrayed himself in the knight's panoply and spurs. On the 1st of July, he took possession of Southwark, and two days later, entered London, cutting with his sword the *ropes of the drawbridge* as he passed. On the 4th he commanded lord Say and Sele to be beheaded, which sentence was immediately carried into effect in Cheapside.* Another victim of this infuriated mob, was William Ascough, bishop of Salisbury, to which he had been consecrated in 1438. He was inhumanly murdered on the altar in his cathedral, by Cade and his followers. Bishop Ascough was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. On the 11th of July, Cade was slain near Lewes, in Sussex.

* LORD SAY'S APOLOGY.

Justice, with favour, have I always done.
Prayers and tears have moved me, gifts could never:
When have I ought exacted at your hands?
Kent to maintain, the king, the realm, and you;
Large gifts have I bestow'd on learned clerks;
Because my book preferr'd me to the king,
And seeing, ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven,
Unless you be possess'd with devilish spirits,
You cannot but forbear to murther me.
—*Henry VI. p. 2, act 5.*

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paper-mill." Whence, now, had Shakspeare this accusation against lord Say? We are told in the *Political Register*, vol. ii. p. 231, ed. Lond. 1724, that it was from Fabian, Pol. Virgil, Hall, Hollingshed, Grafton, Stow, Speed, &c. But not one of these ascribes printing to the reign of Henry VI. On the contrary, Stow, in his *Annals*, printed at London, 1560, p. 686, gives it expressly to William Caxton, 1471. "The noble science of printing was about this time found in Germany at Magunce, by one John Guthumburgus, a knight. One Conradus an Almaine brought it into Rome. William Caxton of London, mercer, brought it into England about 1471, and first practised the same in the abbie of St. Peter at Westminster; after which time it was likewise practised in the abbies of St. Augustine at Canterburie, Saint Albans, and other monasteries of England." What then shall we say, that the above is an anachronism arbitrarily put into the mouth of an ignorant fellow out of Shakspeare's head? We might believe so, but that we have the record of Mr. Atkyns confirming the same in king Charles II.'s time. Shall we say, that Mr. Atkyns borrowed the story from Shakspeare and published it, with some improvements of money laid out by Henry VI., from whence it might be revived by Charles II. as a prerogative of the crown? But this is improbable, since Shakspeare makes lord treasurer Say the instrument of importing it, of whom Mr. Atkyns mentions not a word. Another difference there will still be between Shakspeare and the Lambeth manuscript; the poet placing it before 1449, in which year lord Say was beheaded; the manuscript between 1454 and 1459, when Bourchier was archbishop. We must say then, that lord Say first laid the scheme, and sent some one to Haerlem, though without success; but after some years it was attempted happily by Bourchier. And we must conclude, that as the generality of writers have overlooked the invention of printing at Haerlem with wooden types, and have ascribed it to Mentz, where metal types were first made use of; so in England they have passed by Corsellis (or the first Oxford printer, whoever he was), who printed with wooden types at Oxford, and only mentioned Caxton as the original artist, who printed with metal types at Westminster.—Meerman, vol. 2.

The fact is laid quite wrong as to time—near the end of Henry VIth's reign, in the very heat of the civil wars; when it is not credible that a prince, struggling for his life as well as his crown, should have leisure or disposition to attend to a project that could hardly be thought of, much less executed, in times of such calamity. The printer, it is said, was graciously received by the king, made one of his sworn servants, and sent down to Oxford with a guard, &c., all which must have passed before the year 1459; for Edward IV. was proclaimed in London, in the end of it, according to our computation, on the 4th of March, and crowned about the midsummer following; and yet we have no fruits of all this labour and expense until near ten years after, when the little book, before described, is supposed to have been published from that press.

Secondly; the silence of Caxton, concerning a fact in which he is said to be a principal actor, is a sufficient confutation of it: for it was a constant custom with him, in the prefaces or conclusions of his works, to give an historical account of all his labours and transactions, as far as they concerned the publishing and printing of books. And, what is still stronger, in the continuation of the *Polychronicon*, compiled by himself, and carried down to the end of Henry VIth's reign, he makes no mention of the expedition in quest of a printer; which he could not have omitted had it been true: whilst in the same book he takes notice of the invention and beginning of printing in the city of Mentz.

There is a further circumstance in Caxton's history, that seems inconsistent with the record; for we find him still beyond sea, about twelve years after the supposed transaction, learning with great charge and trouble the art of printing: which he might have done with ease at home, if he had got Corsellis into his hands, as the recorder imports, so many years before; but he probably learnt it at Cologne, where he resided in 1471, and where books had been first printed with a date the year before.

It is strange, that the learned commentators on our great dramatic poet, who are so minutely particular upon less important occasions, should every one of them, Dr. Johnson excepted, pass by this curious passage, leaving it entirely unnoticed. And how has Dr. Johnson trifled, by slightly remarking, "that Shakspeare is a little *too early* with this accusation!" The great critic had undertaken to decipher obsolete words, and investigate unintelligible phrases; but never, perhaps, bestowed a thought on Caxton or Corsellis, on Mr. Atkyns, or the authenticity of the *Lambeth Record*. But, independent of the record altogether, the book stands firm as a monument of the exercise of printing in Oxford, six years older than any book of Caxton's with a date.

Our first printers, in those days of ignorance, met with but small encouragement; they printed but few books, and but few copies of those books. In after-times, when the same books were reprinted more correctly, those first editions, which were not as yet become curiosities, were put to common uses. This is the reason that we have so few remains of our first printers. We have only four books of Theodoric Rood, who seems by his own verses to have been a very celebrated printer. Of John Lettou-William de Machlinia, and the schoolmaster of St. Alban's, we have scarce any remains. If this be considered, it will not appear impossible that our printer should have followed his business from 1468 to 1479, and yet time have destroyed his intermediate works. But, secondly, we may account still another way for this distance of time, without altering the date. The civil wars

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broke out in 1469: this might probably oblige our Oxford printer to shut up his press; and both himself and his readers be otherwise engaged. If this were the case, he might not return to his work again till 1479; and the next year, not meeting with that encouragement he deserved, he might remove to some other country with his types.

Dr. Middleton concludes with apologising for his "spending so much pains on an argument so inconsiderable, to which he was led by his zeal to do a piece of justice to the memory of our worthy countryman William Caxton; nor suffer him to be robbed of the glory, so clearly due to him, of having first imported into this kingdom an art of great use and benefit to mankind: a kind of merit, that, in the sense of all nations, gives the best title to true praise, and the best claim to be commemorated with honour by posterity." The fact, however, against which he contends, but which it seems impossible to overturn, does by no means derogate from the honour of Caxton, who, as has been shown, was the first person in England that practised the art of printing with fusile types; and consequently the first who brought it to perfection; whereas Corsellis printed with separate cut types in wood, being the only method which he had learned at Haerlem.

It has been asserted, that it is of little consequence whether the record ever existed or not: the book stands firm as a monument, that printing was exercised at Oxford six years earlier than any of Caxton's works with dates. The case certainly appears strong; and would naturally induce many, at first sight, to give full credit to it. Dates, we know, though generally considered as a just criterion of the age of books, is not always to be depended upon; and we perfectly agree with Dr. Middleton, that the date in question appears to have been falsified by the printer, either by design or mistake, and an x to have been dropped or omitted in the age of its impression. Examples of this kind are not unfrequent in the early stages of the art; Dr. Middleton observes, that he has seen several dates altered very artfully after publication, to give them the credit of greater antiquity. They have at Haerlem, in large quarto, a Dutch translation of *Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum*, printed by Jacob Bellart, *anon* MCCCCXXXV: this work is exhibited as a proof of their claim to the earliest printing. But Mr. Bagford, who had seen a copy of it with the genuine date, exposed the cheat: an L had been erased so cunningly, that it was not easy to perceive it. Besides the frauds of an after-contrivance, many false dates have originally been given by the printers; partly by design to enhance their value, but chiefly through negligence and blunder.—There is said to be a bible at Augsburg, of the year 1449, the two last figures being transposed, it should stand thus, 1494. Three other bibles are noticed by Chevillier, one at Paris, 1443; a second at Lyons, 1446; a third at Basil, 1450; though it is well known that the art was not practised at any of these places till several years after. Orlandi describes three books from the Mentz press with similar mistakes: John Koëlhoff, who first printed at Cologne, about 1470, has dated one of his books anno MCCCC. with a C omitted; and another 1458, which Palmer attributes to design, rather than mistake. But what is most to our point, is a work of Nicholas Jenson, intitled *Decor Puellarum*, anno MCCCCLXI: now all Jenson's other productions are dated from Venice between MCCCCLXX and MCCCCLXXX; this justly raised a suspicion that an x had been omitted in the date, which ought to be advanced ten years forward. In confirmation of the above opinion, there is an edition of *Tully's Epistles* at Venice, anno MCCCCLXIX, by the noted John de Spira; who has inserted the following lines at the end, in which he claims the honour of being the first who printed in that city:

Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aenis
Urbe libros Spira genitus de stirpe Johannes.
In reliquis sit quanta, vides, spes, Lector, habenda,
Quam labor hic primus calimi superaverit Artem.

The current opinion that Jenson was the first printer at Venice, although supported by cotemporary authority, must give place to this assertion of John de Spira; which being published in the very teeth of his rival Jenson, without any contradiction from him, carries with it sufficient weight to counterbalance whatever might be advanced in support of the claims of the former.

Upon this subject Dr. Middleton observes—

"But whilst I am now writing, an unexpected instance is fallen into my hands, to the support of my opinion; an *Inauguration Speech of the Woodwardian Professor*, Mr. Mason, just fresh from the press, with its date given ten years earlier than it should have been, by the omission of an X, viz. MDCCXXIV; and the very blunder exemplified in the last piece printed at Cambridge, which I suppose to have happened in the first from Oxford."*

* The following curious remarks, on this passage of Dr. Middleton, appeared in *The Weekly Miscellany*, Saturday, April 26, 1735, in a letter, signed 'Oxonides:'—

"I think the learned author has sufficiently exposed the idle story of *Frederick Corsellis*, and entirely concur with him in rejecting it. But when he compliments *Caxton* with the name of our First Printer, notwithstanding the authority of a book printed at *Oxford*, and dated in the year 1468, I cannot go so far with him. We should not pretend to set aside the authority of *a plain date*, without very strong and cogent reasons; and I am afraid what the Doctor has in this case advanced will not appear, on examination, to carry that weight with it that he seems to imagine. There may be, and have been, mistakes and forgeries in the date both of books and of records too; but this is never allowed as a reason for suspecting such as bear no mark of either. We cannot, from a blunder in the last book printed at Cambridge, infer the like blunder in the first book printed at Oxford. Besides, the *type* used in this our Oxford edition seems to be no small proof of its antiquity. It is the *German* letter, and very nearly the same with that used by *Fust* [who has been supposed to be] the First Printer; whereas *Caxton* and *Rood* use a quite different letter, something between this *German* and our old *English* letter, which was soon after introduced by *De Worde* and *Pynson*. Lastly, the supposed year of this edition is much about the time that the printers at Mentz dispersed, and carried the art of Printing with them to most parts of Europe. This circumstance, joined to that of the letter, inclines me to think *that one of these printers might then come over to England, and follow his profession at Oxford*. These, I must own, are only con-

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The fact is strong, not only what in ordinary cases passes for certain evidence of the age of books; but in this, there are such opposite testimonies to balance it, and such circumstances to turn the scale, that, to speak freely, makes the date in question to have been falsified originally by the printer, either by design or mistake, and an x to have been dropt or omitted in the age of its impression.

This instance, with others equally certain that might be adduced, shews the conjecture to be well founded; with regard to the probability of it, the book itself affords sufficient proof; for, not to insist on what is of far less consequence, the neatness of the letter, uniformity of the page, &c., above those of Caxton, it has one mark that puts the matter out of doubt, and makes it even certain, viz. the use of signatures, or letters of the alphabet placed, at the bottom of the page, to shew the sheets and leaves of each book—an improvement contrived for the direction of the bookbinders; which yet was not practised or invented at the time when this book is supposed to be printed; for we find no signatures in the books of Faust or Schoëffer at Mentz, nor in the more improved and beautiful impressions of John de Spira, and Jenson, at Venice, until several years later. There is a book in the public library at Cambridge that seems to fix the very time of their invention, at least in Venice; the place where the art itself received the greatest improvements: *Baldi Lectura super Codic, &c.*, printed by John de Colonia and John Manthen de Gherretzem, anno M.CCCC.LXXIIII. It is a large and fair volume in folio, without signatures, until about the middle of the book, in which they are first introduced, and so continued forward: which makes it probable, that the first thought of them was suggested during the time of the impression. They were used at Cologne, anno 1475; at Paris, 1476; by Caxton, not before 1480; but if the discovery had been brought into England, and practised at Oxford twelve years before, it is not probable that he would have printed so long at Westminster without them.*

It has been asserted, that signatures are to be found in very ancient manuscripts, and which were very studiously imitated by the early printers; even Coster is said to have used them in his block books; and some editions, we are informed, were printed at Paris with metal types, as in *Gasp. Pergamensis Epistolæ*, without date, but conjectured to have been printed in 1470. Meerman adduces *Mammetrectus*, printed by Helias de Llouffen, at Berne, in Switzerland, 1470; and in *De Tondeli Visione*, at Antwerp, 1472; upon which authorities he pronounces that Venice was not the birth-place of signatures, although they were first introduced into *Baldus* when half of it was printed: Meerman imagines, that the printers of *Baldus* were ignorant of their use till that period

Amid this contrariety of evidence, what course can we steer? or how shall we draw a just and satisfactory conclusion? One gentleman advances one date; a second another; a third differs with both: thus do the different opinions multiply; till at length the whole is perplexed by an assertion, that signatures were used in ancient manuscripts, long prior to the origin of the art. Had this been the case, is it probable that the early printers could have been ignorant of it? and would they have dispensed with an article so useful and necessary? Admitting the first printers to have neglected them, can we believe, if they had been used in ancient manuscripts, that the art was exercised for at least thirty years before their introduction? is it not probable that some early works with signatures have been totally destroyed?

What further confirms the opinion is, that from the time of the pretended date of this book, anno 1468, we have no other fruit or production from the press at Oxford for eleven years next following; and it cannot be imagined that a press, established with so much pains and expense, could be suffered to lie so long idle and useless: whereas, if a conjecture

jectural proofs, nor can we expect any other in the present case. We find most points of antiquity involved in obscurity; and, what is not a little surprizing, the art of Printing, which has given light to most other things, hides its own head in darkness.—But our ingenious Dissertator seems to think his proofs attended with more certainty. Let us then examine what he says: And first, the neatness of the letter, and the regularity of the page, prove, if any thing, the very reverse of what the Doctor asserts. The art of Printing was almost in its infancy brought to perfection: but afterwards debased by later printers, who consulted rather the cheapness, than the neatness of their work. Our learned Dissertator cannot be unacquainted with the labours of *Fust* and *Jenson*. He must know, that though other printers may have printed more correctly, yet scarce any excel them, either in the neatness of the letter, or the regularity of the page. The same may be observed in our English printers. *Caxton* and *Rood* were indifferently good printers: *De Worde* and *Pynson* were worse; and those that follow them most abominable. This our *anonymous Oxford printer* excels them all: and for this very reason I should judge him to be the most ancient of all."

Oxonides is certainly too severe upon our early printers; we agree with him that the art was soon brought to a certain degree of perfection, but we cannot admit that our printers descended from bad to worse, and then to abominable! He here makes the unknown Oxford printer, (though said to be only an under-workman) to excel all the proficients in the art! We differ with him, in respect to the beauty of the Oxford book being a proof of its antiquity.—*Johnson.*

* Oxonides, again combating the doctor's opinions, thus with confidence expresses himself:—

"Our Dissertator lays great stress on the use of signatures. But I am afraid no certain conclusion can be drawn either from the use or non-use of these lesser improvements of Printing. They have in different places come in use at different times, and have not been continued regularly even at the same places. If Anthony Zarot used them at Milan in 1470, it is certain later printers there did not follow his example; and the like might also happen in England. But, what is more full to our purpose, we have in the Bodleian library an Æsop's Fables printed by Caxton. This is, I believe, the first book which has *the leaves numbered*. But yet this improvement, though more useful than that of the signatures, was disused both by Caxton himself and other later printers in England. It is therefore not at all surprizing (if true) that the signatures, though invented by our Oxford Printer, might not immediately come into general use. And consequently, this particular carries with it no such certain or effectual confutation as our Dissertator boasts of."

Oxonides is the only person who has given the Oxford printer the merit of the invention of signatures: an underworkman (according to Atkyns) was not likely to have improved the art.—*Johnson.*

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be admitted, all the difficulties that seem insuperable and inconsistent with the supposed era of printing there, will vanish at once. For, allowing the book to have been printed ten years later, anno 1478, then the use of signatures can be no objection; a foreign printer might introduce them; Caxton follow his example; and the course of printing and sequel of books published from Oxford will proceed regularly:—

Exposicio Sancti Jeronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum, ... *Oxon.* 1478
Leonardi Aretini in Arist. Ethic. Comment.... ib. 1479
Ægidius de Roma, &c., de Peccato Originali.. ib. 1479
Guido de Columna de Historia Trojana, per T. R. ib. 1480
Alexandri ab Hales, &c., expositio super 3 Lib. de Anima per me Theod. Rood ..... ib. 1481
Franc. Aretini Oratoris Phalaridis Epist. e Græco in Latin. Versio.—Hoc opusculum in Alma Universitate Oxoniæ, a natali Christiano ducentesima and nonagesima septima Olympiade feliciter impressum est..... [That is] 1485

Hoc Theodoricus Rood, quem Colonia misit
Sanguine Germanus, nobile pressit opus;
Atque sibi socius Thomas fuit Anglicus Hunte:
Dii dent ut Venetos exuperare queant!
Quam Jenson Venetos docuit vir Gallicus artem,
Ingenio didicit terra Britannia suo.
Cælatos Veneti nobis transmittere libros
Cedite, nos aliis vendimus, O Veneti.
Quæ fuerat vobis ars primum nota, Latini*
Est eadem nobis ipsa reperta premens.
Quamvis sejunctos toto canit orbe Britannos
Virgilius, placet his lingua Latina tamen.†

These are all the books printed at Oxford, before 1500, that have hitherto made their appearance and we have any certain notice of. We have inserted the colophon and verses of the last, because they have something curious and historical in them. We know of but another instance of the date of a book computed by Olympiads—*Ausonii Epigrammatŏn libri, &c.* printed at Venice, 1472, with this designation of the year at the end—"*A Nativitate Christi ducentesimæ nonagesimæ quintæ Olympiadis anno* 2," where the printer, as in the present case, follows the common mistake, both of the ancients and moderns, of taking the Olympiad for a term of five years complete; whereas it really included but four, and was celebrated the fifth; as the Lustrum likewise of the Romans. In our Oxford book the year of the Olympiad is not distinguished, as in that of Venice, so that it might possibly be printed somewhat earlier, and nearer to the rest, in order of time: but as the 7th verse seems to refer to the statute of the 1st of Richard III. prohibiting the Italians from importing and selling their wares in England by retail, &c., excepting books written or printed, which act passed 1483; so that this book of Rood's could not be printed before that year. The third verse rescues from oblivion the name of an English printer, Thomas Hunte, not mentioned before by any of our English writers, nor discovered in any other book. But what is the most remarkable, and worthy the greatest stress, is, that in the sixth verse,* the art and use of printing is affirmed to have been the first set on foot, and practised in this island by our own countrymen; which must consequently have a reference to Caxton, who has no rival of this country to dispute the honour with him. And so we are furnished at last from Oxford itself, with a testimony that overthrows the date of their own book.

Theodoric Rood, we see, came from Cologne, where Caxton had resided many years and instructed himself in the art of printing, 1471; and being so well acquainted with the place, and particularly the printers of it, might probably be the instrument of bringing over this or any other printer, a year or two before (if there really was any such) to be employed at Oxford; and the obscure tradition of this fact gave rise to the fiction of the record. But, however this may

* In the 'Additional Remarks' at the end of Bowyer and Nichols's *Origin of Printing*, it is suggested that the reading of the word *Latini* might be the vocative case plural. *O Romans.*

† *Translation.*—This little work was auspiciously imprinted in the pious university of Oxford, in the two hundred and ninety-seventh Olympiad from the birth of Christ.

[Reckoning each Olympic term to consist of five years, instead of four, the date of this book will accord with the year 1485.]

Theodoric Rood, a German born,
O' the city of Cologne,
That he this curious book did print,
To all men maketh known;
And his good partner, Thomas Hunte,
An Englishman he was:
Now aid them Heaven! that so they may
Venetian skill surpass.

A man of France, named Jenson, taught
The Venetians this fair art,
Which Britain, by her industry,
Did to herself impart.
Engraved books to send to us,
Which in deep lore excel,
Cease, O Venetians! yield to us—
We to all others sell.

The language, Romans, which by you
So long before was known
Is now at length by us attained
And used with our own.
The Britons severed from the world
Though Virgil truly sung,
They now can well his works peruse
In his own Latin tongue.

* The opinions of Dr. M. and Oxonides are again at variance: the latter expresses himself as follows:—

"Dr. Middleton's translation of the sixth verse is a sense, I believe, *Rood* never thought of. His verses seem rather designed to extol *his own press* than that of Caxton; and the meaning I take to be no more than this, that the Art of Printing, for which the Venetians, and particularly Jenson, had been so famous, was now practised with equal success in England. Our Dissertator's quotation from *Caxton* will prove but little, unless he can shew, that no printer, at any place, ever talked of the *novelty* of his art, without being the first importer of it. As to his citations from other later writers, who mention *Caxton* as our first printer, it may be sufficient to answer in his own words, that 'it is very unsafe to trust to common history, and necessary to recur to original testimonies, if we would know the state of facts with exactness.' Our ingenious author has himself detected several mistakes, which our writers have universally fallen into, and taken up from each other. If we consider that our Oxford Printer met with very small encouragement, printed probably but few books, and did not put his name to those, it is no wonder that his name and memory should be soon lost; nor will it be surprizing that Caxton should run away with the credit of being the first printer here, who lived many years in great repute, printed a very considerable number of books, and flourished in the sunshine of the court."

That Rood should extol Caxton's press is not improbable; could he do less than compliment the man who invited him to England? Had the Oxford press been set up at the expense of the crown, would not the printer have basked in the royal sunshine, in preference to one who had no claim to court favour?—*Johnson.*

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be, it seems pretty clear, that Caxton's being so well known at Cologne, and his setting up a press at home immediately after his return from that place, which could hardly be a secret to Rood, must be the ground of the compliment paid to our country, and the very thing referred to in the verses.

There is another book, in the public library at Cambridge, without the name of printer or place; which, from the comparison of its types with those of Rood, is judged to be of his printing, and added to the catalogue of his works; but the identity of the letter in different books, though a probable argument, is not a certain one for the identity of the press.

We shall now state, as briefly as we can, the positive evidence that remains of Caxton being the first printer of this kingdom; for what has already been alleged is chiefly negative or circumstantial. And here, as before hinted, all our writers before the restoration, who mention the introduction of the art amongst us, give him the credit of it, without any contradiction or variation. Stowe, in his *Survey of London*, speaking of the 37th year of Henry VI. or anno 1458, says, "the noble science of printing was about this time found at Magunce by John Gutemberg, a knight; and William Caxton, of London, mercer, brought it into England about the year 1471, and practised the same in the abby of Westminster." Trussel gives the same account in the *History of Henry VI.*, and sir Richard Baker in his *Chronicle:* and Mr. Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, describes the place where the abbot of Westminster set up the first press for Caxton's use, in the Almonry or Ambry. As a confirmation of this opinion, Mr. Newcourt, in his *Repertorium*, tom. i. p. 721, has it thus: "St. Ann's, an old chapel, over against which the lady Margaret, mother to king Henry VII., erected an alms-house for poor women, which is now (in Stowe's time) turned into lodgings for singing-men of the college. The place, wherein this chapel and alms-house stood, was called the Eleemosinary or Almonry, now corruptly the Ambry [Aumbry], for that the alms of the abby were there distributed to the poor; in which the abbot of Westminster erected the first press for book-printing, that ever was in England, about the year of Christ 1471, and where William Caxton, citizen and mercer of London, who first brought it into England, practised it." This chapel was in a retired place, and free from interruption; and from this, or some other chapel, it is supposed the name of chapel has been given to all printing-houses in England ever since. But above all, the famous John Leland, library keeper to Henry VIII., who, by way of honour, had the title of "The Antiquary," and lived near to Caxton's own time, expressly calls him the first printer of England, and speaks honourably of his works: and as he had spent some time in Oxford, after having first studied and taken a degree at Cambridge, he could hardly be ignorant of the origin and history of printing in that university. We cannot forbear adding, for the sake of a name so celebrated, the more modern testimony of Mr. Henry Wharton, who affirms Caxton to have been the first that imported the art of printing into this kingdom; on whose authority the no less celebrated M. du Pin styles him likewise the first printer of England.

To the attestation of our historians, who are clear in favour of Caxton, and quite silent concerning an earlier press at Oxford, the works of Caxton himself add great confirmation; the rudeness of the letter, irregularity of the page, want of signatures, initial letters, &c. in his first production of the art amongst us. Besides these circumstances, notice has been taken of a passage in his *History of Troy*, which amounts to a direct testimony of it—"*Thus end I this book*," *&c.* (see page 139, *ante*.) This is the very style and language of our first printers, which every one knows who is the least conversant with old books; Faust and Schoeffer set the example from Mentz: by advertising the public at the end of each work,—"*That they were not drawn or written by a pen (as all books had been before,) but made by a new art and invention of printing or stamping them by characters or types of metal set in forms.*" In imitation of whom the succeeding printers, in most cities of Europe, where the art was new, generally gave the like advertisement; as may be seen from Venice, Rome, Naples, Verona, Basil, Augsburg, Louvain, &c. in a similar manner to Caxton.

In Pliny's *Natural History*, printed at Venice, we have the following verses:—

Quem modo tam ratum cupiens vix lector haberit;
Quiq; etiam fractus pene legendus eram:
Restituit Venetis me nuper Spira Johannes;
Exscripsitq; libros sere notante meos.
Fessa manus quondam, moneo, calamusq; quiescat:
Namq; labor studio cessit & ingenio. M.CCCC.LXVIIII.

At the end of Cicero's *Philippic Orations*:—

Anser Tarpeii custos Jovis, unde, quod alis
Constreperes, Gallus decidit; Ultor adest
Uldricus Gallus: ne quem poscantur in usum,
Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis.
Imprimit ille die, quantum non scribitur anno.
Ingenio, haud noceas, omnia vincit homo.

In a Spanish *History of Rodericus Santius*, printed at Rome, the following is given:—

"De mandato R. P. D. Roderici Episcopi Palentini Auctoris hujus libri, ego Udalricus Gallus sine calamo aut pennis cund. librum impressi."

In Eusebius' *Chronicon*, printed in Latin, at Milan:—

Omnibus ut pateant, tabulis impressit ahenis
Utile Lavania gente Philippus opus.
Hactenus hoc toto rarum fuit orbe volumen,
Quod vix, qui ferrit tædia, scriptor erat.
Nunc ope Lavaniæ numerosa volumina nostri
Ære perexiguo qualibet urbe legant.

In all the books translated by Caxton from the French, as the *History of Troy*, and others, he commonly marks the precise time of his entering on the translation, of his finishing it, and of his putting it afterwards into the press; which used to follow each other with little or no intermission, and were generally completed within the compass of a few months; so that in the

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present case, after he had finished the translation, which must be in or soon after 1471, it is not likely that he would delay the impression longer than was necessary for the preparing his materials; especially as he was engaged by promise to his friends, who seem to have been pressing and in haste, to deliver copies of it to them as soon as possible.

But as in the case of the first printer, so in this of his first work, we have a testimony also from himself in favour of this book: for we have observed that, in the recital of his works, he mentions it the first in order, before *The Boke of Chesse*, which seems to be a good argument of its being actually the first. "*When I had accomplished dyvers werkys and hystorys translated out of Frenshe into Englyshe at the requeste of certayn lordes, ladyes, and gentylmen, as the Recuyel of the Hystoryes of Troye, the Boke of Chesse, the Hystorye of Jason, the Hystorye of the Mirrour of the World—I have submysed myself to translate into Englyshe the Legende of Sayntes, called Legenda Aurea in Latyn —and Wylyam, Erle of Arondel, desyred me—and promysed to take a resonyble quantyte of them—sente to me a worshipful gentylman—promysing that my sayd lord should, durying my lyf, give and graunt to me a yerely fee, that is to note, a bucke in sommer and a doo in wynter.*" *&c.*

All this, added to the common marks of earlier antiquity, which are more observable in this than in any other of his books, viz. the rudeness of the letter, the incorrectness of the language, and the greater mixture of French words than in his later pieces, makes us conclude it to be his first work, executed when he came fresh from a long residence in foreign parts. Nay, there are some circumstances to make us believe that it was actually printed abroad at Cologne, where he finished the translation, and where he had been practising and learning the art; for, after the account given above, of his having learnt to print, he immediately adds, "*whiche boke I have presented to my said redoubtid lady Margrete, duchesse of Burgoyne, &c., and she hath well acceptid hit, and largely rewarded me,*" &c., which seems to imply his continuance abroad till after the impression as well as the translation of the book. The conjecture is much strengthened by another fact attested of him—that he did really print at Cologne the first edition of *Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum*, in Latin; which is affirmed by Wynkyn de Worde, in an English edition of the same book, in the following lines:—

And also of your charyte bear in remembrance
The soule of William Caxton, first printer of this boke,
In Laten tongue at Coleyn, himself to advaunce,
That every well disposyd man may thereon loke.
And John Tate the Younger, joye mote he broke
Whiche late hath in Englande do make this paper thynne
That now in our English this boke is prynted inne.

It is certain that the same book was printed at Cologne, by Jo. Koëlholf, and the first that appears of his printing, 1470, whilst Caxton was at the place and busying himself in the art; and if we suppose him to have been the encourager and promoter of the work, or to have furnished the expense of it, he might possibly, on that account, be considered at home as the author of it.

It is now time to draw to a conclusion, to avoid being censured for spending too much pains on an argument so inconsiderable; where the only view is to set right some points of history that have been falsely or negligently treated by our writers, and, above all, to do a piece of justice to the memory of our worthy countryman, WILLIAM CAXTON, and not suffer him to be robbed of the glory so clearly due to him of having first introduced into this kingdom an art of great use and benefit to mankind: a kind of merit that, in the sense of all nations, gives the best title to true praise, and the best claim to be commemorated with honour to posterity: and it ought to be inscribed on his monument, what is declared of another printer, Bartholomeus Bottonus of Reggio—"*Primus ego in patria modo chartas ære signavi, et novus bibliopola fui,*" *&c.*

To sum up the contradictory statements, which have been advanced by Atkyns and Oxonides, it may be asked can any two statements possibly be more opposite? Atkyns strengthens his opinion by an act of Henry VIII. which prohibits foreigners from exercising the art in this country: while Oxonides brings forward no other proof than the execution of the book, which (according to Atkyns) was the production of an under-workman. Does this declaration carry probability on the face of it? Most assuredly not. Had Oxonides adhered to the account given by Atkyns, he would have done more for the cause. It is my conviction, that the Oxford claim is entitled to no credit; and fully agreeing with Dr. Middleton, that the book in question must have been antedated. Whether Atkyns was the inventor of this story, or dupe of others, cannot, perhaps, now be ascertained; but one thing is clear that he was an interested person, and had it not been from a private motive, he would not have published a work which bears improbability on the face of almost every sentence.

The glaring contradictions in the statements of Oxonides and Dibdin, are here given to show which is entitled to the greatest credit: the former asserts, that "Caxton and Rood were indifferently *good* printers: De Worde and Pynson were *worse*; and those that follow them most *abominable!*" While the latter maintains, that Caxton's successor, "Wynkyn de Worde, a printer of very considerable taste, and of infinitely more skill than his predecessor. The present is not the place to describe the peculiarities and the beauties of his press-work: but as connected with the subject of engraving, we may remark that he seems to have been rather partial to the mode of embellishing his books with cuts; and that one of the earliest and most magnificent of his productions, his edition of *Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum*, exhibits a combination of printing and engraving, of which, in this country, we have nothing before that deserves to be put

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in comparison. His edition of the *Polychronicon* (1495) which is hardly less splendid for its typographical execution, and which, according to Herbert, was printed with a newly-cast type, is also curious on the score of engraving."

The following paragraphs are taken from the first note prefixed to the *Life of Caxton*, by that learned bibliographer, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin:

"Dr. Middleton's *Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England*, was first separately published in a quarto pamphlet, 1735, and was afterwards incorporated into his works published both in quarto and octavo. It is a spirited performance; but it is filled chiefly with a refutation of Atkyns's *ridiculous pamphlet* on the *Original and Growth of Printing*, 1664, 4to.; wherein the laurel was *intended* to have been snatched from Caxton's brow and given to an *ideal* printer of the name of Corsellis. Middleton's pamphlet was rather popular at the time of its publication, and his attack upon Atkyns was ably seconded by a writer of the fictitious name of Oxonides; whose remarks, originally published in the *Weekly Miscellany*, April 26, 1735, (see page 148, *ante*,) were judiciously inserted, along with the substance of Dr. Middleton's *Dissertation*, by Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols, in their *Origin of Printing*."

"I will close this note by remarking, that, although Caxton is called by me the *first English printer*, yet I fully believe in the authenticity of the Oxford edition of the *Exposicio sancti Jeronimi in simbolo apostolorum*, &c., of the date of 1468—which was printed by a *foreigner* at Oxford, who was afterwards interrupted in the prosecution of his typographical labours. I have seen two copies of this work; one in the Bodleian library; another in the public library at Cambridge. His Majesty has the only remaining copy known to be in existence. In my account of PRINTING AT OXFORD, (in a subsequent volume) a particular analysis of the book, and of the controversy relating to it, will be given: meanwhile the reader may see how the arguments of *Oxonides* have been strengthened by the luminous observations of Mr. Willet in his *Memoir on Printing* in the *Archæologia*."

Is not this sentence inconsistent? How can Mr. Dibdin call Caxton the first printer, when he acknowledges a prior book to have been executed at Oxford? We regret that his account of the Oxford press has not yet made its appearance; which would have spared us these remarks; there being no question that his able pen will satisfy all doubts. In the interim we anticipate his argument, by a supposition, that he means, *Caxton was the first Englishman who printed in this country; but, that an unknown foreigner was the first who practised the art at Oxford!* This would be one way of reconciling the above.

We shall now endeavour to explain the motives which induced so many of our countrymen to coincide with Atkyns. Upon the appearance of his pamphlet, after a lapse of near two hundred years, (during which time Caxton had been universally considered as the first printer in England,) the *literati* were struck with amazement, that the substance was said to have been taken from a newly-discovered document then in the Lambeth library. Backed by such an assertion, no one presumed to question it; and our typographer would most probably have been robbed of his justly-earned fame, had it not been for the able pen of Dr. Conyers Middleton, who answered Atkyns in the most satisfactory manner, and thus changed the minds of several, who before had been decidedly against Caxton.

The learned Meerman, who has followed Junius through all the intricate mazes of hearsay tradition, (in favour of Coster and Haerlem) seized upon Atkyns' pamplet with avidity, and endeavoured to account for and explain the numerous inconsistencies contained in that *ridiculous* work: this again created a sensation in the minds of many; because, coming from the pen of a foreigner, it was considered by John Bull (as most foreign productions now are) entitled to more credit than if it had been of English birth. Had one of the workmen been taken from Haerlem, as Atkyns asserts, would Junius, and all his successors, have omitted to notice that which would have been the strongest argument they could possibly adduce. We fully trust, that what is here advanced upon this subject will justly consign Atkyns' pamphlet to the shades of oblivion, although supported by the luminous observations of Meerman, and a portion of the literati of this country.—Johnson, *Typographia*. v. I.

The following extracts are given with a view of shewing the reader the high authorities in favour of Caxton, in none of which is mentioned a prior press at Oxford: had the circumstance taken place, as stated by Atkyns, it must have been known to some of these respectable characters:—

THOMAS FULLER.

An historian and divine, author of the History of the Worthies of England, History of the Holy War, the Holy State, and other works, was born in Northamptonshire in 1608. Died in 1661.

"Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation, by whom he is charactered '*Vir non omnio stupidus, aut ignavia torpea*;' but we understand the language of his Liptote, the rather because he praiseth his diligence and learning. He had most of his education beyond the seas, living thirty years in the court of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, sister to King Edward the Fourth, whence I conclude him an Anti Lancasterian in his affection. He continued *Polychronicon* (beginning where Trevisa ended) unto the end of King Edward the Fourth, with good judgment and fidelity. And yet when he writeth that King Richard the Second left in his treasury money and jewels to the value of seven hundred thousand pounds, I cannot credit him, it is so contrary to the received character of that king's riotous prodigality. Caxton carefully collected and printed all Chaucer's works, and on many accounts deserved well of posterity, when he died in the year 1486."

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAM NICOLSON.

A learned prelate, was born at Orton, in Cumberland, about 1655, and died in 1727. He published the English Historical Library, folio, 1740.

"William Caxton was a menial servant, for thirty years together, to Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, sister to our King Edward IV. in Flanders. He afterwards returned into England; where finding, as he says, an imperfect history (begun by one of the monks of St. Albans, says John Pits very unadvisedly) he continued it in English, giving

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it only the Latin title of *Fructus temporum*. How small a portion of this work is owing to this author, has been observed before; but he now usually bears the name of the whole, which begins with the first inhabiting of this island, and ends the last year of Edward IV. 1483. The opportunities he had of being acquainted with the court transactions of his own time, would encourage his readers to hope for great matters from him; but his fancy seems to have led him into an undertaking above his strength."

JOHN BAGFORD.

An antiquary, and an eminent collector of curiosities. He compiled an History of Printing, &c. He died in 1716.

"William Caxton took to the art and crafte of printing right well, altho' to his great expense of time and charges of money. Our Caxton was of ripe wit, and quick of apprehension in all he undertook; I mean in all the books he then translated into English: as may be seen by the prefaces he then put forth in print. He was so industrious a man, that the like hath not been seen in this our kingdom, to be the translator and printer of so many books with his own hands."

DR. CONYERS MIDDLETON.

A celebrated divine and critic, was born at York in 1683. *Author of the Life of Cicero, a Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England, and many other works. He died in* 1750.

"Whoever turns over Caxton's printed works must contract a respect for him, and be convinced that he preserved the same character through life, of an honest, modest man: greatly industrious to do good to his country, to the best of his abilities, by spreading among the people such books as he thought useful to religion and good manners, which were chiefly translated from the French."

JOHN LEWIS.

Minister of Margate, in Kent, author of the Life of Caxton, with an account of the Rise and Progress of Printing in England, 1737.

"Mr. Caxton appears to have been a very humble, modest, and virtuous man. He often styles himself a rude and simple person, confesses his ignorance, and humbly beseeches the pardon of his readers, and the patience to correct his works; and expresses himself in other terms so submissive and self-abasing as are very uncommon, and more easily admired than imitated, &c. He was a man of no more learning than, as he ingeniously confessed, he had by his knowledge of the English and French languages, in which he modestly acknowledged, he remembered himself of his rudeness and unperfitness. By the account which he has given of his printed books, it sufficiently appears in how great favour and request he was with the princes and great men of his own time."

S. PALMER, (or G. PSALMANAZAR.)

A learned printer, and author of a History of Printing. He died in 1732. *Mr. Palmer is supposed to have been assisted by Psalmanazar.*

"I can't but observe, that the faults of his English are owing more to his long continuance abroad, than to the place of his birth; which will easily appear from an accurate observation of his language, and manner of spelling, which discover a foreigner more than a broad-spoken Kentishman, &c. Besides his accomplishments as a merchant, Mr. Caxton acquired a great deal of politeness, partly by his travels for thirty years, and partly by his frequent residence at the court of the duchess of Burgundy, sister to King Ewd. IV. who caressed and patronized him very much, &c. As he was a person indefatigable and ambitious of applause, as well as earnest in promoting the glory of his own country, he read incessantly the histories of his own and other nations; which at proper times he digested into order."

WILLIAM OLDYS.

Norry King at Arms, well versed in English Antiquities, a correct writer, and good historian. Born 1687, *died* 1761.

"And indeed, that a man should, for twenty years together, after age had crept over, and begun to make impressions upon him, when others naturally covet a cessation from labour, especially of the brain; that he, William Caxton, should still, after he had given between fifty and three score testimonies of his indefatigable diligence, in the publications he had made, which are computed to have amounted to that number; and now, as he could be little less than fourscore years of age, that he should be desirous of giving still fresh and farther instances of his zeal to promote or disperse the most virtuous examples and pious instructions among his countrymen; these, as they are no ordinary proofs of the painful services he bestowed upon them, so they have deserved no common acknowledgements."

JOHN AMES.

Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence, and published Typographical Antiquities, being an Historical Account of Printing in England, 4to., 1749, *and other works. He died in* 1759.

"Mr. Caxton was a citizen and mercer of London: at the death of his master he travelled abroad in the Low Countries, as an agent or merchant, for the space of thirty years; his good accomplishments, and great knowledge in foreign traffic, procured him so much esteem at home, that he was joined in a commission with Richard Whetehill, esq. to conclude a treaty of trade and commerce between King Edward IV. and the duke of Burgundy, whose son afterwards married the Lady Margaret, King Edward's sister, in 1468: this lady was our first printer's great friend and patroness."

ANONYMOUS, 1766.

"William Caxton, who first introduced printing into England, has, no doubt, been instrumental in preserving many things which otherwise would have been lost. But the misfortune was, that he was but an illiterate man, and of small judgment, by which means he printed nothing but mean and frivolous things, as appears from the catalogues of his impressions, given us by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ames. Whereas, had he been a scholar, and had made a better choice of the works that were to pass to his press, it is probable many excellent performances, now lost, would have been secured to us, especially if he had recourse to some of the more ancient pieces; but, as it is, Caxton's works are valuable for little else than as being early performances in the art of printing, and as wrought off by him."

THOMAS WARTON.

Poet Laureat, and Camden's Professor of Modern History, at Oxford, author of a History of English Poetry, and other eminent works. He died in 1790.

"French versions enabled Caxton, our first printer, to enrich the state of letters in this country with many valuable publications. He found it no difficult task, either by himself or the help of his friends, to turn a considerable number of these pieces into English, which he printed. Ancient learning had as yet made too little progress among us, to encourage this enterprising and industrious artist to publish the Roman authors in their original language: and had not the French furnished him with these materials, it is not likely that Virgil, Ovid, Cicero, and many other good writers, would, by the means of his press, have been circulated in the English tongue, so early as the close of the fifteenth century."

DR. KIPPIS.

A celebrated English divine and biographical writer, was born at Nottingham in 1727. *He died in* 1795.

"Caxton, by translating, or procuring to be translated, such a number of the books from the French, greatly contributed to promote the state of literature in England. It was only in this way that he could introduce his countrymen to the knowledge of many valuable publications, at a time when an acquaintance with the learned languages was confined to a few ecclesiastics. Ancient learning had as yet made too little progress among us, to encourage him to publish the Roman authors in the original tongue."

DR. HENRY.

Minister of the Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh, and author of the History of Great Britain, in 5 vols. 4to. Died Nov. 24, 1790.

"All our historians and other writers, who flourished in or near those times, and mention the introduction of printing into England, unanimously, and without hesitation, ascribe that honour to Mr. William Caxton, mercer and citizen of London. This modest, worthy, and industrious man, hath been already noticed as an historian; he was also the translator of many books out of French into English; but he merited most of his country by introducing the art of printing."

EDWARD GIBBON.

The eminent historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, a work which will probably last as long as the language in which it was written. He died Jan. 16, 1794.

"It was in the year 1474 that our first press was established in Westminster Abbey, by William Caxton: but in

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the choice of his authors, that liberal and industrious artist was reduced to comply with the vicious taste of his readers, to gratify the nobles with treatises on heraldry, hawking,* and the Game of Chess, and to amuse the popular credulity with romances of fabulous knights, and legends of more fabulous saints. The father of printing expresses a laudable desire to elucidate the history of his country."

THOMAS ASTLE.

An English antiquary, was born in Staffordshire. He was the author of the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary, and other works. He died in 1803.

"William Caxton hath been generally allowed to have first introduced and practised the art of printing in England in the reign of King Edward IV. He became a reputable merchant, and, in 1464, he was one of the persons employed by King Edward IV. in negociating a treaty of commerce with the Duke of Burgundy, and was afterwards patronized by Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, sister to that king. Caxton having received a good education in his youth, had a taste for learning, and made himself master of the art of printing."†

Having, as we conceive, fully set aside the claim of Oxford *(and her unknown printer)* and clearly established the unquestionable right of WILLIAM CAXTON, to the distinguished honour of having introduced the art of printing into this country; we shall now proceed to give some further notice of the labours of our first printer.

Caxton's first performances are very rude and barbarous. Lewis says, "he used a letter resembling the hand-writing then in use. His *d*, at the end of a word, is very singular. He used the characteristics which we find in English manuscripts before the Conquest. Instead of commas and periods, he used an oblique stroke, thus /, which the Dutch printers do to this day in their Gothic impressions. His letter was peculiar and easily known, being a mixture of Secretary and Gothic as to shape; and sometimes of great primer as to size; especially in printing proper names. He had a way of joining almost any two characters together. In his titles he used the German text, or what our printers call the Gothic, of the size of great primer, and sometimes he mixed it with his Secretary or common print, as our printers now do the italic. Like other printers of his time, he never used any direction or catch-word, but placed the signature where that now stands; and rarely numbered his leaves, and never his pages. In most of his books he only printed, as the custom then was, a small letter at the beginning of the chapters, to imitate what the initial or capital letter should be, and left that to be made by the illuminor, who wrote it with a pen, with red, blue, or green ink; but in some of his books he used two-line letters of a gothic kind. As he printed long before the present method of adding the errata at the end of books was used, his extraordinary exactness obliged him to take a great deal more pains than can easily be imagined; for, after a book was printed off, his method was, to revise it, and correct the faults in it with red ink; this being done to one copy, he then employed a proper person to correct the whole impression." His books are printed on paper made of the paste of linen rags, very fine and good, and not unlike the thin vellum on which they used to write their books at that time.

There is one mistake, however, worth the correcting, that the writers have universally fallen into and taken up from each other; that John Islip was the abbot who first encouraged the art, and entertained the artist in his house: whereas it is proved, that he was not the abbot until four years after Caxton's death; and that Thomas Milling was abbot in 1470, made bishop of Hereford a few years after, and held the abbey in commendam in 1485; in which John Estney next succeeded: so that Milling, who was reputed a great scholar, must have been the generous friend and patron of Caxton, who gave that liberal reception to an art so beneficial to learning.

This shews how unsafe it is to trust to common history, and necessary to recur to original testimonies, when we would know the state of facts with exactness. Mr. Echard, at the end of Edward IVth's reign, among the learned of that age, mentions William Caxton as a writer of English history; but seems to doubt whether he was the same with the printer of that name. Had he ever looked into Caxton's books, the doubts had been cleared; or had he consulted his *Chronicle of England*, which it is strange that an English historian could neglect, he would have learnt at least to fix the beginning of the art of printing in the abbey.

The productions of Caxton's press amount to sixty-four. Of the most interesting of these works, either from the anecdotes connected with them, from the insight they give into his life and character, or into the manner of the times, or from the specimens they afford of his talents and information, we shall give a short account, arranging them in chronological order:—

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE BOOKS PRINTED BY CAXTON.

From Dibdin's edition of Ames' *Typographical Antiquities*.

Accidence	[No date.]
Æsop	1484
Arthur, Histories of	1485
Ballad, Fragment of	[No date.]
Blanchardin and Eglantine	Do.
Boëtius	Do.
Book of Divers Ghostly Matters	Do.
—— of Good Manners	1487
—— for Travellers	Do.
Cato Magnus	1483
Cato Parvus	[No date.]
Charles the Great	1485
Chastising of God's Children	[No date.]
Chaucer's Book of Fate	Do.
——— Canterbury Tales [1st ed.]	Do.
——— Ditto [2nd ed.]	Do.
——— Troilus and Cresside	Do.
——— Minor Works with Lydgate's	Do.
Chess, Game of	1474
———	[No date.]
Chivalry, Fait of Arms and	1489
——— Order of	1484
Chronicle of England, &c.	1480
Cordial	1480
Craft to Know well to Die	1490

* Gibbon is here mistaken. He was probably thinking of the St. Albans' Book on these subjects, of the date of 1486; or of Wynkyn De Worde's reprint of the latter, in 1496. Caxton never printed a work upon 'heraldry or hawking.'—*Dibdin.*

† These extracts are taken from Johnson, with the exception of the short *biographical notices* placed at the head of each article, which, it is hoped, will not be unacceptable to the reader.—*Edit.*

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Curial of Alain Chartier	[No date.]
Dictus of the Philosophers	1477
De Fide and Cantu, &c.	[No date.]
Directorium Sacerdotum	Do.
Doctrinal of Sapience	1489
Edward the Confessor	qu?
Godfrey of Boulogne	1481
Golden Legend	1483
Gower's Confessio Amantis	1483
Horæ	[No date.]
Jason	1475
Infancia Salvatoris	[No date.]
Katherine of Sienne	Do.
Knight of the Tower	1484
Liber Festivalis	1483
Life of our Lady	[No date.]
——— Saint Wenefrid	Do.
Lombardy, History of	qu?
Lucidary	[No date.]
Lyndewood	qu?
Mirror of the World	1481
Ovid's Metamorphoses	1480
Paris and Vienne	1485
Pilgrimage of the Soul	1483
Polychronicon	1482
Proverbs of Pisa	1478
Reynard the Fox	1481
Royal Book	1484
Russel, Oration of	[No date.]
Siege of Rhodes	Do.
Speculum Vite Christi	Do.
Statutes	Do.
Troy, Receuil des Histoires	Do.
——— Histories of	1471
Tully of Old Age, &c.	1481
Virgil's Æneid	1490
Work of Sapience*	[No date.]

1474, *March* 31. *The Game and Playe of the Chesse: Translated out of the French, and imprynted by William Caxton. Fynyshed the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred lxxiiij.*

This book, upon the authority of Mr. Bagford, in which opinion Mr. Lewis concurs, is considered the first work printed in England. The former says, "Caxton's first book in the abbey was the *Game of Chess;* a book, in those times, much in use with all sorts of people, and in all likelihood first desired by the abbot, and the rest of his friends and masters. It underwent two impressions if not more." "At all events," observes Mr. Dibdin, "it is incontrovertible that the present work is the first work printed by Caxton to which the date of the imprint is affixed; and is in consequence, a great curiosity." The work opens with the following dedication to George duke of Clarence, the eldest surviving brother of Edward IV.

"*To the right noble, right excellent and vertuous prince George, duc of Clarence, erle of Warwick and Salisburye, grete chamberlayn of Englonde and lieutenant of Irelond, oldest brother of kyng Edward, by the grace of God kynge of Englond and of Fraunce, your most humble servant William Caxton, amonge other of your servantes, sends unto you peas, helthe, joye, and victorye upon your enemeys, right high puyssant and redoubted prince. For as much as I have understand and knowe, that ye are enclined unto the comyn wele of the kynge, our said soveryn lord, and his nobles, lordes and comyn peple of his noble royame of Englond, and that ye sawe gladly the inhabitant of the same informed in good, vertuous, prouffitable and honeste maners, in whiche your noble persone, wit guydyng of youre hous, haboundeth, gymyng lyght and ensample unto all other. Therefore I have put me in devoyr to translate a lityll booke late comyn into myn handes, out of Frenshe into Englishe, in which I fynde thautorities, dictes of auncient doctours, philosophers, poetes, and of other wyse men, which ben recounted and applyed unto the moralitie of the publique wele, as well of the nobles as of the comyn peple, after the game and playe of the Chesse, whiche booke, right puyssand and redoubtid lord, I have made in the name, and under the shadew of your noble protection, not presumyng to correcte or enpoigne ony thynge agenst your noblesse; for God be thanked, your excellent renome shyneth as well in straunge regions, as within the royame of Englond, gloriously to your honour and laude, whyche God multeplye and encrese. But to thentent that of what estate and egrese they stand in, may see in this said lityll booke, that they governed themself as they ought to doo; wherefor for my right dere redoubted lord, I requyr and supply your good grace not to desdaygne to reseyve this sayd lytill booke in gree and thanke, as well of me your humble and unknowen servant, as of a better and greater man than I am, for the right good wylle that I have had to make this lityll worke in the best wise I can, ought to be reputed for the fyat and dede: and for more clerely to precede in this sayd booke, I have ordyned that the chapiters been sete in the beginning, to thende that ye may see more playnly the matter whereof the booke treteth.*"

The contents begin thus:—

"*This booke conteyneth iii traytees, the first traytee is of the invencion of this play of the chesse, and conteyneth iii chapiters,*" &c.—and ends thus: "*And therefore, my right undoubted lord, I pray Almighty God to save the kynge our soverain lord, and to give hym grace to yssue as a kynge, and tabounde in all vertues, and to be assisted with all other his lordes, in such wyse, that his noble royame of Englond may prosper, and habounde in vertues, and that synne may be eschewid, justice kept, the royame defended, good*

*This list of the books printed by Caxton cannot, perhaps, be better closed than by the following anecdote from Herbert: "At my first setting out (says he) in this arduous undertaking, I entertained hopes of being able to give a more correct and certain account of Mr. Caxton's works, having been informed that there were still existing complete copies of most, if not all, of Caxton's books, collected and preserved by the late Mr. Cheswell, a very eminent bookseller of the last age, and that they were then in the possession of a gentleman, who, no doubt, would favour me with the perusal of them, and be glad of the opportunity of communicating materials so curious, and necessary to illustrate and authenticate the memoirs of our first printer. Without delay I waited on the gentleman, who very politely promised me the use of them, but said they were sent over to Amsterdam, for the inspection of a friend there, but that he would write for them the first opportunity. A short time after, I took the liberty to write to him that I would with pleasure wait on him, in order to take extracts from his Caxtons, in such a manner as should be most agreeable to him. In a few days I was indulged with an answer, informing me 'he had received from Holland the very disagreeable intelligence, that all his fine Caxtons had met with the unfortunate accident *(Heu lamentable dictu!)* of being burnt, and totally destroyed, as he understood, by the neglect of a servant in his master's absence, throwing down from a shelf a large bottle of aquafortis into the box where the said books were, and neglecting them in his fright, so that more mischief was done in the room." "I am very much afraid," concludes Herbert, "that my friend received but a *Flemish* account of his Caxtons."

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men rewarded, malefactors punysshid, and the ydle peple to be put to laboure, that he, wyth the nobles of the royame, may regne gloriously in conqueringe his enheritaunce, that verray peas and charity may endure in both his royames, and that merchandise may have his course, in such wise that every man enchew synne, and encrece in vertuous occupacions, prayinge your good grace to resseyue this lityll and symple booke, made under the hope and shadowe of your protection, by hym that is your most humble servant, in gree and thanke. And I shall pray Almighty God for your long lyf and welfare, whiche he preserve, and send yow thacomplisshment of your hye, noble, joyous and virtuos desires, amen. Fynysshid the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred and lxxiiii." In the first edition of this book there were no cuts, but in the second there are; and in the second and third chapters it is said, "*This game was invented by Philometer the philosopher, for the correction and instruction of a wicked king.*"*

The second edition of the *Game of Chess*, "is rare to see except in the curious libraries of collectors of books," says Bagford, "contains only eighty-four leaves, has twenty-nine lines in a page, and is illustrated with twenty-four wood cuts.

1475. *A Boke of the hoole lyf of Jason.* Without date; but supposed to have been printed in this year. Folio.

Another production from the prolific pen of Le Fevre, who is said to have composed this, and three other books, prior to his *History of Troy*, in which he partially touches upon Jason's conquest of the golden fleece; the former were considered too great to insert in the latter. Caxton's prologue contains a curious description of the hangings set up in the castle of Hesden, in Artoise, upon the river Canche, by Philip, duke of Burgundy, founder of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Fleece. Anstis says, that no other writer has described these hangings, which is said were destroyed in 1553, when the town and castle were demolished by Emanuel, duke of Savoy, one of the emperor Charles V's generals.

Caxton conclude the volume with a prayer to the young prince, (Arthur) begging him to accept his humble performance; he continues, "Whom I beseech God Almighty to save and increase in virtue, now in his tender youth, that he may come unto his perfect age, to his honour and worship, that his *renome* may perpetually be remembered among the most worthy. And after this present, everlasting life in heaven, who grant him and us that bought us with his blood, blessed Jesus, Amen." The date of 1475 is fixed by Mr. Ames; and Mr. Dibdin thinks the romance of *Jason* was the earliest specimen of Caxton's press in England. Some writers assign the date of 1477 to this work.

We think it better to give a short account of what is most peculiar in the first production of the art; which, though a subject well known by the curious, and to the profession, it is presumed may not be unacceptable to several persons, into whose hands this work may chance to fall.

With respect to their forms, they were generally either large or small folios, or at least quartos: the lesser sizes were not in use.

The leaves were without running title,* direction-word, number of pages, or divisions into paragraphs.

The character itself was a rude old Gothic mixed with Secretary, designed on purpose to imitate the hand-writing of those times; the words were printed so close to one another that it was difficult and tedious to be read, even by those who were used to manuscripts, and to this method; and often lead the inattentive reader into mistakes.

Their orthography was various and often arbitrary, disregarding method.

They had very frequent abbreviations, which in time grew so numerous and difficult to be understood that there was a necessity of writing a book to teach the manner of reading them.

Their periods were distinguished by no other points than the double or single one, that is, the colon and full-point: but they a little after introduced an oblique stroke, thus /, which answered the purpose of our comma.

They used no capital letters to begin a sentence, or for proper names of men or places.

They left blanks for the places of titles, initial letters, and other ornaments, in order to have them supplied by the illuminors, whose ingenious art, though in vogue before and at that time, did not long survive the masterly improvements made by the printers in this branch of their art. Those ornaments were exquisitely fine, and curiously variegated with the most beautiful colours, and even with gold and silver; the margins likewise were frequently charged with variety of figures of saints, birds, beasts, monsters, flowers, &c., which had sometimes relation to the contents of the page, though often none at all: these embellishments were very costly; but for those that could not afford a great price, there were inferior ornaments, which could be done at a much easier rate.

The name of the printer, place of his residence, &c., were either wholly neglected, or put

*Attalus, who died two hundred years before Christ, and succeeded Eumenes as king of Pargamus, is supposed by some to have been the inventor of Chess.—Chess is mentioned in the *Romance of the Rose*, and in *Orlandi Furioso*. Also we read in Chaucer,—

——— Athalus that made the game
First of the Chesse, so was his name.

We also find in *The Works of Armorie*, by John Bossewell, printed by Richard Tottel, in Flete Street, London, 1572. 4to.

"This game was first invented by Athalus, as Master G. Chaucer reporteth in hys dreame."

In "the olden time," says a modern writer, the Game of Chess was emphatically described as "the game of princes and ladies."

For a catalogue of the works on the Game of Chess, including notices of authors and anonymous publications, with an account of many manuscript and rare books on Chess, see the *Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany*, London, 1830.

*Some of the early printed books of Caxton have no title pages.

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at the end of the book, not without some pious ejaculation or doxology.

The date was likewise omitted or involved in some crampt circumstantial period, or else printed either at full length, or by numerical letters, and sometimes partly one and partly the other; thus, one thousand CCCC and lxxiiii, &c., but all of them at the end of the book.

There were no variety of characters, no intermixture of roman and italic, they are of later invention, but their pages were continued in a Gothic letter of the same size throughout.

They printed but few copies at once, for 200 or 300 were then esteemed a large impression; though upon the encouragements received from the learned, they increased their numbers in proportion.

We shall here mention something concerning their book-binding, an account of which we find in Scaliger, who tells us, that his grandmother had a printed *Psalter*, the cover of which was two inches thick; in the inside was a kind of cupboard,* wherein was a small silver crucifix, and behind it the name of Berenica Codronia de la Scala. This book seems to have been printed with blocks of wood, but probably bound the same way as the rest.

We conclude this portion with an observation of M. Monoye concerning the phrase, *Libri editi*, which we hope the curious will be pleased with: he tells us that this phrase was used before the invention of printing, and signified only books published and dispersed abroad in some considerable number, in opposition to those that were writ fair to be set up in libraries, which were called *Libri scripti*. Whether this observation be as certain as it is curious we shall leave to the judgment of our readers.—*Luckombe.*

1475. In this year appeared the *first separate* edition of the *New Testament* in Latin, in a small quarto form, for the convenience of general readers. Prefixed to the epistle of *St. Jerom*, which precedes the text, is a notice in Latin, by the printer, explaining the cause of the publication, of which the following is the substance: "It is the general cry, that every believer, who professes to have any knowledge of letters, is bound to have an acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, and more particularly with that part of the bible, called the *New Testament*. It is certain, however, that but few persons have the means of procuring the *whole* of the bible, and that many, even of the rich, prefer portable volumes. Induced by these considerations, as well as by the influence of my superiors, professors of sacred theology, and overcome by the zeal of certain monks and secular clergy, I have attempted, I hope, under favourable auspices, to print the present convenient volume, containing the whole of the *New Testament*, with a view to the glory of God; and shall be satisfied, if it afford benefit to any one." It is printed in double columns, with a delicate Gothic type. To the *New Testament* is subjoined, "*Liber haymo de christianarum rerum memoria prolog.*—Dibdin's *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. I. p. 32, Note.

Haymo, the author, was the disciple of Alcuin, in the ninth century, a monk of Fulda, and afterwards bishop of Halberstadt. The work itself is an abridgment of ecclesiastical history.—*Cavei.*

In this year, an edition of the Dutch bible was printed at Cologne, in 2 vols. folio; at Delft, in 1477, in 2 vols. folio, and also in 4to. Another at Goudo, in 1479. These translations are said to have been mixed with many fabulous narratives; and were probably made at an earlier period than that of their being printed. They are supposed to have been preceded by an edition of the *Four Gospels*, printed in 1472.

1475. Printing introduced into the following places in this year:—

Reggio, by Abraham Garton.
Barcelona, by Nicholas Spindeler.
Saragossa, by Matthew Flandrus.
Piéve di Sacco, a small town belonging to the late republic of Venice, by R. Mescullam, surnamed Kotzi.
Pignerol, by James de Rouges, or Rubeis.
Vicenza, by Herman Lichtenstein.
Lubec, by Lucas Brandis de Schafz.
Burgdorff, printer unknown.
Blauburren, a small town in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, printer's name unknown.
Cagli, R. de Fano and Bernard de Bergamo.
Casole, John Fabri.
Modena, Joan Vurster.
Perugia, by Henry Clayn, of Ulm.
Placentia, John Peter.

1476. *Died*, JOHN MULLER, commonly called Regiomontanus, from his native place, Mons Regius, or Konigsberg, a town in Franconia, was born in 1436, and became the greatest astronomer and mathematician of his time. Having first acquired grammatical learning in his own country, he was admitted, while yet a boy, into the academy at Leipsic; from whence he removed, at only fifteen years of age, to Vienna, to enjoy the superior advantages afforded to his pursuits, by the learned professors in that university. After some years the cardinal Bessarion arrived at Vienna, and soon formed an acquaintance with the youthful astronomer, who, in order to perfect his knowledge of the Greek tongue, accompanied the cardinal to Rome, where he studied under Theodore Gaza, a learned Greek. In 1463 he went to Padua, where he became a member of the University. In 1464 removed to Venice, to meet and attend his patron Bessarion.* He returned the same year with the cardinal to Rome, where he made some stay, to procure the most curious books: those he could not purchase, he took the pains to transcribe, as he wrote with great facility and elegance: and others he got copied at a great

* I had a book in my hands a few days since, in the cover of which was a recess for a relic; and the relic!—a human toe!!—*Hansard.*

* Among other curiosities in the library of Louvain there is a manuscript *Bible*, given to the doctors of the university, by cardinal Bessarion, in grateful acknowledgment of their hospitable treatment of him.

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expense; for as he was certain that none of those books could be had in Germany, he intended, on his return thither, to translate and publish some of the best of them. It was, probably, at this period, that he transcribed, in the most beautiful manner, the whole of the *New Testament* with his own hand, a labour which he undertook from the ardour of his attachment to the Divine volume, and which he is said to have rendered familiar to him by continued perusal.

Having procured a considerable number of manuscripts, he returned to Vienna, and for some time read lectures; after which he went to Buda, on the invitation of Matthias, or Mattheo, king of Hungary, the great patron of learned men. The breaking out of the war occasioned his withdrawing to Nuremberg, where he set up a printing-office, and printed several astronomical works. In 1774 he was prevailed upon by pope Sixtus IV. to return to Rome, to assist in reforming the calender. He arrived at Rome in the year 1475, but died there a year after, at only forty years of age, not without suspicion of being poisoned.

Many authors have ascribed the invention of printing to this individual. It is said of Regiomontanus, that he made an iron fly spring from under his hand, fly round the room with a humming noise, and return to its first position: he is likewise reported to have made a wooden eagle, which flew from Nuremberg to meet the emperor, hovered over his head in a tonic motion, and went back the same way with him. It was no wonder that some authors should give so universal an artist, the repute of inventing printing. It is certain he was a very early printer, although not the inventor.

1476. Within the period of twenty years after the introduction of printing at Paris, we find the number of those who practised the art in that city, including Gering and his associates, increased to thirty-five: and the commencement of the succeeding century witnessed the enlargement of this list in an almost triple proportion. Of these artists, who varied greatly both in the number and value of their impressions, several distinguished themselves so eminently as to merit our particular notice. Amongst these were Pasquier Bonhomme, whose earliest impression, *Les Grands Chroniques de France*,* in 3 vols. folio, bears this date: he was one of the four principal *libraires* of the university: and assumed for his *insigne* the image of St. Christopher.

* This was distinguished from other early national chronicles by the title of *Chroniques de St. Denys*; having been compiled by several of the religious of that celebrated abbey. According to du Chesne, it was begun by Jean Chartier a monk of this society, and continued by others from the time of Charles VII. to the decease of Louis XII. To the industry of the same society, says de Bure, are owing the numerous and exquisitely ornamented manuscripts of the work which are existing both in public and private libraries. This work was reprinted by Verard in 1493, in 2 vols. folio. again by Eustace, with a continuation to the year 1514; which edition is in the highest request.

Louis XII. was surnamed the *Just*; he was born June 27, 1462; was married to the princess Mary of England, October, 1514; and died January 1, 1515.

1476. The first whole Greek book was the *Grammar* of Constantine Lasadis, printed at Milan, by Dionysius Palarisimus, in 4to. It was revised by Demetrius Cretensis.

1476. Printing was introduced into the following places during this year:—

Antwerp, by Theodore Martins, of Alost.

Bruges, by Colard Mansion.

Brussels, the Brethren of the Common Life.

Delft, by Jacob Jacobs and Maurice Yemants.

Nova Plzna, (New Pilsen,) in Bohemia, the printer's name not known.

Rostock, the Brethren of the Common Life.

Polliano, Innocent Ziletus and F. Antiquarius.

Trent, by Herman Schindeleyp.

1477. In glancing at the rapid extension of the valuable art of printing, it ought not to be forgotten, that Jews, as well as Christians, became at an early period convinced of its importance, and engaged in it with ardour. The *Psalms* in Hebrew, with the *Commentary* of Kimchi, were printed this year, in 4to., by Joseph and his son Chaim Mordecai, and Hezekiah Monro, who printed 300 copies of them. The *Pentateuch*, with the *Targum* and the *Commentary* of R. Jarchi, was printed at Bologne in Italy, in 1482, folio. *Ruth*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Song of Solomon*, and *Lamentations*, with the *Commentary* of Jarchi; and *Esther*, with the *Commentary* of R. Abenezra, were printed also at Bologne, in folio, in the same year. The former and latter *Prophets* were first printed in Hebrew, at Soncino, in 1486, folio, with the *Commentary* of R. Kimchi. The *Hagiographa* were printed at Naples, 1487, in small folio, accompanied with several *Rabbinical Commentaries*.

1477. John Philip de Lignamine was the third in the chronological order of Roman printers. He was a learned and modest typographer; and many valuable works, almost entirely in prose, issued from his press; but in point of number and importance of publication, he must unquestionably yield to his cotemporaries. This printer rarely executed large works, and his *Laurentius Valla*, of 1471, is the noblest specimen of his press. He also, with one creditable and curious exception, namely, some *Opuscula* of Philipus de Barberiis, 1481, used only one and the same fount of letter: but his zeal for literature, and his acknowledged modesty and learning, place him high in the estimation of competent judges. Before his commencing the art of printing, he is supposed to have practised physic. The next printers we find at Rome were named Sixtus Russinger, who printed at Naples from 1471 to 1478; when he quitted that city and printed at Rome with Georgius Allemannus. He also printed at Naples with Franciscus de Tuppo, Sachsal, and Golsch. These are very rare but very comely printers. George Laver first printed at the Eusebian monastery, at Rome; whither he was invited by cardinal Caraffa, from 1470 to 1472 inclusive. Laver printed under the auspices of two learned editors, Pomponius Lætus and Bartholomæus Platina. In 1473

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Laver associated himself with Leonhard Pflugel, and these printed together till 1495. Laver was a native of Wurtzburg. John Schurener de Bopardia exercised the art about 1475. He was a printer of second-rate merit, on the score of beauty; yet much preferable to Laver. Panzer notices probably a brother of this printer of the name of Conrad de Bopardia, who printed at Cologne in 1486.—*Beloe.*

In what manner the invention of the art of typography was appreciated, is apparent from the high honour and distinction to which its professors were, in different places, advanced. Philip de Lignamine was of the equestrian order, and the favourite and confidential friend of the pope. Nicholas Jenson was made count Palatine of the Rhine. Sixtus Russinger was enobled by Ferdinand, King of Naples. John Mentilus was enobled by the emperor Frederic III. John Gutenberg was likewise enobled by archbishop Adolphus, elector of Mentz. Aldus Manutius received the same honourable distinction and numerous other examples of the kind might be easily adduced. All of them of the higher class, bore arms, and many individuals among them were distinguished by the peculiar marks of favour of the sovereigns in whose times they flourished.

1477. Printing introduced into the following cities and towns:—

Deventer, by Richard Paffroet.

Gouda, by Gerard Leu (or Leuw.)

Angers, by Joann. de Turre & Joan de Morelli.

Palermo, by Andrew de Warmatia.

Ascoli, by William de Linis.

Seville, by M. de la Talle, B. Segura and A. del Puerto.

Bartholomew Buyer introduced the art of printing into Lyons, and printed the New Testament in French.

Titles and cyphers began to be employed about this period.—*Chevillier.*

1477. *The Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophres. Which Boke is translated out of Frenshe into Englyssh by the Noble and puissant lord Antoine Erle of Ryuyers lord of Scales and of the Jsle of Wyght, Defendour and directour of the siege Apostolique, &c. Emprynted by me William Caxton at Westminstre the yere of our lord m. cccc. lxxvij, Folio.*

This is the first book printed by Caxton with the year and place specified. It was translated out of Latin into French by M. Jehan de Teonville, and from the French by earl Rivers. This nobleman had left out some strictures on women, which were in the original French; these Caxton translated and added as an appendix in three additional leaves; of his reasons for doing so, he gives the following statement. Lord Rivers had desired him to look over the translation, and to correct it. Caxton observed that the *Dictes* of Socrates on Women was not there, and indulged in many conjectures respecting the reason of the omission. He supposed that some fair lady had used her influence with his lordship, or that he was courting some fair lady at the time, or that he thought Socrates said more than was true, or that these *Dictes* were not in his lordship's copy: "or else peradventure that the wind had blown over the leaf at the time of the translation." As, however, his lordship had given him permission to correct the translation, Caxton thought he should not be going beyond due limits if he added these *Dictes*. But, he tells us, "I did not presume to put and set them in my said lord's book, but in the end apart, in the rehearsal of the works, that lord Rivers, or any other person, if they be not pleased, may with a pen erase it, or else rend the leaf out of the book, humbly beseeching my said lord to take no displeasure on me so presuming." He then requests the reader to lay the blame on Socrates, not on him. From his insertion of these strictures on women, which are not the most courtly, it has been inferred that he was a womanhater; but that he was not so, appears from some of his prologues, especially from that to the *Knight of the Tower*. This work he was requested to translate and print by "a noble lady, who had brought forth many noble and fair daughters, which were virtuously nourished and learned."

Oldys states, that the work opens with the sayings of Sedechias, and continues with those of Homer, Solon, Hippocrates, Pythagoras, Diogenes, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander, Ptolemy, Seneca, St. Gregory, Galen, and others: each occupying one chapter. The concluding chapter comprehends the sayings of several persons.

"*Thus endeth this book of the dyctes and notable wyse sayengis of the phylosophers, late translated and drawen out of Frensshe into our Englishe tonge by my foresayde lord therle of Ryuers and lord Scales, and by his commandement sette in forme, and emprinted in this manner, as ye may here in this booke see, which was fynisshed the xviii. day of the moneth of Novembre, and the seventeenth yere of the reign of kyng Ewd. the IV.*"

It appears that Caxton printed two editions of this work; the one comprised in seventy-five leaves, and twenty-nine lines to a page, is considered the most ancient; the second contains sixty-six leaves, with thirty-one lines in each page.

1477. The pages were first numbered in *Sermonibus*, Leon de Ultino, in this year. These generally, as at present, were placed at the top of the page. though Thomas Anshelmus, in his edition of *Hesychius*, published in 1521, placed the cyphers at the bottom, and recommended the practice in his preface. The custom of numbering the pages does not appear to have become at all popular, for few books are found with this distinction before the end of this century. What was termed the *Registrum Chartarum* was much more frequent. This custom was first introduced by Ulric Han and Simon de Laca, as early as in the *Philippics* of 1470. They occur, also, in the edition of *Virgil*, printed at Rome, 1473, a peculiarity which the accurate Audiffredi has not omitted to notice. The great convenience of this register was, that it

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served as a guide to the bookbinders; but after the universal adoption of the signatures, catch-words, cyphers, and numbering the pages, registers were omitted as unnecessary.

1478. The first *Errata* which is known is a *Juvenal*, printed at Venice, with the notes of Merula, by Gabrielis Petrus. In this book the errata occupy two entire pages.

To the correctness of their impressions the earliest printers in general, and those of Paris in particular, appear to have been especially attentive. An impression of *Virgil* from the press of Gering and Rembolt, in 1498, 4to. is particularly specified as a work of great accuracy. It is in reality admitted, says Chevillier, to be *une tres belle edition*, printed in the finest Roman character, and agreeably to the testimony at the end of the volume, *Opus terssissime impressum*. In an epigram, of which Jean Auber, a friend of the editor P. Maillet, was the author, it is asserted that the work is absolutely faultless.

Another "quadrain," or epigram, makes a similar assertion respecting the *Corpus Juris Canonici* from the press of Rembolt.

These, and similar assertions found at the close of other works specified by Chevillier, he is disposed to consider as "jeux des verses" and "licenses poetiques." It is entertaining to follow him through an ample chapter, in which, by the united testimony of authors, editors, and typographers, he undertakes to prove, that a book absolutely without errors of the press, is indeed a *rara avis;* and next to an impossibility. We of the typographic art, may indeed exclaim with Pope,

> "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
> Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor ne'er shall be."

In works of the remotest dates, *tables of errata* are seldom, perhaps never found: but the faults of the impression were corrected with the pen previously to the dispersion of the work. This is exemplified in the earliest editions of Gering, Caxton, and several others. A similar mode of correction appears to have been adopted, so late as the year 1534, by the editor of the *Discourses of Clictou*. But the labour of manual correction was of short duration. Through the ignorance of sordid printers, errors of the press soon became very numerous, and to correct them with the pen was but in other words to disfigure the volume throughout, and make a disgusting display of its imperfections. The custom was consequently adopted of affixing the most important corrections under the title of *errata*, at the end of the volume.

If indeed the lapse of time had brought any alleviation of this evil, the French bibliographer above cited would not have found occasion of filling up a great part of a chapter, with a kind of chronological enumeration of quarrels which have taken place between scholars and the contaminators of their lucubrations. He would not have recorded the charge brought against the printers of Geneva in particular, "execrable paper, and intollerable incorrectness." Joseph Scaliger particularizes the celebrated *Lexicon Græcum* of Robert Constantine, as a work abounding in typographical errors. And, adds Chevillier, it must be acknowledged that this work has not fewer errors of the author, than of the printer. Lastly, he relates that cardinal Bellarmin was so much offended by the inaccuracies which negligent printers of his time had introduced into his controversial works, that he determined to write out a copy of the whole, so exactly, that not a single error should remain uncorrected. This he performed, and transmitted to a printer of Venice; hoping at length to procure an unperverted and perfect edition. But to his great disappointment, he found this impression, when completed, more erroneous than any of the former.

Besides the ordinary *errata*, which happen in printing a work, others have been purposely committed that the *errata* may contain what is not permitted to appear in the body of the work. Wherever the inquisition had any power, particularly at Rome, it was not allowed to employ the word *fatum*, or *fata*, in any book. An author, desirous of using the latter word, adroitly invented this scheme: he had printed in his book *facta*, and, in the *errata*, he put, for *facta*, read *fata*.

Scarron has done the same thing on another occasion. He had composed some verses, at the head of which he placed this dedication—*A Guillemette, Chienne de ma Sœur;* but having a quarrel with his sister, he maliciously put into the *errata*, instead of *Chienne de ma Sœur*, read *ma Chienne de Sœur*.

Lully at the close of a bad prologue said, the word *fin du prologue* was an *erratum*, it should have been *fi du prologue*.

In a book there was printed, *le docte Morel*. A wag put into the *errata*, for *le docte Morel*, read *le docteur Morel*. This *Morel* was not the first *docteur* not *docte*.

When a fanatic published a mystical work full of unintelligible raptures, and which he entitled *Les Delices de l'Esprit*, it was proposed to print in his errata, for *Delices*, read *Delires*.

The author of an idle and imperfect book ended with the usual phrase of *cetera desiderantur*, one altered it *non desiderantur sed desunt;* the rest is *wanting*, but not *wanted*.

At the close of a silly book the author, as usual, printed the word FINIS.—A wit put this among the errata, with this pointed couplet:—

> FINIS! an error, or a lie, my friend!
> In writing foolish books—there is *no End!*

The baron de Grimm, in his *Memoirs*, mentions the extraordinary circumstance of an irritable French author having died in a fit of anger, in consequence of a favourite work, which he had himself revised with great care, having beenp rinted off with upwards of three hundred typographical errors; half of which had been made by the corrector of the press.

A furious controversy raged between two famous scholars from a very laughable but acci-

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dental *erratum;* and threatened serious consequences to one of the parties. Flavigny wrote two letters, criticising rather freely a polyglot *Bible*, edited by Abraham Ecchellensis. As this learned editor had sometimes censured the labours of a friend of Flavigny, the latter applied to him the third and fifth verses of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew, which he printed in Latin. Ver. 3. *Quid vides festucam in* OCULO *fratris tui, et trabem in* OCULO *tuo non vides?* Ver. 5. *Ejice primum trabum de* OCULO *tuo, et tunc videbis ejicere festucam de* OCULO *fratris tui.* Ecchellensis opens his reply by accusing Flavigny of an *enormous crime* committed in this passage; attempting to correct the sacred text of the evangelist, and daring to reject a word, while he supplied its place by another, as *impious* as *obscene!* This crime, exaggerated with all the virulence of an angry declaimer, closes with a dreadful accusation. Flavigny's morals are attacked, and his reputation overturned by a horrid imputation. Yet all this terrible reproach is only founded on an *erratum!* The whole arose from the printer having negligently suffered the *first letter* of the word *Oculo* to have dropped from the form when he happened to touch a line with his finger, which did not stand straight! He published another letter to do away the imputation of Ecchellensis; but thirty years afterwards his rage against the negligent printer was not extinguished; the wits were always reminding him of it.

The number of typographical inaccuracies which abound in the bibles printed at different times and places, are remarkable; but of all the literary blunders none equalled that of the edition of the Vulgate, by pope Sixtus V. 1590. In an edition printed at London, in 1632, where "Thou shalt commit adultery" was printed, omitting the negation.

In the version of the Epistles of St. Paul into the Ethiopic language, which proved to be full of errors, the editors allege a good-humoured reason—"They who printed the work could not read, and we could not print; they helped us, and we helped them, as the blind helps the blind."

A printer's widow in Germany, while a new edition of the *Bible* was printing at her house, one night took an opportunity of stealing into the office, to alter that sentence of subjection to her husband, pronounced upon Eve in *Genesis*, chap. 3, v. 16. She took out the two first letters of the word HERR, and substituted NA in their place, thus altering the sentence from "and he shall be thy LORD," *(herr,)* to "and he shall be thy FOOL," *(narr)*. It is said her life paid for this intentional erratum; and that some secreted copies of this edition have been bought up at enormous prices.

The celebrated Campanus, bishop of Crotona, did not disdain to become the corrector to Ulric Han, the second Roman printer. It is alike honourable to the bishop and the printer to have formed a union, and so long to have prosecuted it together, which had the benefit of learning in view. The most famous epigram, subjoined by Ulric Han to most of his books, was written by Campanus, in compliment to his friend:—

> Anser Tarpeii custos Jovis unde quod alis
> Constreperes, Gallus decidit, alter adest
> Uldrichus Gallus ne quem posantur in usum
> Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis.

As much as to say, the art of Ulric Han rendered all use of goose quills, hereafter, superfluous. Fernus, the biographer of Campanus, relates a facetious story of his having heard the above epigram for the first time from a Turk, with whom he accidentally travelled, but whose desire of seeing Campanus, had caused him to visit Rome, where he obtained copies of his works. So incessant was the employment of Campanus, as corrector of the press to Ulric Han, that he allowed himself no more than three hours sleep in a night. This is given from Mattaire, who cites the authority of Zeltner. Campanus died at the early age of 50, at Siena. Of Ulric Han little is known; he was a German, a native of Ingoldstad, and a citizen of Vienna, and was also the second Roman printer, though it has been contended, but erroneously so, that he was the first.

It is not a little remarkable, that the two first printing presses established in the metropolis of Italy were superintended and corrected by two individuals of episcopal rank. But it may also be observed, that in the infancy of printing, and indeed long afterwards, the occupation itself was considered as highly honourable, and only undertaken by well educated persons—it became the glory of the learned to be correctors of the press to eminent printers. Physicians, lawyers, bishops, and even popes themselves, occupied this department. The printers frequently added to their names those of the correctors of the press; and editions were valued according to the abilities of the correctors. "Typography, if I may use the expression," says Mr. Beloe, in his *Anecdotes of Literature*, "had sent its colonies from Germany, to Subiaco, to Rome, to Venice, to all parts of Italy, to France, and even to this country, before even the laborious part of the profession had been delegated to ignorant mechanics. Its professors were distinguished by the kindness, and honoured by the familiarity of the great;" many of them were of illustrious families.

Chevillier, from whom many of these remarks are borrowed, tells a facetious story of Robert Gaguin, who having printed his first edition of the *History of France*, was so disgusted with the number of typographical errors which appeared, that he determined to print his second edition at Lyons, and accordingly did so. But the second edition was also so deformed by errata, that he expressed a wish to have the whole five hundred copies in his chamber, to burn or otherwise destroy them.

In the year 1561, was printed a work, entitled the *Anatomy of the Mass*. It is a thin octavo, of 172 pages, and it is accompanied by an *errata* of fifteen pages! The editor, a pious monk, in-

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forms his readers that a very serious reason induced him to undertake this task; for it is, says he, to forestal the *artifices of Satan*. He supposes that the devil, to ruin the fruit of this work, employed two very malicious frauds; the first before it was printed, by drenching the manuscript in a kennel, and having reduced it to a most pitiable state, rendered several parts illegible; the second, in obliging the printers to commit such numerous blunders, never yet equalled in so small a work. To combat this double machination of Satan he was obliged carefully to reperuse the work, and to form this singular list of the blunders of printers, under the influence of the devil. All this he relates in an advertisement prefixed to the *errata*.

The following specimen of notice of *errata*, occurs in a work entitled the *Practice of Preaching*, printed in 1577. "An admonition to the reader, For thy better expedition and furtherance in reading of this book, I pray thee (gentle reader) take thy pen and (before all things) correct and amend these faults escaped in printing.

Folio	Page	Line	Faults	Corrections
14	a	17	for we arrest our hope	read we erect our hope

a Signifies the first side of the leaf.
b The seco'd."

The book which is distinguished by the greatest number of errata on record, is that containing the works of Pica Mirandula, printed at Strasburg in 1507, by a printer of the name of Knoblench. The errata of this volume occupy no less than fifteen folio pages.—The subject might be very far extended, and many curious anecdotes might be introduced. These errors proceeded as often from ignorance as mistake.

One of the most remarkable complaints on *errata* is that of Edward Leigh, appended to his curious treatise *On Religion and Learning*. It consists of two folio pages, in a very minute character, and exhibits an incalculable number of printer's blunders. "We have not," he says, "Plantin nor Stephens amongst us; and it is no easy task to specify the chiefest errata; false interpunctions there are too many; here a letter wanting, there a letter too much; a syllable too much; one letter for another; words parted where they should be joined; words joined which should be severed; words misplaced; chronological mistakes, &c." This unfortunate folio was printed in 1656. Are we to infer by such frequent complaints of the authors of that day, that either they did not receive proofs from the printers, or that the printers never attended to the corrected proofs? Each single erratum seems to have been felt as stab to the literary feelings of the poor author!

It appears by a calculation made by the printer of Steevens's edition of Shakspeare, that every octavo page of that work, text and notes, contains 2680 distinct pieces of metal; which in a sheet amount to 42,880—the misplacing of any one of which would inevitably cause a blunder! With this curious fact before us, the accurate state of our printing, in general, is to be admired, and errata ought more freely to be pardoned than the fastidious minuteness of the insect eye of certain critics has allowed.

Whether such a miracle as an immaculate edition of a classical author does exist, I have never learnt; but an attempt has been made to obtain this glorious singularity—and was as nearly realised as is perhaps possible in the magnificent edition of *As Lusiadas* of Camoens, by Dom Joze Souza, in 1817. This amateur spared no prodigality of cost and labour, and flattered himself that by the assistance of Didot, not a single typographical error should be found in that splendid volume. But an error was afterwards discovered in some of the copies, occasioned by one of the letters in the word *Lusitano* having got misplaced during the working of one of the sheets. It must be confessed that this was an *accident* or *misfortune*—rather than an *erratum*!*

Many other curious anecdotes concerning the errors of printers and *errata*, will be given under the dates in which they occur.

1478. *Died*, Theodore Gaza, a learned Greek, was born at Thessalonica, and when that place was taken by the Turks in 1430, he escaped to Italy, where he studied the Latin language with so much assiduity that he became an elegant writer and speaker of it. He was for several years a professor at Ferrara, and at length rector of that university. From thence he went to

* It becomes me, perhaps, to say something of the *Errata* that may occur in this work. I am aware that many will unavoidably arise; and they who have much to do with dates, with the transcript of books, or the labours of the printing-house, will know that these cannot, even with the utmost care, be avoided. To those who may collect these *Errata* of mine with a friendly care, I shall be very thankful; but to those, who with a contrary disposition, I can only make the same appeal that much greater men than myself have done before. Quoting the words of an old author, "I know I have herein made myself subject unto a world of judges, and am likest to receive most controulment of such as are least able to sentence me. Well I wote that the works of no writers have appeared in a more curious age than this; and that, therefore, the more circumspection and wariness is required in the publishing of any thing that must endure so many sharp sights and censures. The consideration whereof, as it hath made me the more heedy not to displease any, so hath it given me the less hope of pleasing all."

As a humble labourer in the vineyard of literature, and possessing little learning and less leisure, I do not pretend to approach near to the knowledge and industry of such eminent names as Dibdin, Horne, Beloe, Nichols, and many others, whose talents and researches have added so much to illustrate the beauties of Bibliography, and explore the deep and interesting mines of Typography. As a journeyman printer, compelled to labour for my daily means, the task I have undertaken may appear, perhaps to many, too much for my abilities: I would request such to defer their judgment until the completion of the work. To those who have witnessed my exertions, for the last nine years, in collecting the materials, no apology will, I hope, be necessary. Every means within my reach have been employed to elucidate the truth, and my only aim in the compilation, is an ardent desire to add something, however little, to the stock of typographical literature, and produce a work which every lover of the art, may refer to as a book of instruction and amusement. One more apology I must not forget to state, and one which is daily experienced, that the worst editor of an author's writings is himself. And

"He who madly prints his name
Invites his foe to take sure aim." C. H. T.

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Rome, under the patronage of pope Nicholas V. and cardinal Bessarion. He wrote a *Greek Grammar*, printed by Aldus Manutius, in 1495. and a *Treatise on the Grecian Months*. He also translated Hippocrate's *Aphorisms*, Aristotle *on Animals*,* and other works into Latin. This latter work he dedicated to pope Sixtus IV. and received from his holiness no other recompense than the price of the binding, which this charitable father of the church munificently bestowed upon him. Gaza also translated some of Cicero's works into Greek.

"Authors," observes D'Israeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*, "have too frequently received ill-treatment, even from those to whom they dedicated their works. Some who felt hurt at the shameless treatment of such mock mæcenases, have observed that no writer should dedicate his works but to his FRIENDS; as was practised by the ancients, who usually addressed those who had solicited their labours, or animated their progress."

"Every man believes," writes Dr. Johnson, to Baretti, "that mistresses are unfaithful, and patrons are capricious. But he excepts his own mistress, and his own patron.

Theocritus fills his *Idylliums* with loud complaints of the neglect of his patrons; and Tasso was as little successful in his dedications. Ariosto, in presenting his *Orlando Furioso* to the cardinal d'Este, was gratified with the bitter sarcasm of—"Where the devil did you find all this nonsense."

1478. *Ptolomæ Cosmographia ex emendatione Domitii Caldecini*. Rome, Arn. Buckenik, folio. It has already been stated that the celebrated Conrad Sweynheym left his profession of a printer, and dissolved his partnership with Arnold Pannartz, to follow the art of engraving. This edition of Ptolemy is the book which for three years occupied his time and his talents; and which after all he did not live to complete. The finishing hand was put to it by his associate in this new pursuit Arn. Buckenik, or Buking. It is a very rare and curious book. A copy in the La Vallier collection, which wanted many of the plates, sold for more than two hundred and forty livres. It is the second edition of the work. There are twenty-seven geographical plates.—One of the world, ten of different parts of Europe, four of Africa, and twelve of Asia.—*Beloe.*

Great efforts were made at Milan about this period to promote the revival of learning and the progress of the typographic art. This city produced many scholars, who exerted their abilities in correcting the press, and was celebrated for many individuals who, by defraying the expenses themslves effectually encouraged the labours of the printers. In the colophons of various books between the years 1475 and 1500, information is given, that they were printed at the private expense of different individuals. This will particularly be found in those works which came forth from the presses of Valdarfer,* Lavagna, and Scinzenzeler. Santander has enumerated many of these, but he has not mentioned the three secretaries of the duke of Milan, whose names appear to an edition of *Isocrates.—Beloe.*

It is curious to remark how great a multitude of editions of the works of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Augustine were published towards the close of this century; which will of course, demonstrate the kind of learning which then prevailed. Belles lettres, however, were beginning to revive, and men of rank and fortune were not wanting who employed both their influence and wealth to procure for publication the venerable remains of the writers of Greece and Rome. Various examples of this liberal and munificent spirit have already been given, and many more will be introduced in the course of the work. The pages of Roscoe, of Gibbon, and others, point out many illustrious names of those, who at an enormous sum purchased manuscripts for the libraries which they founded. Literature, like virtue, is often its own reward, and the enthusiasm some experience in the permanent enjoyments of a vast library has far outweighed the neglect or the calumny of the world, which some of its votaries have received. From the time that Cicero poured forth his feelings in his oration for the poet Archias, innumerable are the testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches. Had not sovereigns and rich individuals formed libraries to which men of learning had access, knowledge could not have advanced, even at the very slow manner in which it did; as they in general, were too poor to purchase books, and had not sufficient leisure to find out where they were to be bought, or, while dispersed, where they were to be met with. "At this rate," observes Dr. Henry, "none but kings, bishops, and abbots, could be possessed of any books: which is the reason that there were no schools but in kings' palaces, bishops' sees, or monasteries." The same observations will apply also to printing. For when the secret became known it soon spread over divers nations, became patronized by popes and kings, and esteemed a divine blessing to mankind. The progressive change from school divinity to the cultivation of the studies of humanity, is strongly manifested from the prodigious number of editions of the various works of Cicero, which followed each other in rapid succession, from the three books *de Oratore*, printed at the Subiaco monastery, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, to the entire collection of all the works of this popular author, printed at Milan in 1498, by Alexander Minutianus, in 4 vols. folio. Panzer describes near three hundred editions of different works of Cicero, published before the close of this century, many which, either from their dedications or prefaces, or from some circumstance or other, involve something which tends to illustrate the revival of learning. For an enumeration of these

* In the *Percy Anecdotes* (LITERATURE) this dedication is said to have been made by Theodore Beza, but which is an error.—See the year 1070, *ante*.

* Valdarfer commenced his typographic labours, at the city of Venice, and afterwards removed to Milan.

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editions of Cicero, see Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. 4.

1478. Printing introduced into the following cities and towns in this year:—

Cosenza, by Octavius Salamonius de Manfredonia.
Colle, by Joannes Allemanus de Medemblick.
Chablis, by Pierre de Rouge.
Eichstett (Neustad) Michael Reyser.
Geneva, A Steinschawer, de Schuinfordia.
Oxford, Theodoric Rood.
Pavia, by Francis de St. Petao.
Prague, printer's name not known.
Monast. Sorten., printer's name not known.

1478. *The Morale Prouerbes of Christyne (of Pyse) Enprinted by Caxton. In feuerer the colde season.* Folio.

This is a translation by earl Rivers, from a French work, intituled, *Les Proverbes Moraux et la Prudence par Christine de Pisan fille de M. Thomas de Pisan, autrement dic de Bologne.** It is a small poem, consisting of about 200 lines, and begins thus:—

The Morale Prouerbes of Cristyne.

The grete vertus of oure elders notable,
Ofte to remembre is thing profitable,
An happy hous is, where dwelleth prudence,
For where she is, raison is in presence, &c.

The poem ends with the following homely couplets:—

There is noothing so riche I you enseur
As the seruice of god oure createur.
Litle availleth good exemple to see
For him, that wole not the contraire flee.
Though that the deeth to us be lamentable
Hit to remembre is thing moost conuenable:
Thende dooth shewe euery werk as hit is;
Woo may he be that to God endeth mys.

Explicit.

To these succeed the following stanzas by Caxton:—

Of these sayynges Cristyne was the auctresse,
Whiche in makyn hadde suche intelligence,
That therof she was mireur and malstresse;
Hire werkes testifie therperience;
In Frensah languaige was writen this sentence,
And thus englished doth hit reherse
Antoin Wideuylle, therle Ryuers.

Go thou litil quayer and recommaund me
Unto the good grace of my special lorde
Therle Ryueris, for I have emprinted the
At his commandement, following eury worde
His copye, as his secretarie can record,
At Westmestre, of Feuerer the xx day,
And of kyng Edward the xvii yere vraye.

Emprinted by Caxton
In Feuerer the colde season.

* "The fair authoress of the original work," says M. De La Monnoye, "was born at Bologna (la Grasse) in the year 1364. At five years of age she was taken to Paris to live with her father, who was Grand Judiciary Astrologer; and who, on account of his celebrity, had been invited by Charles V., surnamed the Wise, to be near his person at court. Christina, in her fifteenth year, was married to Stephen Castel, a young gentleman of Picardy; who died at the age of thirty-four, A.D. 1389, and left her a widow with two sons and one daughter. Having received as good a literary education as the times could afford, she commenced authoress at the age of thirty-five, and seems to have enthusiastically devoted herself to all sorts of compositions, whether in prose or verse: so much so, that, in her book of *Visions*, she mentions that she had already composed fifteen volumes."

The *Moral Proverbs* are in rhyme, and the *Book of Prudence* in prose. It is considered a very rare book, and is sometimes bound with the *Dictes, &c.*

1479. *Tractatus brevis and utilis de Originali Peccato. Editus a Fratre Ægidio Romano, Ordinis Fratrum Heremitarum Sancti Augustinio Impressus and finitus* Oxonie, *a Navitate Domini.*

This book is a very great rarity, represented to be the first that was printed at Oxford, in a catalogue of the first printed books at the end of Pancirollus; but it may be the second or third. That title above, taken from the colophon, at the end, is printed with red ink; and there is nothing more of that colour throughout the book, than a little dash of an ornament at the beginning of the first letter. The work is divided into six chapters; but the first letter of every chapter is left out, which should be a capital. It is printed on a good thick paper, with a short, strong, legible letter, much like the German cast; has signatures at bottom, which I think is somewhat earlier than Caxton had them; but no words of direction there, or numbers of the pages at top. Moreover, Theo. Rood used several marks and letters of abbreviation, and several combined letters; few stops, and they commonly ill shapen points.

1479. *Breviarum Parisiense.*—This is the earliest impression pertaining to the ecclesiastical ritual that occurs in the annals of the Parisian press. Missals, breviaries, heures, &c. are soon found amongst its most frequent productions. In such works the Gothic typography generally appears in all the splendour of rude magnificence. The exquisite glossiness of the inks, the striking contrast of the red and black, the boldness and magnitude of the letter, the ornamented capitals, the profusion of wood cuts which generally ornament the margins, and many quaint verses and devices, and wonderful notices of pardons expressed in the rubrics, constitute such books singular objects of modern curiosity. In fact, says Mr. Cresswell, many of the earliest productions of our English press can be satisfactorily illustrated only by a comparison with the cotemporary history of French typography. However numerous the impressions of these rituals and religious manuals were, well preserved printed specimens are not very frequent at present. Many highly ornamented missals in manuscript are indeed extant, and often present themselves to the notice of the curious, having perhaps been preserved more carefully than printed copies.

Printing in red and black was more especially appropriated to psalters, breviaries, and other works relating to the ecclesiastical ritual. This mixture of red and black, which gives a cheerful and pleasing variety to the page, is found in the *Psalterium* of Mentz, 1457, and the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* of 1459; at the end of which we read this subscription, *Præsens Codex venustate Capitalium decoratus, Rubricationibusque sufficienter distinctus, &c.*" Gering

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occasionally used red ink in other works; but in his *Psalterium*, 1494; his *Diurnale Ecclesiæ*, 1496; his *Breviarium Cameracense*, 1497; his *Missale*, folio, 1497; and his *Horæ B. Virginis*, 1498; and also in his *Corpus Juris Canonici cum Glossis*, 3 vols. folio, and similar works, he used red and black inks in every page, in all their brilliancy. It is scarce necessary to mention the use of these *rubriques* in the rituals of the church. The name of rubric is still given to those directory sentences which are found in our *Common Prayer;* though the practice of distinguishing them by red letters has been long discontinued. Chevillier says that Antoine Zarot was the first who printed missals furnished with these distinctions, for the convenience of the clergy. He had seen a copy of the *Missale Romanum*,* printed by him with rubrics *(rubriques rouges)* at Milan, 1478, in folio, with this subscription:—

"Antoni, Patria Parmensis, gente Zarote,
Primus Misales imprimis arte libros.
Nemo repertorem nimium se jactet. In arte
Addere plus tantum quam peperisse valet."

1479. Soon after the discovery of printing laws were made for subjecting books to examination: and the establishment of book-censors, and licensers of the press, was strenuously supported by many of the Romish clergy, who feared the circulation of publications inimical to their religious views, or their ecclesiastical domination. The earliest instance of a book printed with a permission from government, is commonly supposed to occur in the year 1480; but professor Beckmann mentions two books printed early in this year, with the approbation of the public censor. The first is, *Wilhelmi episcopi Lugdunensis Summa de Virtutibus:* the other is a *Bible*, with the following conclusion: "In the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1479, on the vigil of Matthew the apostle; when this notable work, of the Old and New Testament, with the canons of the Gospels, and their harmonies, to the praise and glory of the holy and undivided Trinity, and the immaculate virgin Mary, was printed in the city of Cologne, by Conrad de Homborch; allowed and approved by the university of Cologne."

Many centuries, however, before the invention of printing, books were forbidden by different governments, and even condemned to the flames. A variety of proofs can be produced that this was the case among both the antient Greeks and Romans. At Athens the works of Protagoras were prohibited; and all the copies of them which could be collected were burnt by the public crier. At Rome the writings of Numa, which had been found in his grave, were, by order of the senate, condemned to the fire, because they were contrary to the religion which he had introduced. As the populace at Rome were in times of public calamity more addicted to superstition than seemed proper to the government, an order was issued that all superstitious and astrological books should be delivered into the hands of the prætor. This order was often repeated; and the emperor Augustus caused more than twenty thousand of these books to be burnt at one time. Under the same emperor the satirical works of Labienus were condemned to the fire, which was the first instance of this nature; and it is related as something singular, that, a few years after, the writings of the person who had been the cause of the order for that purpose shared the same fate. The burning of these works having induced Cassius Severus to say, in a sneering manner, that it would be necessary to burn him alive, as he had got by heart the writings of his friend Labienus, this expression gave rise to a law of Augustus against abusive writings. When Cremutius Cordus, in his history, called C. Cassius the last of the Romans, the senate, in order to flatter Tiberius, caused the book to be burnt; but a number of copies were saved by being concealed. Antiochus Epiphanes caused the books of the Jews to be burnt; and in the first centuries of our era the books of the Christians were treated with equal severity, of which Arnobius bitterly complains. We are told by Eusebius that Diocletian caused the sacred scriptures to be burnt. After the spreading of the Christian religion, the clergy exercised against books that were either unfavourable or disagreeable to them, the same severity which they had censured in the heathens as foolish and prejudicial to their own cause. Thus were the writings of Arius condemned to the flames at the council of Nice; and Constantine threatened with the punishment of death those who should conceal them. The clergy assembled at the council of Ephesus requested the emperor Theodosius II. to cause the works of Nestorius to be burnt;

* The manuscript of the *Missale Romanum*, from which the above was printed, is of a description so dazzling, that words alone cannot convey the ideas requisite to form a conception of its singular attractions.—It commences with a portrait, and on the opposite leaf, armorial bearings, doubtless those of the individual whose likeness is represented, and for whom this magnificent volume was executed. Next appears the calendar, which occupies twenty-six pages, on the first of which occurs the date M.CCCC.X. Each leaf of this calendar is appropriately ornamented with miniatures, which display in the most delightful manner, such avocations or amusements as are peculiar to the different months, while the picturesque effect of the pages is admirably completed by borders which nothing but genius of the most refined order could have designed.—After the calendar follow the prayers, opposite the first of which appears a miniature, representing a full length figure of the person whose portrait previously occurs, on his knees, at the altar. This miniature is surrounded by a border to which the opposite page corresponds, thus forming a striking picture. There are eleven other large miniatures from scriptural subjects, with borders on both pages, and thirty small miniatures of saints and martyrs, with ornamental sides of flowers, &c. besides the decorations above described; and the initials, which are illuminated in gold and colours, are almost innumerable.—To dwell upon the peculiarities of this superb book, adequate to its deserts, would far outstrip our proper limits, but it may be finally observed, that the artist who has shewn so much skill in his outline of the figures, and knowledge of perspective, must have been far above the level of his fellow illuminators,—the brilliancy of colour and gold, the minute and correct finishing of the faces, the inventive skill displayed in the borders, in short, the un-relaxed display of excellence throughout this attractive volume, must ever rank it as a work of art, unexcelled by any missal which has yet been offered to the notice and admiration of the public. It was valued in a trade catalogue at £250.

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and this desire was complied with. The writings of Eutyches shared the like fate at the council of Chalcedon; and it would not be difficult to collect instances of the same kind from each of the following centuries.—*Beckmann.*

1479. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Gouge, by Gerard de Leen.
Lerida, by Henry Botel.
Nimeguen, no printer's name.
Pignerol, by Jacob de Rubeis.
Poictiers, by J. Bouyer and G. Bouchet.
Segorba, printer's name not known.
Tusculano, by Gabriel Petri.
Toulouse, by Johannes Teutonicus.
Wurtzburg, by S. Dold, J. Ryser, and J. Bekenhub.
Zwoll, by Johannes de Vallehoe.

1480. The second instance of a book printed with permission from government is commonly supposed to occur in this year; and Dom. Liron, a Benedictine monk, is the first person who made that remark. He was the author of a work entitled *Singularites Historiques et Litiraires;* in the last part of which, where he speaks of the Heidelberg edition of a work named *Nosce te ipsum*, printed in this year, he says "This is the first publication I found accompanied with solemn approbation and attestations in its favour." It has four approbations, the first and last of which are worth preserving, as they will serve to show the power of the clergy at this period:—

"I Philip Rota, doctor of laws, *though the least of all*, have read over carefully, and diligently examined, this small work, *Nosce te;* and as I have not only found it composed devotely and catholically, but abounding also with matter of wonderful utility, I do not hesitate, in testimony of the above, to subscribe my name."

The last of the approbations is as follows:

"I Mapheus Girado, by the divine mercy patriarch of Venice, and primate of Dalmatia, confiding in the fidelity of the above gentlemen, who have examined the above-mentioned book, do testify that it is a devout and orthodox work." Thus, it appears, that this divine censor gave his opinion of books without reading them.

1480. Printing introduced into the following places, in the course of this year:—

Genzano, printer unknown.
Oudenarde, by Arnold Cesaris.
Hasselt, no printer's name.
Heidelberg, first printer unknown. Jacobus Knoblocker, began to print in 1485.
Nonantola, by Geo. and Anselm de Mischinis.
Friuli, by Gerrard de Flandria, most probably the same person who printed at Treviso.
Caen, by J. Durandus and Egidius Quijoue.
St. Albans, the schoolmaster.
London, by John Lettou and William Machlinia.
Quilembourg, printer's name unknown.

1480. John Lettou, a foreigner, commenced the art of printing in the city of London. He is said to have come over to this country on the invitation of William Caxton. This, however, is not likely, as his unskilfulness is such that Caxton would scarcely have invited or even encouraged such a bad workman. The types he employed in the only two books he is known to have printed himself, are rude and broken. After he had published them, he was taken into the printing office of William de Machlinia—first, it is supposed as a journeyman, and afterwards as a partner. Machlinia also was a foreigner; the only celebrity that can attach to the name of these partners, arises from their having printed the first edition of Littleton's *Tenures*, in a small folio, without date, title, numerals, or catchwords, the type barbarous and broken, and the text crowded with abbreviations. five copies only are known to be extant. Their printing-office was near All-Hallows church; their letter, a coarse Gothic one. The partnership was of short duration; for, in 1483, Machlinia's name alone appears.

Sir Thomas Littleton, author of the *English Tenures*, was not only an eminent lawyer, but also holds a high place in the annals of literature. The celebrity and usefulness of this work, which was commented upon by Sir Edward Coke, have subsisted to the present day, and no work on the municipal laws is more esteemed by lawyers, for, notwithstanding the prodigious accession of statutes and reports, the large alterations both in the knowledge and practice of the law, and the accumulation of publications, Littleton, with Coke's *Commentary*, will ever continue to demand the attention and applause of our ablest advocates. Bishop Nicholson, in his *Historical Library*, speaking of Littleton's *Tenures* remarks, "That his book of Tenures is in every one's hand and head that pretends to the profession or study of the municipal laws of this kingdom, and has been more frequently printed than any other law book whatever. This distinguished lawyer and scholar died August 23, 1481, and was buried in the cathedral at Worcester.

In the public library at Cambridge, there are two manuscript copies of Littleton's *Tenures*, one on vellum and the other on paper, with a memorandum annexed to the last, that it was bought in Paul's church yard on the 27th of July, 20th of Edward IV. anno 1481.

As an author, and among men of literature in general, Sir John Fortescue, chief justice of the king's bench,* will probably be regarded as en-

* In the year 1461, (1st Edw. IV.) the chief justice of the king's bench had one hundred and seventy marks per annum, £5 6s. 6d, for his winter robes, and the same sum for whitsuntide robes. In the year 1485, (1st Hen. VII.) the chief justice had the yearly fee of one hundred and forty marks granted to him for his better support: further he had £5 6s. 11½d. and the sixth part of a halfpenny, (such is the accuracy of Sir William Dugdale, and the strangeness of the sum) for his winter robes, and £3 6s. 6d. for his robes at whitsuntide. Most of the judges had the honour of knighthood; some of them were knights bannerets; and some had the order of the Bath. Until the first year of the reign of Edward IV. the king's attorney was the only law officer of the crown; when we find Richard Fowler was made solicitor to the king; and in the 11th year of the same king's reign William Hussee was appointed attorney-general in England, (the first mention of that title.) This officer was then appointed for life.

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titled to the greatest commendation of any writer of this period. He was born in Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's-inn. In 1442 he was appointed to the chief justiceship of the king's bench. He composed both in Latin and English; and the subjects he treated upon, together with the sentiments which were delivered by him concerning them, will always endear his memory to true Englishmen. In Latin he wrote upon the praises of the laws of England, and in English on the difference between absolute and limited monarchy. In these works he hath done justice to the excellence of our constitution and laws, and has shown himself to have been a firm friend to the cause of liberty. He was some time in Flanders, and while abroad wrote his famous book, entitled *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. since which time it has been frequently printed. He returned to England with queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. Edward IV. granted him a pardon, on which he retired to his seat at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, where he died at the advanced age of 90.

1480. *The Book named Cordyale: or Memorare Novissima: which treateth of The foure last Thinges. Began on the morn after the Purification of our blissid Lady (2d Feb. 1478), &c. And finisshed on the even of thannunciacion of our said blissid Lady, fallying on the wednesdaye the xxiiij daye of Marche In the xix yere of Kyng Edwarde the fourthe.* Folio.

This work opens with the following exhortation to the reader:

"*Al ingratitude utterly settyng apart, we owe to calle to our myndes the manyfolde gyftes of grace, with the benefaittis, that our lorde of his moost plentiueus bonte hath ymen vs wretches, in this present transitoire lif, whiche remembraunce of right directly shulde induce us to giue his Godhede therefore continale and immortale louingis and thankis, and in no wise to falle to thignorance or foryetfulness thereof.*" &c.

Mr. Dibdin calls this a rare production: the preface of which is said to have proceeded from the pen of earl Rivers. It is printed in long lines, with small capital letters in the spaces intended for the large ones; it has neither catchwords nor signatures: the leaves, consisting of seventy-six, are not numbered; the words are often differently spelt; in his punctuation he used a cross and little oblique dashes.

1480. *Ouyde his booke of Metamorphose Translated and fynnysshed by me William Caxton at Westmestre the xxii day of Apryll, the yere of our lord m. iiijc. iiijxx. And the xx yere of the Regne kyng Edward the fourth.* [A manuscript in folio.]

Of all our typographer's productions, not one of them (according to Mr. Dibdin) appears so difficult to investigate, as the subject before us. We are informed, that a manuscript copy of the latter part of the above is in the library of Magdalen college, Cambridge, but that a perfect copy has not yet been brought to light. Mr. Dibdin concludes his remarks upon this subject, as follows:—"I cannot dismiss this curious article, without indulging the hope that the labours of some more successful bibliographer may bring a *printed* copy of the book to light; none of the kind has hitherto, I believe, been seen or heard of. It is not improbable that the love of the marvellous, which seems to have so strongly possessed our venerable typographer, and which was also the ruling literary passion of the day, might have induced Caxton to print, as well as translate, the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid.

1480. *The Chronicles of Englond &c. Enpnted by me William Caxton In thabbey of Westmynstre by london &c. the v day of Juyn the yere of thincarnacion of our lord god m.cccc.lxxx. &c.* Folio. With which is usually bound,

The Descripcion of Britayne &c. Fynysshed by me William Caxton the xviii day of August the yere of our lord god m.cccc.lxxx &c. Folio.

These two small volumes, it is said, are to be found in most collections of Caxton's pieces.

He concludes his *Chronicle* with this pious wish:—

"*That there may be a very final peace in all christian realms; that the infidels and miscreants may be withstauden and destroyed, and our faith enhauced which in these days is sore minished by the puissance of the Turks and heathen men. And after this present and short life, we may come to the everlasting life in the bliss of heaven, Amen.*"

In the following August, Caxton published his *Description of England*, which contains twenty-eight chapters; it is comprised of twenty-nine leaves, and has neither signatures, numerals nor catchwords. These were very popular, having been reprinted four times in this century, (twice, however, without the *Description;*) and seven times in the sixteenth century.

1480. This year exhibits the name and commencement of Antoine Verard, who with respect both to the variety and curious description of his impressions, may justly be considered as one of the most interesting of all the early typographers of Paris. Very numerous indeed were the impressions executed by this zealous printer, separately or in conjunction with others. De la Caille renders the same testimony. "Verard," says he, "was one of those who gave to the public the greatest number of works; and particularly of romances:* of which" he adds, "there are extant more than a hundred volumes, printed upon vellum, ornamented with beautiful miniatures, and exhibiting the most studied and exact imitations of the manuscripts from which they were copied." Such very magnifi-

* A very early edition of the *Romance of the Rose*, without date or place, or name of the printer; but printed by Verard, about 1496. This volume is a most brilliant and magnificent specimen of Verard's printing upon vellum. The work is ornamented with one large and one hundred small miniature paintings, very spiritedly executed, and heightened with gold. A copy, having the title and two pages supplied by fac-similes in manuscript, was sold by Wheatley and Adlard, Piccadilly, London, Dec. 9, 1829, for £16 16s

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cent, ingenious, and costly ornaments bestowed upon these Gothic productions of the French press, give a characteristic peculiarity to them, perhaps above those of most other countries. The letter indeed chiefly employed in them, though often denominated by the general term Gothic, is rather a species of semi-Gothic; and probably was cast in imitation of the character usually met with in exquisitely finished manuscripts which were of an age not very remote from the invention of printing; at which period, also, it is very probable that the art of illuminating, and embellishing with miniatures in gold and colours, was cultivated in its highest luxury. The impressions of Antoine Verard, and of several of his cotemporaries, having often been taken off on the finest vellum, for the gratification of the rich, and at their liberal expence thus superbly ornamented; exhibit a most agreeable union between the labours of the printer, and of the scribe and illuminator. And since the art of the latter has long been lost through disuse, they are treasured up with the greatest care as monuments of former national magnificence, and the only remains of a species of art which was once so extensively and ingeniously practised.

Antoine Verard used for his device the arms of France, under which, in a compartment, is a cypher, probably intended to express the whole of his surname. These, with other minor ornaments, are included in a parallelogram, round the external margin of which is an inscription in Gothic characters.

1480. A printing-press was established in the Benedictine monastery at St. Albans, of which William Wallingford was at that time prior, but who the person was that introduced it, we have not been able to learn. Wynkyn de Worde informs us the printer was "sometime a schoolmaster;" and most probably a monk. He is mentioned as a man of merit, and a friend of Caxton. The types of the book, which is a *Treatise on Rhetoric*, in Latin, are very rude. He continued his typographic labours from 1480 to 1486, and produced several works, from which time there is no account of any press in that place until the year 1536.

The *Boke of Seynt Albons*, which is otherwise entitled a *Treatise of Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, and of Court Armour*, is attributed to dame Juliana Berners, prioress of the nunnery at Sopewell, near St. Albans. Whether this celebrated book, which was first printed in the year 1486, and of which Wynkyn de Worde appears to have given an impression about the year 1496, in folio, was partially compiled from a French work printed at Chamberry, by Antony Neyret, in 1486, under this title, *Le livre du Roy Modus et de la Royne Racio, &c.* and other French works of a similar description, there are no means of ascertaining.

The *Boke of Blasyng of Armys*, the last of the treatises contained in the "Boké of Seynt Albons," which by some has been attributed to a different hand, seems to be confessedly a translation or compilation:—"Here now endyth the boke of blaysyng of armys translatyt and compylyt togedyr at Seynt Albons the yere, &c. M: CCCC. LXXXVI.*

In the above work, the following singular passage occurs, concerning the kings of France, and one which may almost be deemed a prophecy, "Tharmes of the Kynge of Fraunce were certaynly sent by an angel from heven, that is to saye, thre floures in manere of swerdes in a feld of azure, the whyche certer armes were given to the forsayd Kynge of Fraunce in sygne of everlastynge trowble, and that he and his successours alway with batayle and swerdes sholde be punysshyd."

The following record of a curious piece of heraldry is also given in this book:

"Of the offspring of the gentilman Jafeth come Habraham, Moyses, Aron, and the Profettys, and also the Kyng of the right lyne of Mary, of whom that *Gentilman* Jhesus was born, very God and Man. After his Manhode, Kyng of the land of Jude and Jues. Gentilman by his Moder Mary, *Prynce of Cote Armure*," &c. &c. Wretched situation of intellect! Who reads but pities the condition of his forefathers? Warton mentions his having seen a copy of a will belonging to this period, which begun, "in the name of Almighty God, and Mary his Moder."

The book of *Hunting* is the only one written in rhyme.

Lady Juliana Berners, on account of her being one of the earliest English poetesses, is entitled to honorable notice in this work. She is frequently called Juliana Barnes, but Berners was her more proper name. She was an Essex lady, and, according to Ballard, was, probably, born at Roding, in that county, about the beginning of the fifteenth century; being the daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners Roding, and sister of Richard, Lord Berners. If, however, as is generally agreed, Sir James Berners was her father, her birth could have been very little after 1388; for, in that year, Sir James Berners was beheaded, together with other favourites and corrupt ministers of king Richard II.

The education of Juliana seems to have been the very best which that age could afford, and her attainments were such, that she is celebrated by various authors for her uncommon learning and her other accomplishments, which rendered her every way capable and deserving of the office she afterwards bore; which was that of prioress of Sopewell Nunnery. This was a cell attached to, and very near St. Albans; and the remains of it are still standing. Here she lived in high esteem, and flourished about the year 1460, or perhaps, somewhat earlier.

She was very beautiful, of great spirit, and

* Perfect copies of this work are in the possession of earl Spencer and the earl of Pembroke.—A perfect copy is estimated by Dr. Dibdin at £420, and a very imperfect one at the Roxburghe sale produced £147,—resold at the sale of the White Knights' library, for £84. A copy very nearly perfect is in the library of Mr. Phelps, of Lincoln's Inn.—*Lowndes.*

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loved masculine exercises, such as hawking, hunting, &c. With these sports she used to recreate herself; and so skilled was she in them, that she wrote treatises on hawking, hunting, and heraldry. "From an abbess disposed to turn author," says Warton, "we might more reasonably have expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or select rules for making salves, or distilling strong waters. But the diversions of the field were not thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manorial jurisdiction, and who hawked and hunted in common with other ladies of distinction." So well esteemed were Juliana Berners's treatises, and, indeed, so popular were the subjects on which they were written, that they were published in the very infancy of the art of printing. Perhaps the conformity between dame Juliana's book and *Le Liver du Roi Modus*, may be found to consist chiefly in the miscellaneous maxims or *moralities* in which each work abounds. These dame Juliana, like queen Racio, scatters profusely; and sometimes in a strain of coarseness alike incompatible with modern notions of female delicacy. Some, however, of the remarks of the lady prioress evince strong sense and accurate observation. Witness her celebrated poetical effusion which commences thus:—

"A faythful frende wolde J fayne fynde
To fynde hym there. he myghte be founde
But now is the worlde. wext vnkynde
That frenship is fall. to the grounde
Now a frende J haue founde
That J woll nother. banne ne curse
But of all frendes. in felde or towne
Euer gramercy. myn own purse. &c."

1481. Geoffroy or Godefroy, Enguilbert, and Jean Marnef, three brothers, and who were associated together, at least on some occasions, commenced their typographic labours in the city of Paris. Their earliest impression, according to Panzer, bear this date.

Jean Dupre, or Joannes de Pratis or de Prato, commenced his zealous labour, in the city of Paris, by the impression of two *Missals*, bearing date 1481 *Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Romanæ*, folio; and *Missale Parisiense*, are the only two specimens at present known to bibliographers. A copy of the *Missale ad usum ecclesiæ Romanæ*, is in the library of T. W. Coke, Esq. of Holkham,* in Norfolk. This splendid book, says Mr. Gresswell, who had inspected it, fully justifies every thing that can be said of the magnificence of the Parisian Gothic press. It is printed upon the finest vellum, in a bold Gothic character, and double columns: and with the aid of its splendid illuminations and paintings exhibits the most exact resemblance of a beautiful manuscript. In this fine volume the capitals are supplied by the illuminator in inks of various colours: the rubrics or directory sentences are not printed *en rouge* but are distinguished in the column merely by a smaller Gothic character.

The volume in the Holkham library is splendidly bound in crimson velvet, and decorated with the crest of the respectable proprietor; and its preservation is so perfect that it might be supposed but recently to have issued from the press.

1481. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Salamanca, by L. Alemanus and Lupus Sanz.
Leipsic, by Marcus Brand.
Casal, G. de. Canepa Nova de Campanilibus.
Uribino, by Henry de Colonia.
Vienne (in France) Peter Schenck.
Aurach, (in Wirtemberg) Conrad Fyner.

John Amerbach, one of the most excellent and learned printers of his time, began to exercise the art at Basil, where he continued printing until the year 1528, in which year he died.

From the invention of the art, to about this period, printed books were, generally speaking, without *title-pages;* and when first introduced, a simple line, or a line and a half, or at most three or four lines, towards the top of the page, constituted the whole of the decoration, till about the year 1490, when ornamental title-pages came into use, the most common of which was the representation of the author or writer at his desk; but subsequently, other devices were invented, some of them of the character of vignettes, others displaying the monagram, &c. of the printer.

1481. *Thymage or Myrrour of the Worlde. Emprysed and Fynysshed in the xxi yere of the regne of the most crysten kyng, kynge Edward the fourth.* Folio. With cuts.

Our venerable printer in his prologue, says that the book was translated "*out of latyn into frensshe by the ordynaunce of the noble duk, Johan of Berry and Auuergne the year of lorde* M.CC.XLV, *and now* (he adds) *at this tyme rudely translated out of frensshe in to Englisshe by me symple persone Wyllm Caxton, &c.*"

The following is the conclusion of the work:—

"*And where is it so, that I have presumed and emprised this forsayd translacion into our Englisshe and maternal tonge, in whiche I am not wel parfyght, and yet lasse in Frensshe; yet I haue endeuoured me therein, atte request and desyre, coste and dispence of the honourable and worshipful man Hugh Bryce, cytezen and alderman of London, which hath sayd to me that he entended to present it unto the puissant, noble, and vertuous lord, my lord Hastynges, chamberlayn vnto our soverayn lord the kynge, and his lieutenaunt of the town of Calais and marches there. In whiche translacion I knowleche my*

* The Holkham library abounds not only in books which combine the perfection of early typography with the superb embellishment usually bestowed upon the most highly valued *Codices manu scripti*, but also in ancient manuscripts: many of which will probably be found very valuable and highly interesting to literature. Amongst such literary curiosities I observed manuscripts of Livy; of Tacitus; of various parts of the works of Cicero; of Ovid; a fine Codex of the IV Evangelia, Græca; the *Oracula Sibyllina*, Græce; many of the opuscula of the Greek fathers; besides numerous manuscripts of works of the most esteemed early authors of Italy, &c. These are in general beautifully illuminated and well preserved, and constitute a comparatively small part only of the Holkham collection; which is said to possess almost six hundred *Codices manuscripti* of these singular and interesting descriptions.—Gresswell's *Parisian Typography*.

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self symple, rude, and ygnorant, wherfor I humbly beseche my sayd lord chamberlayn to pardonne me of this rude and simple translacion. How be it, I leye for myne excuse, that I haue, to my power, followed my copie, and as nyghe as to me is possible I haue made it so playn, that every man resonable may understonde it, yf he aduysedly and ententyfly rede or here it. And yf ther be faulte in mesuryng of the firmament, sonne, mone, or of therthe, or in ony other meruaylles herein conteyned, I beseeche you not tarette the defaulte in me, but in hym that made my copye; whiche book I began first to translate the second day of Janyuer, in the yer of our Lord mcccclxxx, and fynysshed the viii day of Marche the same yere. And the xxi yere of the regne of the most christen kyng, kynge Edward the fourth, under the shadow of whos noble protection I haue empryised and fynysshed this sayd lytil werke and boke, beseching almyghty god to be his protector and defendour agayn alle his enemyes, and gyue hym grace to subdue them, and inespeciall them that haue late enterpryised agayn right and reson to make warre wythin his royamme, and also to preserue and mayntene hym in longe lyf and prosperous helthe, and after this short and transitorye lyf he brynge hym and vs into his celestyal blysse in heuene. Amen. Caxton me fieri fecit."

It appears that Caxton printed two editions of the above, the first being upon the best paper, with blanks for the initial capitals; it contains one hundred leaves, and has twenty-nine lines in a page. The second is printed with the same type, and capital initials; it contains eighty-four leaves, with thirty-one lines in a page, and concludes with the addition "*Caxton me fieri fecit.*" His large device is on a separate leaf at the end. This is said to have been the first work in which he used signatures; but it appears that he first adopted them in the second edition of the *Dictes*.

This work is copiously described by Mr. Dibdin, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, with facsimilies of the engravings, which he observes are the first known engravings, with a date, produced in England. The duke of Roxburghe's copy produced the sum of £351 15*s*. A copy of the *second edition*, with two leaves of the *table*, and a portion of two other leaves supplied by manuscript, was offered in a trade catalogue for £50.

1481. *The Historye of Reynart the Foxe, &c. Which was in dutche, and by me willm Caxton translated in to this rude and symple englyssh in thabbey of Westmestre fynysshed the vj day of Juyn the yere of our lord m.cccc.lxxxj and the xxi yere of the regne of kynge Edward the iiijth.*

This curious and exceedingly scarce volume is called a quarto by some, and a folio by others; the copy in his Majesty's library is said to be the only one known in this country. Hearne called this work "an admirable thing, and the design very good; viz. to represent a wise and politic government." Mr. Douce thinks this "celebrated and interesting romance" was composed long before the twelfth century. The name of the original Dutch author has not yet been brought to light.

1481. *The Boke of Tulle of old age &c Emprynted by me symple persone William Caxton into Englysshe at the playsir solace and reverence of men growing into olde age the xij day of August the yere of our lord m.cccc.lxxxj.* To which are added,

Tullius his Book of Friendship; and the Declaracyon, shewing wherein Honoure shold reste. Printed by the same: in the same year.

Oldys observes, respecting the above, that "this threefold work is sufficiently explained in the prefaces and conclusions of its several parts." After eight leaves of contents, it closes thus—

"*Thus endeth the boke of Tulle of Olde Age, translated out of Latyn into Frenshe by Laurence de primo Facto, at the comaundement of the noble prynce Lowys, duc of Burbon, and enprynted by me symple persone, William Caxton, into Englysshe, at the playsir, solace, and reverence of men growyng into old age, the* 12 *day of August, the yere of our Lorde* 1481."

Caxton has not given us the name of the translator of the foregoing. Leland attributes it to Tiptoft: but Mr. Anstis informs us, that it was done by Wyllyam de Wyrcestre, alias Botaner, and presented by him to Wyllyam Waynflate, bishop of Winchester. This is confirmed by a Latin memorandum in the manuscript library of Bennet college, thus entitled—"Itinerarium Will Worcester de Bristoll ad Montem S. Michaelis in An Christi 1478"—"The 20th day of August I presented to Wyllyam Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, the *boke of Tully of Old Age*, translated by me into English."*

Then follows the declarations of Publius Cornelius Scipio and Gayus Flamyneus, competitors for the love of *Lucresse*, explaining wherein true honour and nobleness consists; the former placing it in blood, riches, and the worshipful deeds of his ancestors, without urging any thing of his own life or manners; the latter insisting, that nobleness cannot be derived from the glory or merits of another man, or from the flattering goods of fortune, but must rest in a man's own proper virtue and glory. These orations, with the argument or introduction, take up nineteen leaves:—and afterwards Caxton adds (what has been overlooked by Herbert,) "*This little Volume, a thin* 4°. *I have emprised t'imprint under the* Umbre *and shadow of the noble protection of our most dread sovereign, and most christian king, Edward the fourth; whom I most humbly besought to receive the said book of me, William Caxton, his most humble subject and little ser-*

* "This William Wyrcestre," says Lewis, "was an antiquary and physician, and perhaps on that account had the name of Botaner, or herbalist; and an astronomer of great abilities for the age he lived in. He was born in the city of Bristol, in the year 1415, and 'sometyme seruaunte and soget withe his reuerent master John Fastolf chevalier, and exercised in the werres above 44 yeres,' and in so great favour with Sir John, that he left him one of the executors of his last will. He wrote a particular treatise of sir John's life, but whether in Latin or English is altogether uncertain. But, however, this English translation, by whomsoever made, is not from the original Latin, but, as Mr. Caxton has acquainted us, from the French, &c."

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vant, and not to disdain to take it of me, so poor, ignorant, and simple a person."

This volume of three tracts, which is rather elegantly printed, contains 120 leaves.

1481. *Godefroy of Boloyne; or the last Siege and Conqueste of Jherusalem. Fynysshyd the vii day of Juyn, the yere of our lorde mcccclxxxi, and the xxi yere of the regne of our sayd Souerayn, kyng Edward the fourth. And in this maner sette in forme and Enprinted the xx day of Novembre the yere aforsayd, in thabby of Westmester by the sayd Wylliam Caxton.* Folio.

This book, which is divided into two hundred and twelve chapters, is comprised in 146 leaves.

1482. *The Polycronycon; conteynyng the Berynges and Dedes of many Tymes, in eyght Books, &c. Imprinted by William Caxton, after having somewhat chaunged the rude and old Englysshe, that is to wete, certayn Wordes which in these Dayes be neither vsyd ne understanden. Ended the second Day of Juyll, the xxij Yere of the Regne of Kynge Edward the fourth, and of the Incarnacion of oure Lord a thousand four Hondred four Score and tweyne.* Folio.

This translation was made at the request of Thomas, lord Berkeley, by John de Trevisa,* vicar of Berkeley, (who ranks among the earliest of our English poets) from the Latin of Ranulph Higden,† one of the monks of St. Werberg's monastery (now the cathedral in Chester), who died in 1360, at the advanced age of between eighty and ninety.

Trevisa's translation of Higden closes in the year 1357, to which Caxton added the eighth book, thereby extending the history to the year 1460. The work opens with a preface of four pages; 2dly, an alphabetical table of persons, places, and principal things, containing thirty-two pages; 3dly, a dialogue between a clerk, the lord, and the vicar of Berkeley, comprising four pages and a half; 4thly, the epistle of John Trevisa unto Thomas of Berkeley, consisting of thirty-five lines. At the end, he observes—

"*God be thanked of al his dedes, this translacion is ended on a thursdaye, the eightenthe daye of Apryll, the yere of our lord a thousand thre honderd and lvii, the xxxi yere of kyng Edward the thyrd, after the conquest of Englond, the yere of my lordes age, Sir Thomas lord of Berkley, that made me make this translacion, fyue and thyrty.*"

Then follows Caxton's addition, in which he informs us, that the original was "made and compiled by Ranulph, monke of Chestre," &c.

The *Polycronicon* is a large volume, and seems to have been intended by Caxton as a helpmate to his *Chronicle*. The printing must have occupied him the whole year, as no other publication came from his press in 1482. Besides printing it, however, he added an eighth book, bringing the history down from 1357 to 1460; "*because*," he says, "*men, whiles in this time ben oblivious and lightly forgotten, many things deygne to be put in memory; and also there cannot be founden in these days but few that wryte in their regysters such things as daily happen and fall.*" He was also obliged to take the trouble of altering many parts of Trevisa's language; for, though only 124 years had elapsed, many words were quite obsolete and unintelligible. This, Caxton particularly notices in the *Polychronicon;* and at greater length in the following curious passage in the preface to his *Eneid*, a work from his press, that will be afterwards noticed.

"After divers works, made, translated, and atchieved, having no work in hand, I, sitting in my study, where as lay many divers pamphlets and books, it happened that to my hand came a little book, in French, which late was translated out of Latin, by some noble clerk of France, which book is named *Eneid*, as made in Latin by that noble person and great clerk, Virgil, which book I saw over, and read therein. (He then describes the contents.) In which book I had great pleasure by cause of the fair and honest terms, and words, in French, which I never saw tofore like, ne none so pleasant nor so well ordered: which book as me seemed should be much requisite to noble men to see, as well for the eloquence as histories; and when I had advised me in this said book, I deliberated, and concluded to translate it into English, and forthwith took a pen and ink, and wrote a leaf or twain, which I oversaw again, to correct it; and when I saw the fair and strange terms therein, I doubted that it should not please some gentlemen, which late blamed me, saying, that in my translations, I had over curious terms, which could not be understand of common people; and desired me to use old and homely terms in my translations; and fain would I satisfy every man, and so to do, took an old book, and read therein; and certainly the English was so rude and broad, that I could not well understand it; and also, my lord abbot of Westminster, did do shew to me late certain evidences, written in old

* John de Trevisa, who flourished towards the close of this century, has also been enumerated among the first translators of the *Bible* into English. He was born at Caradoc, in the county of Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. His learning and talents gained him the patronage of earl Berkeley, who appointed him his chaplain, and presented him to the vicarage of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire. He was also canon of Westbury, in Wiltshire. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, vol. I. p. 343, speaks of him as having been a great traveller; and Ant. Wood *(Antiq. Oxon.)* says, "He was a man of extensive erudition, and of considerable eloquence; and one of the first who laboured to polish his native language, and rescue it from barbarism."—Writers are divided on the subject of Trevisa's translation of the *Bible*. Some maintain that he was the author of a translation; while others obstinately deny the assertion, and state that he did no more than translate certain sentences, which were painted on the walls of Berkeley castle.—Trevisa finished his translation of the *Polychronicon* in 1387; and is said to have died in the year 1412, at a very advanced age.

† This work contains the transactions of many ages, and is said to border upon the marvellous and fabulous, the first chapter describes all countries in general, particularly Britain. The other six comprise a concise account of civil history, from the creation down to the author's own time: viz. the reign of Edward III. terminating in 1357. It has been asserted that Higden was not the real author, but that he borrowed it from the *Polycratica Temporum* of Roger Cestrensis, (a Benedictine monk of the above monastery,) without making the least acknowledgment of the source from whence he derived his materials.

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English, now used; and certainly it was written in such wise, that was more like to Dutch than to English. I could not reduce, nor bring it to be understanden."

Again: "Certainly the language now used varieth far from that which was used and spoken when I was born; for we, Englishmen, been borne under the dominacion of the moone, which is never stedfaste, but ever wavering." In his time, the inhabitants of one county hardly understood those of another: "The most quantity of the people understand not Latin nor French, in this royaume of England." The intermixture of French words and idioms, of course, was most prevalent in the capital. "That common English, that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another—in so much that in my dayes happened, that certain merchants were in a ship, in Thamys, for to have sailed over the sea to Zealand; and, for lack of wind, they tarried att Forland, and went to land for to refresh them; and one of them, named Sheffield, a mercer, came into an hous, and axed for mete, and especially he axed after egges; and the good wyfe answerde, that she could speke no Frenche, and the merchant was angry, for he also could speke no Frenche, but would have had egges, and she understood him not. And then at last another sayd, that he would have eyrun. Then the good wife sayd, that she understood him well.*" Caxton seems to have been a good deal puzzled and perplexed about the language he should use in his translations; for, while some advised him to use old and homely terms: "Some honest and great clerks," he adds, "have been with me, and desired me to write the most curious terms that I could finde—and thus, betwixt plain, rude, and curious, I stand abashed." There can be no doubt, however, that either by following the advice of those honest and great clerks, or from his long residence abroad—in his translations, as Dr. Johnson observes, "the original is so scrupulously followed, that they afford us little knowledge of our own language; though the words are English, the phrase is foreign."

The great scarcity of books, prior to the invention of printing, it is conjectured by Oldys and Mr. Burnett, gave our typographer cause for the foregoing complaint. The fifteenth century has not been accounted a very fruitful one in historical writers; and Mr. Lewis, in his *Life of Caxton*, thus remarks upon the above subject: "Particularly of the reign of Edward IV. that even the favourers of justice and his cause, have not known what account to give of the times, or how to form a regular history from such a heap of confusion." Yet in this century lived such manuscript authors as Froissart, R. Avesbury, Rosse, Knyghton, Walsingham, Otterburne, and others, of whom, had Caxton known of their existence, or could have gained access to them, it is probable that he might have obtained far more ample materials for his history. It appears that he was censured for the liberty he had taken in changing the obsolete language.*

This volume is comprised in 428 folios, and is considered by Mr. Dibdin as one of the most curious and interesting productions of Caxton's press.

1482. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year.

Aquila, by Adam de Rotwil.
Erfurt, by Paul Wider de Hornbach.
Memmingen, by Albert Kunne.
Passau, by Conrad Stahel and Benedict Mayr.
Vienna, by John Winterberg.
Promentour, by Louis Guerin.
Reutlingen, by John Otmar.

1482. Erchardus Ratdolt, a German printer, has the credit of inventing ink of a golden colour, of which a specimen may be seen in some of the copies of the *Euclid* printed by him. In some copies of the *Simplicius*, of 1499, and of the *Ammonius*, of 1500, by Caliergus, the titles are in letters of gold.

1482. John Lettou and William Machlinia have already been mentioned as introducing the art of printing into the city of London, and we now give some notices of their works. Lettou is considered, from his name, to have been a foreigner, and most probably a German; but neither Ames, Herbert, nor Dibdin, have been able to discover any thing relating to his life. The first of these authors supposes that he came to England, with others, from the continent, on the invitation and encouragement of Caxton and Hunt, to work at the newly-established presses of Britain. He appears to have been first employed in the office of Machlinia, as a pressman, but he afterwards was received into partnership with his master, and his name is even placed first in the colophons of those books which they printed in connection. It does not appear that Lettou ever printed abroad; and there are probably but two volumes now existing to which his name is affixed alone;—

1. *Quæstiones Antonii Andreæ Ord. Minor. super xii libros Metaphysicæ emendatæ per Ven. fratrem Magistrum Thomam Penketh Ord. fr. Augustin. m.cccc.lxxx.* Folio.

2. *Expositiones Super Psalterium. London. m.cccc.lxxxi.* Folio.

* If Caxton is correct in this story, the language of this part of Kent (in the weald of which, where he was born, he acknowledges English is spoken broad and rude) must have borrowed the word for egg from the Teutonic, and not from the Anglo-Saxon; *æg*, being the Anglo-Saxon, and *ei* the German, for an egg.

* Lewis, in his *Life of Caxton*, thus commends his modesty, and justifies his alteration of the obsolete terms:—"One cannot help observing here, the great modesty and humility of Mr. Caxton, how mean an opinion he had of himself and his works, and with what deference and respect he treated others and their learned labours. It is likewise obvious to remark what Mr. Caxton says of the alteration of the English language in his time; which was so great, that there were many words in Trevisa's translation of the *Polychronicon*, which, in his days, were neither used nor understood. Now it was but 124 years since that translation was made; whereas archbishop Parker noted it as very strange, that our language should be so changed in 400 years from his time, that the manuscript book of the *Lives of the Saints*, written about A.D. 1200, in old English verse, now in Bennet college library, was so written that people could not understand it."

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In connection with Machlinia, Lettou printed two volumes of law, one of which was—

Tenores. Nouelli Impressi per nos Johannem lettou et Wilhelmum de Machlinia in Civitate Londoniarum juxta ecclesiam omnium Sanctorum. Folio.

This was the first edition of Littleton's *Tenures*, which was without a title-page, the above forming the colophon. Herbert gives the following detail of the arrangement of this book. On the reverse of the first leaf appears, *Incipit tabula hujus libri*, which is divided into three parts:—

"This table gives the beginning *Tenure* by the directing letter or signature to the binder, for folding the sheet at the bottom of the leaf, as, a i, a ii, a iii, a iiii. then four leaves blank, after b i, b ii, b iii, b iiii, &c. to the end. No leaves numbered nor catchword; the initial letters are left for the illuminator to colour. The letters are very much combined together as Caxton's, but many more abbreviations are used."

It is supposed that this edition was superintended by Lord Littleton himself.

Ames supposes that William Machlinia might originally have come from the city of Mechlin, which, at the period when he printed, belonged to the emperor of Germany. The colophon to Littleton's *Tenures*, seems to warrant such a conclusion, as he there evidently calls himself William of Mechlin, which was afterward corrupted into a surname. His letter-press, paper, and types, were superior to those of Lettou; but his books are all without dates, and consisted only of law and religious publications. Before entering on a list of Machlinia's works, it should be stated, that he lived in Holborn, near the Fleet-bridge, but while in connection with Lettou, their dwelling was by All Saints Church. The volumes supposed to have been printed by Machlinia alone, are as follow:—

1. *The Year-Book 33rd and 36th Henry VI.*
2. *Ditto. 34th. Henry VI.* Folio.

Year-Books, says Jacob, are "Reports, in a regular series, from the reign of King Edw. II., inclusive, to the time of Hen. VIII. which were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief scribes of the court, at the expense of the crown, and published annually; whence, they are known under the title of Year-Books."

Incipit liber qui vocatur Speculum Xpristiani. No date. Quarto. London. William Machlinia.

Chiefly in Latin, but also containing some English verse. The former consists of an exposition of the divinity of the period in which it was written; the unprofitable nature of which may be conceived, when it is stated, that the *Creed* is commented upon by assigning to each apostle that article of faith which he is said to have contributed; as in the following translation:—"*Peter the Apostle:* I believe in God, the Father Almighty, creator of heaven and earth.—*Andrew:* And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord.—*James the Great:* Who was conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary," &c.

The English verses commence with these lines:—

"In heuen shall dwelle alle christen men,
That knowe & kepe Goddes byddynges ten."

There are also many more verses, and some pages of prose in English; of the former, Herbert has given a specimen, in *A devout prayer to the blessed Mary*, which may remind the poetical reader, of Ellen's *Hymn to the Virgin*, in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, as in each she is addressed as Mary, mother, and *maiden mild*. An extract from the present poem will be sufficient for a specimen.

"Mary Moder wel thou bee
Mary Moder thenke on me
Mayden and Moder was neuer none
Togeder lady saf thou allone

Swete lady Mayden clene
Schilde me fro Ille schame and tene*
And oute of synne lady schilde thou me
And oute of dette for charitte

Swete lady, Mayden mylde,
From alle fomen thou me schilde
That the feende me not deere
Swete lade thou me weere
Both be daye and be night
Help me lady with alle thy might."

At the close of the *Speculum Christiani*, follows: "An exposition of the Lord's prayer, and seven chapters on Sins, with their branches," in Latin; and, succeeding this, comes "The Admonitory words of the blessed Isidore, extracted to instruct men in the quality of vice, how to avoid it, and of the good of which they should be informed." The whole concludes with this colophon:—"Iste Libellus impressus est in opulentissima Ciuitate Londoniarum per me Wilhelmum de Machlinia ad instanciam necoun expensas Henrici Vrakenbergh mercatoris." The author's name is supposed to have been John Watton.

Liber Aggregationis seu liber secretorum Alberti Magni de virtuitibus herbarum lapidum et animalium quorundam. No date. Quarto.

Mr. Dibdin states this to be the most elegant of Machlinia's press with which he is acquainted. The book is without catchwords or numerals, and consists of 41 leaves. Three pages are occupied by directions for finding the changes of the moon, and moveable feasts of the church. The work itself consists, as the title states, of the properties and virtues of stones, herbs, and animals, a knowledge of which was, at one period, denominated natural magic. A single translated extract will give a perfect conception of the whole.

"And if any be willing that a cock should not crow, anoint his head and forepart with oil. And in the book of Archigenes it is said, that when one suffereth the cholic, the windpipe of a hare should be hung over him: and it is said by Aristotle that whoever sitteth upon a lion's skin the hæmorrhoides will depart from him. And the philosophers have said that if the head of a goat be suspended over those who suffer the scrofula they shall be by it restored unto health."

* Loss.

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Besides seven acknowledged productions of Machlinia, there are five other books without name, date, or place of imprint, but which, from a variety of evidence, have been ascribed to him; of which the following is a list:—

Here begynneth a litill Boke necessarye and behoveful agenst the Pestilence. Quarto. Without name, date, or place of imprint.

By the intoduction to this book, the reader is informed that Ramicus—

"The bishop of Arusiens in the royalme of Denmark, Doctour of Phisique will write by the moost experte and famous doctours auctorised in Phisike somme thynges of the infirmitie of pestilence which dayly enfecteth and sone suffereth us to departe of this lyfe. First I wil write of the tokenes of this infirmitie, the second the causes whereof yt cometh, the thirde remedies for the same, the fourth comfort for the herte and and the principal membres."

On the recto of the fourth leaf, in the *remedies for the pestilence*, it is thus remarked:—

"Now it is to wete by what remedies a man may pserve him self fro pestilence first see the writing of Jeremy the pphete that a man ought to forsake evil thinges and do gode dedes and mekely to confesse his sinnes for whi it is the hiest remedie in that time of pestilence penance and cofession to be pferred to al other medicines."

This singular production consists of nine leaves, and was first introduced into the *Typographical Antiquities*, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.

Revelacion of a Monke in the Abbey of Euisham. Quarto.

This most singular volume commences on the recto of the first leaf; and on the reverse, "*Here begynnyth a meruelous revelacion that was schewyd of almyghty god by sent Nycholas to a monke of Euysshamme yn the days of kynge Richard the fyrst, and the yere of our lord, mc.lxxxxvi.*—Ca primum, lviii chap. in all.

The story which then ensues, states that the monk who was favoured with this vision, was a young man who had been converted from the world to a religious life, and that soon after his being entered in Evesham monastery he was afflicted with an illness which lasted fifteen months. After medical skill had been found in vain, and his sickness had increased to a great height, toward the feast of Easter, he somewhat recovered, and on the Thursday in Passion-week, joined his brethren in the church, where he behaved with peculiar fervour and devotion. His weakness however again increases, and with it his religious zeal, and at length, on Good Friday morning, he is found prostrate before the abbot's seat in the chapter-house.

"*As a man lyfeles,*" says the story, "*without any mocyon of any membre of his body.—Trewly his yes ware falle down depe into his hede & tho yes & nose of him ware blody or as a manne had ouyr lede hem with mekyl bloode.*

In this state he continues, notwithstanding the endeavours of his brethren to restore him, until the following afternoon, when he slowly recovers, and about the time when the resurrection took place, he leaves his bed and goes to the church. After this he relates to the convent, "*in the colloke the which ys a place where the may speke to geder,*" all the wonderful things he had seen and heard. This curious book contains 65 leaves, four of which are double, and 30 lines on a full page. There are neither title-page, signatures, pages, catchwords, nor colophon.

Chronicle of England. Folio.

Of this exceedingly rare volume, Herbert gave only the following very unsatisfactory account: "*A Chronicle of England*, partly written, and partly printed, on paper and vellum; was in the possession of the late John Anstis, Garter. It is a miscellaneous piece, and has printed in it, first, *The promise of Matrimonie:* second, *The Lettre annuelle port:* third, *The obligation of Nisi:* fourth, *Tharticles of the convencion bitwene the Frensshe king and the duc of Austrice, late called duc of Bourgoigne.*"

Mr. Dibdin has considerably improved upon the above, and from him we learn, that this book is printed with worn and broken types, and that the printing is executed in a rude unfinished manner. As all the copies he had met with were imperfect, he is able only to state his supposition, that it originally commenced with the table on sign. a. i., which at present occupies ten leaves. The number of chapters is cc. lxxiij, and the chronicle begins with—"*How the lande of Englonde was fyrst named Albion and by what encheson it was so named,*" which is printed in a stout square German-text type, similar to the titles in Caxton's books, and the earlier ones by Wynkyn de Worde. The text commences; "*In the noble lande of Surre ther was a noble kyng and myhty a man of grete renome:*" which comprehend the first two lines. Mr. Dibdin mentions, that the most perfect copy he has seen, terminated on sign ee. iiii.

Herbert also mentions one other work from Machlinia's press, which is

A Book of Devotion.

Printed on vellum, in Latin, and with the same type as the Nova Statuta.

Neither Lettou nor Machlinia appear to have used any device, but only to have printed their names in the colophons to their respective works.

1483, *April* 9. *Died* King Edward IV. at Windsor. He was born at Rouen, in France, April 29, 1441. On March 4, 1471, he was proclaimed king of England, and crowned on the 28th of June; upon which august occasion his brothers George and Richard were created dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. On the 1st of May, 1464, he was privately married to the lady Elizabeth Woodville, widow to Sir John Grey, at Grafton Regis. Being compelled to fly the kingdom, he fled to Flanders, from whence he returned and landed at Ravenspur, on the 14th of March, 1471; in his bonnet he wore an ostrich feather, as prince of Wales; his Fleming followers carried hand-guns which is the earliest account of them in England.

On the 4th of May, 1483, Richard duke of

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Gloucester, youngest brother of Edward IV. was acknowledged by the chief nobility, *protector* of the realm, and of the person of his nephew, Edward V. son of the last monarch, which event took place in the palace of the bishop of London. The duke assumed the style, on this occasion, of "brother of kings, protector and defensor, great chamberlain, constable, and lord high admiral of England." On June 22, he ascended the throne as Richard III. It was that memorable Sunday when Dr. Shaw, a brother of the lord mayor preached at St. Paul's cross, from this singular text, "Bastard slips shall not strike deep roots;" and thence proceeded, by the appointment of Gloucester, to show the illegitimacy of the infant princes sons of Edward IV.

At this period instead of a pamphlet being published, to furnish the advocates of the administration with plausible arguments on great political measures, it was usual to announce the court creed from the pulpit at St. Paul's cross—so we find that Richard III. employed Dr. Shaw to support his claim to the crown; and about fifteen years before, the great earl of Warwick employed his chaplain, Dr. Goddard, to convince the people that Henry VI. ought to be restored, and that Edward IV. was an usurper. In it Jane Shore, the mistress of Edward IV. did penance; there the cause of queen Catharine, the first wife of Henry VIII. was assailed; and the titles of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth were disputed.

William Collingbourne, Esq. who has given his name to two places in Wiltshire, was tried and executed for posting some satirical rhymes upon the church doors against Richard III. and his ministers.

1483. An act of parliament was made for prohibiting the Italians from importing and selling their wares in England by retail, &c. excepting books written or printed: this act runs thus—

"Provided always, that this act, or any parcel thereof, or any other act made, or to be made in this said parliament, shall not extend, or be in prejudice, disturbance, damage, or impediment, to any artificer, or merchant stranger, of what nation or country he be, or shall be of, for bringing into this realm, or selling by retail, or otherwise, any books written or printed, or for inhabiting within this said realm for the same intent, or any scrivener, illuminor, reader, or printer of such books, which he hath, or shall have to sell by way of merchandise, or for their dwelling within this said realm, for the exercise of the said occupations; this act, or any part thereof notwithstanding." This act was revoked by Henry VIII. in the year 1535.

1483. Guido Mercator or Guy Marchand is said to have commenced the art of printing in this year. His impressions were numerous; but Chevillier has assigned to him a distinguished place amongst the most ignorant printers of his day. In reality a book was printed by him in this year with this title—"*Elegantiarum viginta Præcepto;*" which title is reprinted on the second leaf; and the volume thus concludes, *Elegantiarum viginta Præcepto.* Instead of this printer's name, his impressions sometimes have merely this notice, *in domo Campi Gaillardi.* Some of them exhibit on the reverse of the final page the representation of a *Cordwainer* at work, with all the implements of his profession about him: which this printer may therefore be supposed to have adopted as his whimsical device. He continued to exercise the profession till 1505, and his press gave birth to various interesting Gothic impressions.

1483. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Magdeburg, by A. Rauenstein and J. Westval.

Stockholm, John Snell, a German printer, invited into Sweden by the administrator Stein Sture, and produced his first book in this year.

Ghent, by Arnold Cæsaris.

Troyes, by William le Rouge, his name first appears to a work in the year 1492.

Schiedam, no printer's name.

Haerlem, by John Andriesson. *Formulæ Novitorum*, 1483, is the most ancient book, with a date, printed at Haerlem; Santander is of opinion that this was the first book printed in that city.

Culemberg by John Veldener.

Leyden, by Henry Heynrici.

Pisa, by Laurentius and Angelus Florentini: produced their first work in 1484.

Gironne, by Matthew Vendrell.

1483, *Aug.* 30, *died* Louis XI., commonly called the Tiberius of France. St. Foix informs us, that kings were usually addressed by the titles of *most illustrious*, or *your serenity*, or *your grace*, but that the custom of giving them that of *majesty* was only established by Louis XI., a prince the least majestic in all his actions, his manners, and his exterior—a severe monarch, but no ordinary man. The manners of this monarch were most sordid; in public audiences he dressed like the meanest of his people, and affected to sit on an old broken chair, with a filthy dog on his knees. In an account found of his household, this *majestic* prince has a charge made him for two new sleeves sewed in one of his old doublets.

For a particular account of this singular monarch see the novel of *Quentin Durward*, by Sir Walter Scott, in the second volume of which the following beautiful eulogium on the art of printing is expressed by Galeotti Martivalle the astrologer, in an interview with Louis. It must, however, be premised that judical astrology was one of the prevailing delusions of the age. "Believe me that, in considering the consequences of this invention, I read with as certain augury, as by any combination of the heavenly bodies, the most awful and portentous changes. When I reflect with what slow and limited supplies the stream of science hath hitherto descended to us; how difficult to be obtained by those most ardent in its search; how certain to be neglected by all who regard their ease; how liable to be diverted, or altogether dried up, by the invasions of barbarism; can I look forward without wonder and astonishment, to the lot of a suc-

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ceeding generation, on whom knowledge will descend like the first and second rain, uninterrupted, unabated, unbounded, fertilizing some grounds, and overflowing others; changing the whole form of social life; establishing and overthrowing religions; erecting and destroying kingdoms. This invention may be likened to a young tree, which is now newly planted, but shall, in succeeding generations, bear fruit as fatal, yet as precious, as that of the Garden of Eden, the knowledge, namely, of good and evil."

1483. Caxton printed more books this year than any other; among which are the following:—*The Pylgremage of the Sowle, &c.* Folio. finished June 6.

This is a translation from the French of a work entitled *Le Peleringe de l'Ame*, and is divided into five books: the first treateth of the soul from its departure out of the body, to its being sentenced to purgatory. The second, of the soul being brought to purgatory: these contain 65 chapters. The third, of an angel shewing the soul hell, and describing the pains thereof by the causes; 10 chapters. The fourth, of the green tree and the dry, and by the other wonderful sights; 38 chapters. The fifth, of the soul taken out of purgatory, and led up through the heavenly spheres; with a description thereof, and of the calendar of heaven, &c. 14 chapters.

Mr. Dibdin is of opinion that this work, and not *Bernard's Isle of Man*, laid the foundation of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress:* it is a curious work, and full of devout matter touching the soul. Caxton has not given the name of the translator: his colophon begins thus—"*Here endeth the dreme of pylegremage of the soule*," &c. The work is comprised in 110 leaves, and numbered with running titles. It is a poetical work. Caxton's translation has the addition of various curious songs.

The Liber Festivalis, or Directions for keeping Feasts all the Yere; and the *Quatuor Sermones;* both of them printed in folio, by William Caxton; and frequently bound together. Of the first, Hearne observes, that "it consists of a course of homilies, in which are many odd stories; that it goes by no other name than that of *Festivale*, among curious men, who are very inquisitive after copies of it." Oldys adds, "that some of these *odd stories* are such, that the papists are now ashamed of them." "The fact is," says Mr. Dibdin, "whatever be the nature of these stories, all 'curious' theological scholars may be well inquisitive after the *Liber Festivalis*, as it is the origin or substratum of the English *Common Prayer Book*." The prologue tells us, that "For the help of such clerks, this book was drawn to excuse them for default of books, and for simpleness of cunning, and to shew unto the people what the holy saints suffered and did for God's sake, and for his love; so that they should have the more devotion in God's saints, and with the better will come to church to serve God, and pray the saints of their help." That it was principally taken from the *Legenda Aurea*, or Golden Legend, is proved by the prologue of an ancient edition, in which the writer states, "this treatise is drawn out of *Legenda Aurea*, that he that list to study therein, he shall find ready therein of all the principal feasts of the year, on every one a short sermon, needful for him to teach, and for them to learn; and for that this treatise speaketh of all the feasts of the year, I will and pray that it be called *Festival*."

Then follow, says Lewis, sermons on nineteen Sundays and ferials, beginning with the first Sunday in advent, and ending with Corpus Christi day. Next are discourses or sermons on forty-three holy-days. Then follows a sermon *De dedicatione Ecclesia*, or on the church holiday.

The *Quatuor Sermones*, which was a translation from the Latin, was most probably the Roman Catholic formulary of the day, respecting the religious topics of which it treats, namely, *The Lord's Prayer*, *Belief*, *Ten Commandments*, and *Articles of Faith*. In the translation of the creed, which we have in the first sermon, the fourth article is thus expressed, *I byleve, that he suffered payne under Ponce Pilate*," &c.*

1493,† *Sep.* 2. *Confessio Amantis; That is to saye in Englisshe, The Confessyon of the Louer, maad and compyled by John Gower, Squyer,‡ &c.* Folio.

This work was written by John Gower the poet, (see p. 84 *ante.)* It treateth how he was confessed to Genius, priest of Venus, upon the causes of his five wits, and seven deadly sins, as appeareth in the said book; in which is comprised divers histories and fables touching every matter. Caxton observes, that he has ordained a table of all such histories and fables. It contains 211 leaves, which are numbered.

1483. *The Golden Legende—Accomplisshed at the commaundemente and requeste of the noble and puyssaumte erle, and my special good lorde, wyllyam erle of arondel; and fynysshed at Westmestre the twenty day of Nouembre.* Folio.

This work, which has many wooden cuts, contains an account of all "the high and great fates of our Lord, the fates of our blessed Lady, the lives, passions, and miracles of many other Saints, and other histories and acts." St. George being our English patron, we shall extract the following from the close of his life:—

* According to this manner of writing, excepting sometimes Ponce for Pounce, was this article of the creed expressed in English, from the fourteenth century down to A.D. 1532, when in the *Primer* of Salisbury use, it was altered to Pontius Pilate, which was followed by archbishop Cranmer, in his notes on the *King's Book*, 1538.

† By mistake for 1483, as the designation of this king's reign clearly testifies.

‡ Gower wrote some Latin verses on the rebellion of Wat Tyler,—which are humorously translated by Andrews,—part of which we insert, as a specimen of the literature of the age:—

WAT cries, TOM flies, nor SYMKIN stays aside;
And BATT and GIBB, and HYKE, they summon loud,
CODLIN and BOB combustibles provide,
While WILL the mischief forwards in the crowd
GREG hawls, HOB bawls, and DAVY joins the cry,
With LARY, not the least among the throng;
HODGE drubs, JUDE scrubs, while TIB stands grinning by,
And JACK with sword and fire-brand madly strides along.

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"*Thys blessyd and holy martyr, saynt George, patrone of thys roiame of Englond, and the crye of men of warre, in the worship of whom is founded the noble ordre of the garter, and also a noble college in the castle of Wyndesore, by kynges of Englond, in whiche is the herte of saynt George, whyche Sygysmond, the emperor of Almayn, broughte and gafe for a grete and a precious relique to kyng Harry the fyfthe; and also the sayd Sygismonde was a broder of the sayd garter; and also there is a pyece of his heed: which college is nobly endowed to thonoure and worshyp of almyghty God, and hys blessyd martyr saynt George. Thenne lete us praye unto hym, that he be special protectour and defendour of thys royame. Thus endeth the lyf of saynt George.* And folio CCCLXXXXI. *Thus endeth the lyf of saynt Saturnine. Thys feste is the last feste of the yere, for to begynne at the feste of saynt Andrewe, and herafter shall folowe dyuers feestes, whiche been added and sette in thys sayd book, called the Golden Legend.*"†

This work is printed in double columns, contains 464 folios, and is, Mr. Dibdin observes, "without exception, one of the most elaborate, skilful, and magnificent specimens of printing which ever issued from Caxton's press." Jacobus de Voraigne, Archbishop of Genoa,* first composed it in Latin, about 1260. In the subsequent century Jean de Vignay translated it into French, from which our typographer's translation was taken.

A second edition of the *Golden Legend* is said to have been printed soon after the other, with wood cuts, but without date.

A third edition was finished the 20th of May, 1483. Folio.

At the beginning and end of this work it is observed respecting the title, the *Golden Legend;* "for like as passeth gold in value all other metals, so this *Legend* exceedeth all other books." This work was translated at the request of the earl of Arundel. The date of 1493 appears irreconcileable. Herbert remarks, "This is a knot I must acknowledge myself unable to untie, or reconcile with the account of Mr. Caxton's death in 1493, as mentioned in Lewis's *Life of Caxton.*" Mr. Dibdin believes the work to have been printed by William Caxton, and the colophon added by Wynkyn De Worde, who affixed his master's name out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Dunlop observes that *Le Tresor de l'Ame* is a work somewhat of the same description with the *Legenda Aurea*, and that it was composed or compiled nearly two hundred years before its first appearance from the press. It consists of a collection of histories; but more frequently reports the miracles wrought by the posthumous intercession of saints, than the prodigies performed in the course of their lives. The longest article contained in it is the account of St. Patrick's purgatory; which is mentioned in the *Legenda Aurea*, but is here minutely described by a Spanish knight, who had been sent thither to expiate his crimes. *(Hist. of Fiction, vol. 3.*

I have noticed the *Legenda Aurea, (sub annis* 1475, 1490, *and* 1496,) which does not consist solely of the biography of saints, but is interspersed with other strange relations, probably extracted from the *Gesta Longobardorum*, or other more obscure sources. I was inclined, with Mr. Warton in one part of his *History of English Poetry*, to consider the *Legenda Aurea* of J. de Voraigne as the only source from which Caxton drew his *Golden Legende.** But Mr. Warton afterwards says "this is not strictly true. Caxton informs us in his preface to the first edition, *anni* 1487, that he had in his possession a *Legend* in French, another in Latin, and a third in English, which varied from the other two in many places; and that many histories were contained in the English collection which did not occur in the French and Latin. '*Therefore*,' says he, '*I have wryton one oute of the sayd three bookes, which I have ordereyd otherwyse than in the sayd Englysshe Legende which was so to fore made.*'" I have a species of Latin *Legenda* from the press of Johan de Westfalia, Lovanii, 1485, folio, unknown to Panzer.—*Greswell.*

Those ecclesiastical histories entitled Legends are said to have originated in the following circumstance:

Before colleges were established in the monasteries where the schools were held, the professors in rhetoric frequently gave their pupils the life of some saint for a trial of their talent at *amplification*. The students, at a loss to furnish out their pages, invented most of these wonderful adventures. Jortin observes, that the Christians used out of Ovid, Livy, and other pagan poets and historians, the miracles and por-

* Jacobi de Voraigne was a native of the Genoese territory; born about 1230. Became provincial of the order of the Dominicans, and in 1292 archbishop of Genoa. He has the character of a virtuous and zealous prelate: but his *Aurea Legenda*, abounds so much with fictions and absurdities, that perhaps from thence the term *legendary* became synonymous with fabulous. The first edition is said to be that of Cologne 1470.—*Greswell.*

Legendary poetry was sometimes sung to the harp, by the minstrels, on Sundays, instead of the *romantic* subjects usual at public entertainments. In the British museum there is a set of legendary tales in rhyme, which appears to have been solemnly pronounced by the priest to the people on Sundays and holidays.—*Warton.*

† Three imperfect copies of the *Golden Legend* are in the public library at Cambridge, but the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, in his account of the *Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge*, does not mention which of the three editions the above consists of.

* In 1449, Walter lord Hungerford bequeathed to lady Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Hungerford, his son, "my best *Legend of the Lives of the Saints*, in French, and covered with red cloth."—*Nichols.*

A magnificent, and perhaps the original French manuscript of this work was sold among the duplicates Mr. R. Heathcote's books in 1803; said to be "near 500 years old" and executed for the queen of Philip de Valois. It is described as being "an immense folio volume, perhaps the most curious work of the kind in the world, every leaf of the finest vellum, all the capital letters illuminated with gold, and rich colours; with upwards of two hundred miniatures of the different saints, &c." It was purchased by the duke of Norfolk for £64. A copy of the English version of the same work by Caxton was, December 24, 1814, sold at Mr. Brassey's sale for ninety-three guineas.

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tents to be found there, and accommodated them to their own monks and saints. The good fathers of that age, whose simplicity was not inferior to their devotion, were so delighted with these flowers of rhetoric, that they were induced to make a collection of the miraculous compositions; not imagining that, at some distant period, they would become matters of faith. Yet, when James de Voraigne, Peter Nadal, and Peter Ribadeneira, wrote the *Lives of the Saints*, they sought for their materials in the libraries of the monasteries; and awakening from the dust these manuscripts of amplification, imagined they made an invaluable present to the world, by laying before them these pious fictions with all imaginable simplicity, and these are adorned by a number of cuts, the miracles were perfectly intelligible to their eyes. Tillemont, Fleury, Baillet, Launoi and Bollandus, cleared away much of the rubbish; the enviable title of *Golden Legend*, by which James de Voraigne called his work, has been disputed; iron or lead might more aptly describe its character.*

When the world began to be more critical in their reading, the monks gave a graver turn to their narratives; and became penurious of their absurdities. The faithful Catholic contends, that the line of tradition has been preserved unbroken; notwithstanding that the originals were lost in the general wreck of literature from the barbarians, or came down in a most imperfect state.

Baronius has given the lives of many apocryphal saints; for instance, of a Saint *Xinoris*, whom he calls a martyr of Antioch; but it appears that Baronius having read in Chrysostom this *word*, which signifies a *couple* or *pair*, he mistook it for the name of a saint, and contrived to give the most authentic biography of a saint who never existed! The Catholics confess this sort of blunder is not uncommon, but then it is only fools who laugh!

I give a miraculous incident respecting two pious maidens. The night of the Nativity of Christ, after the first mass, they both retired into a solitary spot of their nunnery till the second mass was rung. One asked the other, "Why do you want two cushions, when I have only one?" The other replied, "I would place it between us, for the child Jesus; as the Evangelist says, where there are two or three persons assembled I am in the midst of them." This being done, they sat down, feeling a most lively pleasure at their fancy; and there they remained from the Nativity of Christ to that of John the Baptist; but this great interval of time passed with these saintly maidens as two hours would appear to others. The abbess and her nuns were alarmed at their absence, for no one could give any account of them. In the eve of St. John, a cowherd passing by them, beheld a beautiful child seated on a cushion between this pair of run-away nuns. He hastened to the abbess with news of these stray sheep, who saw this lovely child playfully seated between these nymphs, who, with blushing countenances, inquired if the second bell had already rung? Both parties were equally astonished to find our young devotees had been there from the Nativity of Jesus to that of St. John. The abbess asked after the child who sat between them; they solemnly declared that they saw no child between them, and presisted in their story.

Such is one of these miracles of "the Golden Legend," which a wicked wit might comment on, and see nothing extraordinary in the whole story. The two nuns might be missing between the Nativities, and be found at the last with a child seated between them.—They might not choose to account either for their absence or their child—the only touch of miracle is, that they asseverated, they *saw no child*—that I confess is a *little (child) too much.—D'Israeli.*

The too curious reader may perhaps require other specimens of the more unlucky inventions of this *Golden Legend*; as characteristic of a certain class of minds, the philosophers will not contemn these grotesque fictions.

The monks imagined that holiness was often proportioned to a saint's filthiness. St. Ignatius, say they, delighted to appear abroad with old dirty shoes; he never used a comb, but let his hair clot; and religiously abstained from paring his nails. One saint attained to such piety as to have near three hundred patches on his breeches; which, after his death, were hung up in public as an *incentive to insinuation*. St. Francis discovered by certain experience that the devils were frightened away by such kind of breeches, but were animated by clean clothing to tempt and seduce the wearers; and one of their heroes declares that the purest souls are in the dirtiest bodies.

Another anecdote from the *Golden Legend*, of St. Macarius, which relates that it "happed on a tyme that he kylled a flee that bote him; and whan he sawe the blode of this flee, he repented hym, and anone unclothed hym, and wente naked in the deserte vi monethes, and suffred hymselfe to be byten of flyes." But the same authority exemplies the fact, that saints are not alike forbearing; for the apostle of England, St. Austin, came to a certain town, inhabited by wicked people, who "refused hys doctryne and prechyng uterly, and drove hym out of the towne, castyng on hym the tayles of thornback, or lyke fysshes; where he besought Almyghty God to shewe hys jugement on them; and God sent to them a shamefull token; for the chyldren that were born after in the place, had tayles, as it is sayd, tyll they had repented them. It is said comynly that this fyll at Strode in Kente; but blyssed be Gode, at this daye is no such deformyte."

A story from the English translation may entertain the reader. "There was a man that had borrowed of a Jew a sum of money, and swore upon the altar of Saint Nicholas, that he would

* In the year 1555, the learned Claude D'Espence was obliged to make a public recantation for calling the *Legenda Aurea*, or *Golden Legend*, the *Legenda Ferrea*, or the Iron Legend.

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render and pay it again as soon as he might, and gave none other pledge. And this man held this money so long that the Jew demanded and asked his money, and he said that he had paid him. Then the Jew made him to come before the law in judgment, and the oath was given to the debtor, and he brought with him an hollow staff, in which he had put the money in gold, and he leaned upon the staff; and when he should make his oath and sware, he delivered his staff to the Jew to keep and hold whilst he swore, and then sware that he had delivered to him more than he owed to him. And when he had made the oath he demanded his staff again of the Jew, and he nothing knowing of his malice delivered it to him. Then this deceiver went his way, and laid him in the way, and a cart with four wheels came with great force and slew him, and brake the staff with gold, that it spread abroad. And when the Jew heard this, he came thither sore moved, and saw the fraud. And many said to him that he should take to him the gold. And he refused, saying, but if he that was dead were not raised again to life by the merits of Saint Nicholas, he would not receive it. And if he came again to life he would receive baptism, and become a Christian. Then he that was dead arose, and the Jew was christened.—*Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature.*

The *Lives of the Saints*, by Alban Butler is the most sensible history of these legends; Ribadeneira's *Lives of the Saints* exhibit more of the legendary spirit, for wanting judgment and not faith, he is more voluminous in his details. The antiquary may collect much curious philosophical information, concerning the manners of the times, from these singular narratives.

Oldham, in his *Satires upon the Jesuits*, a work which would admit of a curious commentary, alludes to their legends, and the innumerable impositions they practised on the credulous. We quote a few lines, in which the amours of the Virgin Mary are detailed:—

Tell, how *blessed Virgin* to come down was seen,
Like play-house punk descending in machine,
How she writ *billet-doux* and *love discourse*,
Made *assignations*, *visits*, and *amours*;
How hosts distrest, her *smock* for *banner* wore,
Which vanquished foes!
——— how *fish* in conventicles met,
And *mackerel* were with *bait of doctrine* caught:
How cattle have judicious hearers been!—
How *consecrated hives* with bells were hung,
And *bees* kept mass. and holy *anthems sung*,
How *pigs* to th' *rosary* kneel'd, and *sheep* were taught
To blert *Te Deum* and *Magnificat*;
How *fly-flap*, of church-censure houses rid
Of insects, which at *curse of fryar* died.
How *ferrying cowls* religious pilgrims bore
O'er waves, without the help of sail or oar;
How *zealous crab* the *sacred image* bore,
And swam a catholic to the distant shore.
With shams like these the giddy rout mislead,
Their folly and their superstition feed.

All these are allusions to the extravagant fictions in the *Golden Legend*. Among other gross impositions to deceive the mob, Oldham likewise attacks them for certain publications on topics not less singular. The tales he has recounted, Oldham says, are only baits for children, like toys at a fair; but they have their profounder and higher matters for the learned and the inquisitive. He goes on:—

One undertakes by scales of miles to tell
The bounds, dimensions, and extent of HELL;*
How many German leagues that realm contains!
How many chaldrons Hell each year expends
In coals for roasting Hugonots and friends!
Another frights the rout with useful stories
Of wild chimeras, limbo's, PURGATORIES
Where bloated souls in smoky durance hung
Like a Westphalia gammon or neat's tongue,
To be redeem'd with masses and a song.

Such were the inventions that created and gratified the cravings of bigotted ignorance before the art of printing was given as a divine blessing to mankind, "to dispel the gloom of superstition; to wrest the world from the hands of ecclesiastics, who too often superseding the Christianity of the gospels by that of tradition, policy, half-delirious bigotry, feelings often fantastic, and unenlightened enthusiasm, pursued too often a spurious plan of forcing mankind to become technical automatons of rites and dreams, words and superstitions."† "Until the time of Luther," says Mr. Hone, "religion, which in principle is a pure science, was regarded as an art; it was the occupation of the clergy, who taught it as mystery, and practised it as trade."

1483, *Dec.* 23. *The Booke callyd Cathon, (Magnus).* Folio.

Caxton's preface, which is both curious and interesting, after informing us that this work had been translated out of Latin into English, by Master Benet Burgh, late archdeacon of Colchester, &c. But, that his translation was made from the French, which he presents to the city of London. He says, "And by cause of late cam to my hand a book of the said Caton in Frensshe, which reherceth many a fayr lernynge and notable ensamples, J have translated it out of Frensshe in to Englisshe, as al along here after shalle appiere, whiche J presente vnto the Cyte of london."

Next follows Caxton's very loyal address to the "Cyte of london," of which he styles himself "Cytezeyn, &c." Of *Catho*, he says "in my Judgement it is the best boke for to be taught to yonge children in scole." Afterwards he relates the following story: "There was a noble clerke named pogius of Florence, And was secretary to pope Eugenye, & also to pope Nycholas which had in the cyte of Florence a noble and well stuffed lybrarye, which all noble straungyers comynge to Florence desyred to see, And therin they fonde many noble and rare bookes And whanne they had axyd of hym which was the best booke of them alle, and that he helde Cathon glosed for the best book of his lyberarye, &c."

* Treatises and topographical descriptions of hell, purgatory, and even heaven, were once the favourite researches among certain zealous defenders of the Romish church, who exhausted their ink-horns in building up a hell to their own taste, or for their particular purpose. We have a treatise of cardinal Bellarmin, a jesuit, on *Purgatory*; he seems to have the science of a surveyor, among all the secret tracks and the formidable divisions of "the bottomless pit."

† Turner's *History of the Anglo Saxons*. Vol. 3, p. 516.

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This volume is divided into four books, containing 72 heads. Mr. Dibdin having never seen a printed French edition of it before the publication of Caxton's, therefore conjectures that our typographer made his translation from a manuscript. It was held in great esteem by Poggius of Florence.

Parvus Chato (Cato) *Euplicit Chato.* Without printer's name or date; but evidently the production of Caxton's press. Folio.

This may be considered as a supplement to the foregoing; it was originally written by Daniel Churche (or Ecclesiensis), a domestic in the court of Henry II. about 1180, and translated by De Burgh. It closes with the following verse—

Beholde my maistre this litel tretise,
Whiche is full of wit and sapience.
Enforse the this matere taccomplice,
Thenke hit is translated at your reverence;
Enrolle hit therefore in your advertance,
And desire for to knowe what Cathon mente.
When ye it rede let not your hert be thense,
But doth as this saith with al your hole entente.

Mr. Dibdin says it contains twenty-six unnumbered pages; Mr. Ames states twenty-seven.

1484. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Soncino, by Joshua Salamon and partners.

The honour of the first Hebrew editions is due to the Italians; these were executed about the same time as the Greek, at Soncino, a little city in the duchy of Milan, under the direction of two Jewish rabbins, Joshua and Moses; they are dated in the year of the world 5244, which agrees with 1484 of the Christian era.

Bois-le-duc, by G. L. de Noviomago.

Winterperg (or Winterberg) by John Alacraw.

Chamberri, by Anthony Neyret

Breand-Loudéhac (or Loudeac) by R. Fouquet.

Rennes, by Pierre Belleesculée and Josses.

Sienna, by Henry de Colonia.

Novi, by Nicol Girardengus.

1484. This year Caxton printed the following four books:—

1484, *June* 1. *The Knyght of the Toure.* Folio.

Caxton's prologue affords no bad specimen of his courteousness towards the fair sex, from which the following is an extract:—

"In the yere of our Lord a M. 3 c. 71, as I was in a garden, under a shaddow, as it were in thyssue of Aprylle, all moorning and pensyf, but a lytel I rejoysed me in the sowne and songe of the fowles sauvage, whiche songe, in theyr langage, as the merle, the manys, the thrustell, and the nyghtyngale, whiche were gay and lusty; this swete songe enlustyed me, and made myn herte all temoye, &c."

Mr. Dibdin informs us, that this work derived its title from the name of the author, De la Tour Laundry; and seems to have been printed from a manuscript of the fourteenth century, written in 1371.

1484, *March* 24. *The subtyl historyes and of Esope. Fablse.* Folio.

Mr. Dibdin, who has seen and examined more early editions of Æsop, in different languages, than most people, considers Caxton's edition, on the whole, as the rarest of all those in the fifteenth century. His Majesty's copy of it, he adds, is the only perfect one known.

On the first leaf is a wood-cut of Æsop, surrounded with birds and beasts. It commences with his life, in which we are informed, that he was born in Greece, in a town named Amones, not far from Troy; that he was much deformed, having "a great head, large visage, long jaws, sharp eyes, a short neck, *curb*-backed, great belly, great legs, and large feet; and yet that which he was worse, he was dumb and could not speak; but notwithstanding all this, he had a great wit and was greatly ingenious; subtle in cavillations, and joyous in words."

Then follows his life, fortune, and death,* to which is prefixed a cut of him, his master, and the two servants that had stolen the figs.

This volume contains 142 leaves, which are numbered, but there are no catchwords.

1484. *The Book of the Ordre of Chyvalry, or Knyghthode.* No printer's name or date, but undoubtedly the production of Caxton's press; and supposed to have been printed in this year. Folio.

In the *Order of Chivalry*, which he translated out of French, he gives a curious picture of the manners of his age; and at the same time laments, in strong and feeling language, the decline of chivalry: "O! ye knights of England, where is the custom and usage of noble chivalry that was used in those days. What do you now, but go to the tbaynes (bas), and play ath dyse; and some, not well advysed, use not honest and good rule again all order of knighthode. Leve this—leve it! and read the noble volumes of St. Graal, of Lancelot, of Galaad, of Trystram, of Perseforest, of Percival, of Gavaine, and many more. There shall ye see manhode, curtsys, and gentleness. And look in latter days of the noble actes sith the Conquest; as in King Richard dayes, Cuer de Lion; Edward I. and III. and his noble sones; Syr Robert Knowles, &c. Rede Froissart. Also, behold that noble and victorious King Hary the Fifthe. I would demand a question, if I should not displese: How many knyghtes ben ther now in England, that have th' use and th' exercise of a knyghte. That is to wit, that he knoweth his horse, and his horse him. I suppose, an a due serche sholde be made, there sholde be

* The death of Æsop, we are told, happened as follows:—"And as they were all come to the place for to cast down Esop, he said to them another fable, saying in this manner—'A man which was enamoured on his daughter, the which by force he took and defloured her; and the daughter said to the father, 'Ha, father, thou art an evil man and out of thy wit that hast done to me such shame and *vergogne!* for rather I should have suffered this crime and loathly deed of an hundred other men than of thee, of whose blood I am made and formed.' Semblably is of me: for I had leave and rather I should suffer all the peril of the world of noble men, than to be put of you churls so villainously to death. But I render and yield thankings and mercy to the gods, praying to them that they punish you of the evil which ye have, and will do to me.' And then they cast and threw him down from the top of the hill to the foot of it. And thus died Esop miserably."

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many founden that lacke. The more pyte is. I would it pleased our soverayne lord, that twyse or thryce a year, or as the lest ones, he wold do cry justes of pies, to th' ende, that every knyghte sholde have hors and harneys, and also the use and craft of a knyghte; and also to tornay one against one, or two against two, and the best to have a prys—a diamond or jewels, such as should plese the prynce."*

The Book of Chivalry has been considered by Oldys, whose words have been repeated by Ames and Herbert, as "one of the scarcest books now remaining of our first printer;" and Mr. Dibdin adds, that it is also one of the most amusing.

Caxton informs us, that the translation was made out of French into English, in such manner as God had suffered him; which book was not necessary for every common man, but only for such as intend to enter into the noble order of chivalry, the decay of which, in his day, he much laments, because the noble acts of the knights of old had spread renown throughout the universal world.

Caxton concludes with presenting his little work to king Richard the Third, praying that he may command it to be read to all young lords, knights, and gentlemen, to induce them to imitate the example of the worthy knights of old, for which he shall have his prayers for a prosperous reign on earth, and everlasting bliss in heaven.

1484, *Sep.* 13. *The Ryal book; or a Book for a Kyng.* Folio.

Mr. Dibdin states, that Herbert has given a correct account of this book, which was unknown to Ames, but that he had seen five copies of it.†

The volume is a thin folio, with printed initials, and has rude wood cuts. The leaves are unnumbered.

1484. The Inquisition established in Spain, during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, by John de Torquemada, a Dominican monk and confessor to the queen. Torquemada, indefatigable in his zeal for the holy chair, used every means to extirpate heresy and heretics, in the space of fourteen years that he exercised the office of chief inquisitor, is said to have prosecuted near eighty thousand persons, of whom six thousand were condemned to the flames. Voltaire attributes the taciturnity of the Spaniards to the universal horror such proceedings spread. "A general jealousy and suspicion took possession of all ranks of people: friendship and sociability were at an end! Brothers were afraid of brothers, fathers of their children."*

The Inquisition punished heretics by *fire*, to elude the maxim, *Ecclesia non novit sanguinem;* for burning a man, they say, does not *shed his blood.* Otho, the bishop at the Norman invasion, in the tapestry worked by Matilda queen of William the Conqueror, is represented with a *mace* in his hand, for the purpose that when he *despatched* his antagonist he might not *spill his blood*, but only break his bones! "Religion" says Mr. D'Israeli "has had her quibbles as well as law."

In the cathedral at Saragossa is the tomb of a famous inquisitor; six pillars surround his tomb; to each is chained a Moor, as preparatory to his being burnt. On this St. Foix ingeniously ob-

* Mr. Lewis, in his *Life of Caxton*, thus explains our typographer's view of this subject:—"The design of these diversions being, as has been intimated, in part to please the ladies, and recommend to their favour the combatants, for their dress and manhood. But Mr. Caxton seemed to have another view in advising their encouragement, namely, the employing the nobility and gentry, that they might not spend their time worse, in gaming and debauchery, and preserving their ancient courage and valour, that the honour and security of the English nation might not suffer through *their* sinking and degenerating into delicacy and effeminacy.

† Mr. D. gives this curious extract from signature f. j. recto:—"They that live after their jollity will hold company with fools: such folk can not, may not, ne will not, hold ne keep measure ne reason. They that live after hypocrisy be they that be martyrs to the devil: such hypocrites have two measures: for the two devils that torment the hypocrite be much contrary that one to that other. That one saith, eat enough, so that thou be fair and fat: that other saith, thou shalt not, but thou shalt fast, so that thou be pale and lean, to the end that the world hold thee for a good man; and that it may appear that thou doest much penance. Now it behoveth that the hypocrite have ii measures; one little and one great: of which they use the little measure tofore the people, and the great measure they use so that no man can see them. They retain not the true measure that be avaricious. In such manner as the mouth will; which is the lady of the house and commander. Then between the belly and the mouth of the glutton be three disputacions. The belly saith, I will be full; the mouth saith, I will not be full; the belly saith to him, I will that thou eat, and take enough, and *dispend* largely; the mouth saith, I shall not, I will thou restrain thee!—and what shall the sorry caitif do which is servant to his two evil lords? Two measures make the peace. The measure of the belly in an other man's house good and large; and the measure of his mouth in his own house sorrowful and over scarce."

* Innocent the third, a pope as enterprising as he was successful in his enterprises, having sent Dominic with some missionaries into Languedoc, these men so irritated the heretics they were sent to convert, that most of them were assassinated at Toulouse in the year 1200. He called in the aid of temporal arms, and published against them a crusade, granting, as was usual with the popes on similar occasions, all kinds of indulgences and pardons to those who should arm against these Mahometans, so he styled these unfortunate Languedocians. Once all were Turks when they were not Romanists. It was then he established that scourge of Europe, *The Inquisition.*—Dominic did so much by his persecuting inquiries, that he firmly established the inquisition at Toulouse.—*D'Israeli.*

The inquisition, since its foundation, has burnt at the stake above 100,000 persons of both sexes, besides destroying twice that number by imprisonment. Religious wars among Christians, for differences in opinion, on points now unintelligible, have cost the lives of above two millions in direct slaughters; and the wars to establish Christianity, and those waged against the Turks about the Holy Land, &c. have cost fifty millions of lives. The wars of Charlemagne, &c. to Christianise the Saxons, &c. and of the Spaniards to Christianise the Moors and Americans, cost, at least, fifteen millions.—In all cases of martyrdom, or punishment for opinions, the prosecutors and persecutors do not allege actual mischief committed, but proceed prospectively, under an hypothesis that the opinion has a tendency to produce some alleged or imaginary mischief.—The inquisition and the Spanish vulgar make no distinction between a Moorish Mahomedan, a Jew, and a Protestant Christian. In 1480, the books and manuscripts of each were burnt throughout Spain, and all science was confounded with the sciences of the hated Arabians.

Even in the reigns of the two last kings of Spain, four were burnt and fifty-six condemned to worse than death. The French abolished the inquisition, but the English armies, under Wellington, restored Ferdinand, and, at the same time, this infernal tribunal.—*Sir Richard Phillips.*

The establishment of this despotic order was resisted in France; but it may perhaps surprise the reader that Sir John Howell, (recorder of London in 1670,) in a speech, urged the necessity of setting up an inquisition in England!

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serves, "if ever the Jack Ketch of any country should be rich enough to have a splendid tomb, this might serve as an excellent model."

One of the most interesting anecdotes relating to the inquisition, exemplifying how the use of the diabolical engines of torture forces men to confess crimes they have not been guilty of, was related to Mr. D'Israeli by a Portuguese gentleman. A nobleman in Lisbon* having heard that his physician and friend was imprisoned by the inquisition, under the stale pretext of Judaism, addressed a letter to one of them to request his freedom, assuring the inquisitor that his friend was as orthodox a christian as himself. The physician, notwithstanding this high recommendation, was put to the torture; and, as was usually the case, at the height of his sufferings confessed every thing they wished. This enraged the nobleman, and feigning a dangerous illness he begged the inquisitor would come to give him his last spiritual aid. As soon as the Dominican arrived, the lord, who had prepared his confidential servants, commanded the inquisitor in their presence to acknowledge himself a Jew, to write his confession, and to sign it. On the refusal of the inquisitor, the nobleman ordered his people to put on the inquisitor's head a red-hot helmet, which to his astonishment, in drawing aside a screen, he beheld glowing in a small furnace. At the sight of this new instrument of torture, "Luke's iron crown," the monk wrote and subscribed the abhorred confession. The nobleman then observed, "See now the enormity of your manner of proceeding with unhappy men! My poor physician, like you, has confessed Judaism; but with this difference, only torments have forced that from him which fear alone has drawn from you!"

A man of letters declared that, having fallen into their hands, nothing perplexed him so much as the ignorance of the inquisitor and his council: and it seemed very doubtful whether they had read even the scriptures.

The Inquisition has not failed of receiving its due praises. Macedo, a Portuguese Jesuit, has discovered the origin of the inquisition in the terrestrial paradise, and presumes to allege that God was the first who began the functions of an *inquisitor* over Cain and the workmen of Babel!

The history of the Inquisition enters into that of the human mind; and that by Limborch, translated by Chandler, with a very curious introduction, loses none of its value with the philosophical mind. This monstrous tribunal of human opinions aimed at the sovereignty of the intellectual world, without intellect.

1485, *Aug.* 22. The battle of Bosworth Field, and the death of Richard III. The Tudor race were indebted to this day for their regal inheritance. Richard lost his life by defection: his courage and foresight were worthy of a better cause. He was born at the castle of Fotheringay, October 2, 1452; and during the contention of the *roses* was present in nearly every engagement of those unnatural wars. Richard with his consort (Ann Beauchamp, widow of Edward prince of Wales) was crowned at Westminster July 6, 1483, on the 8th of September following they were again crowned at York.* After the death of Richard, the duke of Richmond was saluted king, by the title of Henry VII.

1485. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Heidelberg, by Fridericus Misch: his name appeared to his first work in 1488.

Ratisbon, by J. Sensenschmidt and J. Bekenhaub.

Vercelli, in Peidmont, by Jacob Suigus.

Pescia, by Franc. Cenni.

Udino, by Gerard de Flandria.

Burgos, by Frederic de Basilea.

1485. The press of Caxton was entirely occupied this year with printing romances.

A Book of the noble hystoryes of kynge Arthur and of certeyn of his knyghtes.†

Different opinions have been entertained respecting the original author of this work: it is said to be a translation of a French romance, intituled, *Lancelot*. Caxton's preface commences with informing us, that, "having completed the translation of divers histories of great conquerors and princes," as well as "certain books of good examples and doctrine," he was solicited by

* In 1539, one Saavedra appeared at Lisbon as legate *a latere*, from the pope, to establish the inquisition in Portugal. The king conceded the necessary powers, and Saavedra caused two hundred to be burnt, and collected 200,000 crowns. He then departed for Spain, but being discovered to be an impostor, he was seized, but let off with a whipping and ten years in the gallies. The inquisition was then established in Portugal.—*Phillips.*

* In what odious colours has Shakspeare made Richard III. describe himself, in the first scene of the first act of the celebrated tragedy of that name.

But I, that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking glass,
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton, ambling nymph;
I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely, and unfashionably,
That dogs bark at me, as I halt by them.—*Act* 1, *Sc.* 1.

Tetchy and wayward was his infancy;
His school-days frightful, desperate, wild, and furious;
His prime of manhood, daring, bold, and venturous;
His age confirm'd, proud, subtle, sly, and bloody.
Act 4, *sc.* 4.

In this description what a monster of blended deformity and villany do we behold! The deformity of person announcing the depravity of soul! But Horace Walpole, in his ingenious treatise entitled *Historical Doubts*, has given a variety of reasons to support the opinion of Rapin, that Richard was neither hunched backed nor deformed; and that personal ugliness was imputed to him, by the historians of the time, with many crimes of which he was entirely innocent, merely to flatter his bitter enemies, his two immediate successors, Henry VII. and VIII.

Richard III. was killed at the foot of a declivity in the ground at the east of the well, in Bosworth Field. The bedstead and travelling treasury of Richard is still shewn at Rothley, near Leicester. It was hollow, and full of gold pieces, not discovered till 120 years afterwards. His stone coffin was for many years in the possesion of Sir Richard Phillips, then a bookseller at Leicester, and afterwards actually served as a horse trough, at the White Horse Inn. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

† A perfect copy of this work is in the library at Osterley Park, belonging to the earl of Jersey. Another (unfortunately defective) is in earl Spencer's library.

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"many noble and divers gentlemen to print the *History of the Saint Greal*," &c.

Mr. Dibdin speaks of the popularity of this work, even so late as the reign of Charles the first, in proof of which he gives the following extract, which was written in the reign of king Henry the eighth: "Roger Ascham, in his *Toyophilus and Schoolmaster*, severely reprobates this and similar 'bookes of fayned chevalrie; wherein a man, by readinge, should be led to none other ende, but onely to manslaughter and baudrye.' He says, the whole pleasure of this work standeth 'in these two special points;' and after asking whether 'this is good stuff for wise men to laugh at, or honeste men to take pleasure in?' He concludes by saying that, 'he knew the time when God's *Bible* was banished the court, and *La Morte d'Arthur* received into the prince's chamber!"

The above gentleman observes, that the book has a handsome margin, that the press work is exact, and that it is one of the finest specimens of Caxton's press. It consists of about 550 pages.

1485, *Dec.* 1. *The Lyf of Charles the Great.* Folio.

The preface begins with an exhortation to good deeds and noble acts; and Caxton closes the work with a most pious exhortation to the memory of Edward the fourth; and also praying his readers to pardon him of the simple and rude translation, beseeching them that should they find fault to correct it; in doing which they should not only have his thanks, but also his prayers to God for them, that he may bring both them and him, after this short and transitory life, to everlasting bliss, &c.

Oldys, informs us that the scarcity of this work has prevented its having been sufficiently described in the histories of our first printed books.

The volume is a thin folio, in double columns, which extends to M 7 in octavos, and it is conjectured that his cypher was printed on the eighth leaf, to complete the sheet.

1485, *Dec.* 19. *Thystory of the noble and ryght valyaunt and worthy knyght Paris and of the fayr Vyene &c.* Folio.

The Harleian catalogue informs us, that this is 'a very scarce book.' It appears that this romance has been slightly noticed by our early writers, but its author's name lies buried in obscurity. It is said to be of provincial growth, and to have been translated into French by Pierre de la Sippade.

Mr. Dibdin observes, that this is a small folio, printed in double columns, with capital initials, and contains E 5. A, B, C, &c. in octavos; D has only six leaves, and E five. The last page is generally blank. The leaves are not numbered.

In the year 1486, Caxton's press seems to have been idle;—none of his works bear this date.

1486. The oldest mandate for appointing a *book-censor*, with which we are acquainted, is that issued by Berthold, archbishop of Mentz, in this year, which the curious reader will not be displeased to see at full length; with the instructions given to the censors.

Penal Mandate, forbidding the Translation into the Vulgar Tongue, &c. of Greek, Latin, and other Books, without the previous approbation of the Doctors, &c.

"Berthold, by the grace of God, archbishop of the holy see of Mentz, arch-chancellor of Germany, and electoral prince of the holy Roman empire.

"Although, by a certain divine art of printing, abundant and easy access is obtained to books on every science necessary to the attainment of human learning; yet we have perceived that certain men, led by the desire of vain glory or money, do abuse this art; and that what was given for the instruction of human life, is perverted to purposes of mischief and calumny. For, to the dishonouring of religion, we have seen in the hands of the vulgar certain books of the divine offices and writings* of our religion, translated from the Latin into the German tongue. And what shall we say of the sacred laws and canons, which though they have been written in the most suitable and careful manner, by men acquainted with law, and endowed with the greatest skill and eloquence, yet the science itself is so intricate, that the utmost extent of the life of the wisest and most eloquent man is scarcely equal to it? Some volumes, on this subject, which certain rash unlearned simpletons have dared to translate into the vulgar tongue, whose translation, many persons who have seen it, and those, too, learned men, have declared to be unintelligible, in consequence of the very great misapplication and abuse of words. Or what is to be said of works on the other sciences with which they sometimes even intermingle things that are false; and which, in order the more readily to find purchasers for them, they inscribe with false titles, and attribute to notable authors what are merely their own productions?

"Let such translators, whether they do this with a good, or with a bad intention, let them, if they pay any regard to truth, say, whether the German tongue be capable of expressing that which excellent writers, both Greek and Latin, have most accurately and argumentatively written on the sublime speculations of the Christian religion, and on the knowledge of things? They must acknowledge that the poverty of our idiom renders it insufficient; and that it will be necessary for them to invent from their own minds, new terms for things; or, that supposing them to make use only of the old ones, they must corrupt the sense of the truth, which from the greatness of the danger attendant upon it, in the Sacred Writings, we greatly dread: for who would leave it to ignorant and unlearned men, and to the female sex into whose hands copies of the Holy Scriptures may have fallen, to find out the true meaning of them? For instance, let

* It is probable that by the terms "libros de divinis officiis et apicibus Riligionis nostre," the archbishop referred to the vernacular translations, not only of the *Service-books* of the Romish church, called the *Divine Offices*, but also of the *Holy Scriptures*; the word *apices* being generally used, in the middle ages, for *writings, epistles*, &c. See Du Cange, *sub voce*.

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the text of the Holy Gospels, or of St. Paul's Epistles, be examined, and no one of any knowledge will deny that there is a necessity for many things to be supplied or understood, from other writings."

"These things have occurred to our minds, because they are the most common. But what shall we think of those which are pending in very sharp disputes amongst writers in the Catholic church? Many other instances may be brought forward, but it is sufficient for our purpose to have named a few."

"But, since the beginning of this art arose *divinely*, (to give it its proper appellation) in this our golden city of Mentz, and continues in it to this day, in its most improved and perfect state; it is with the greatest justice that we defend the glory of the art, and it becomes our duty to preserve the unspotted purity of the Divine Writings. Wherefore, with a view of meeting and restraining as with a bridle, the aforesaid errors, and the daring attempts of shameless or wicked men, as far as we are able by the will of God, whose cause is in question;—we do, by strictly charging the observance of these presents, command all and every the ecclesiastical and secular persons subject to our jurisdiction, or transacting business within its limits, of whatever degree, order, profession, dignity, or condition, they may be, that they translate no works on any science, art, or knowledge whatsoever, from the Greek, Latin, or other language, into the vulgar German; nor, when translated, either dispose of, or obtain copies, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, by any kind of barter, unless before their impression they shall have been admitted, by patent, to be sold, by the most noble and honourable our beloved doctors and masters of the university in our city of Mentz, John Bertram de Nuremberg, in theology; Alexander Diethrich, in law; Theodoric de Meschede, in medicine; and Alexander Eler, in arts: the doctors and masters deputed for this purpose in the university of our city of Erfurt; or if in the town of Frankfort, the books exposed for sale shall have been seen and approved of by an honourable, devout, and beloved master in theology, belonging to the place, and one or two doctors and licentiates, annually paid for that purpose by the governor of the said town. And whoever shall treat with contempt this our provision, or shall lend his counsel, assistance, or savour, in any way, directly or indirectly, in opposition to this our mandate, let him know that he has by so doing incurred the sentence of excommunication; and beside the loss of the books exposed for sale, a penalty of 100 florins of gold, to be paid into our treasury; from which sentence none may absolve him without special authority."

"Given at the chancery of St. Martin, in our city of Mentz, under our seal, on the fourth day of the month January, MCCCCLXXXVI."

The following are the *Instructions* issued to the censors, and accompanying the above mandate:—

"Berthold, &c., to the honourable, most learned, and beloved in Christ, Jo. Bertram, doctor in theology; Al. Diethrich, doctor in law; Th. de Meschede, doctor in medicine; and Al. Eler, master of arts; health and attention to the things underwritten."

"Having found out several scandals and frauds, committed by certain translators of literary works, and printers of books, and wishing to counteract them, and according to our power to block up their way, we command that no one in our diocese, or under our jurisdiction, translate any books into the German tongue, or print, or sell them when printed, unless, in our city of Mentz, such works or books, have first, according to the form of the mandate above published, been by you seen, and as to their matter approved of, both for translation, and for sale."

"We do, therefore, by the tenor of these presents, (having great confidence in your prudence and circumspection,) charge you, that if at any time, any works, or books, intended to be translated, printed, or sold, be brought to you, you shall weigh their matter, and, if they cannot be easily translated according to the true sense, but would rather beget errors and offences, or be injurious to modesty, you shall reject them; and whatever books you shall judge worthy to be allowed, two of you, at least, shall sign them, at the end, with your own hand, in order that it may more readily appear, what books have been seen and allowed by you. In so doing you will perform an office pleasing to our God, and useful to the state."

"Given at the chancery of St. Martin, under our privy-seal, the 10th day of January, MCCCCLXXXVI."—*Beckmann's Hist. of Inven.*

1486. John of Trittenheim, abbot of Spanheim, in his exhortations in this year, after many injunctions against idleness, observes that he has "diminished their labour out of the monastery, lest by working badly you should only add to your sins, and have enjoined on you the manual labour of writing and binding books." And again, urging them to their duty, he says, "It is true that the industry of the *printing art*, lately, in our day, *discovered at Mentz*, produces many volumes every day; but is impossible for us, depressed as we are by poverty, to buy them all."—*British Magazine.*

1486. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Abbeville, Jean Du Pré and Pierre Gerard.
Brunn, by C. Stahel and M. Preinlein, though their name does not appear until 1491.
Munster, by John Limburgus.
Sleswic, by Stephen Arndes.
Casale Maggiore, no printer's name.
Chivasio, by Jacob Suigus
Viqueria, by Jacob de S. Nazario.
Toledo, by John Vasqui (Vasquez.)
Rimini, by a Jew, who printed Hebrew only.
Thoulouse, by John James Colomiez.

1487. Only one book appeared from the press of Caxton, which was entitled the *Book of Good Maners. Enprynted the xj day of Maye.* Folio.

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A copy of this work appears to have been rarely seen: the prologue commences thus, "When I consider the conditions and manners of the common people, which, without information and learning, be rude and not mannered, like unto beasts brute; according to an old proverb, he that is not mannered is no man," &c.

Caxton informs us, that this work was "compiled by the venerable frere Jaques le Graunt, in Latin *Jacocus Magnus*, lycencyat in theology, religious of the order of St. Austin; and, that the book is of auctorite, or as moche as there is nothyng sayde therin, but for the moost part it is alledged by scripture, or ellis by sayeng of holy seyntes, doctours, philosophres, &c."

It appears that the original French work was delivered to Caxton "by a special friend of his, a mercer of London, named William Praat." Le Grand, the author, was a native of Thoulouse, and confessor of Charles VII: he is said to have refused the archbishoprick of Bourdeaux. It is comprised in four books.

1487. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Besançon, supposed by John Comtel. The work *Liber de Pestilentia*, 4to. printed here in this year, has no printer's name.

Gaeta, by A. F. (Andreas Fritag.)

Valeria, by Juan de Roca.

Rouen, by William Talleur.

Ischar, (Ixar, in Arragon,) Eliezer filius Alanta.

Nantz, by Stephen Larcher.

1487. Court of STAR CHAMBER founded.—The authority of this court, which was before founded on common law and ancient practice, was in some cases confirmed by an act of parliament. This court assumed a power over the press, incompatible with the least notion of liberty of the subject, and of printing or publishing any thing which it might construe into a libel; and what did it not do? it often exercised the most inquisitorial jurisdiction over the human mind, which is not yet abolished. Many of its enactments will be noticed in the course of this work.

The preamble is remarkable, and shews the state of the nation at this time. "The king, our sovereign lord, remembereth how by our unlawful maintenance, giving of liveries, signs and tokens, retainders by indentures, promises, oaths, writings, and other embraceries of his subjects, untrue demeanings of sheriffs in making panals, and untrue returns, by taking money, by juries, &c. the policy of this nation is most subdued." Lord Bacon extols the utility of this court. It must indeed be confessed, that such state of the country required great discretionary power in the sovereign; nor will the same maxims of government suit such a rude people, that may be proper in a more advanced state of society. The establishment of the Star Chamber, or the enlargement of its powers at this time, might have been as wise as the abolition of it in that of Charles I.

1487. While Henry VII. kept his residence at the castle at Winchester, on occasion of the birth of prince Arthur, he was entertained *on a Sunday*, during the time of dinner, with a religious drama, called *Christ's Descent into Hell*. It was represented by the choir boys of Hyde abbey, and St. Swithin's priory, two large monasteries at Winchester. And in the same reign, 1489, there were shows and ceremonies, and (religious) plays exhibited in the palace at Westminster. An entertainment of a similar nature was furnished, in 1503, at the marriage of king James of Scotland, with the princess Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII. On the first *Sunday* of the magnificent festival, celebrated with high splendour, at Edinburgh, "After dynnar, a *Moralite* was played by master Inglyshe and hys companyons, in the presence of the kyng and qwene." So late as the reign of Elizabeth, and even so late as that of Charles I. plays continued to be acted on *Sundays*, by the choristers, or singing boys, of St. Paul's cathedral, and of the royal chapel.

At this time the profession of the church was the one which abounded amongst all ranks of people, and one that was very often embraced by persons of the lowest station: for we find by a clause of a statute, that all clerks or students of the university were forbidden to beg, without permission from the vice chancellor.—*Keith*.

1488. A very great inconvenience of the Gothic impressions of this period arose from the numerous and continual abbreviations in which a great part of them abound. But this disadvantage is not chargeable exclusively on Gothic, but is sometimes found in early editions of the Roman character. Chevillier particularizes an edition of the *Logic* of Ockham, printed at Paris in this year, in folio, in a handsome letter; but in which scarce a single word is found unabbreviated. He adduces for instance, two lines taken at hazard from folio 121. They are printed in the following manner:—

"*Sic hic e fal im qd ad simplr a e pducibile a Deo g a e & silr hic a n e g a n e pducibile a Deo.*" At length thus—"*Sicut hic est fallacia secundum quid ad simpliciter. A est producible a Deo. Ergo A est. Et similiter hic. A non est. Ergo A non est producibile a Deo.*"

Another difficulty in reading these early works, was the desire of the printers to compress as much as possible within a given compass; they never divided the words at the end of lines, and made use of vowels with a mark of abbreviation, as for instance, *dño* for *domino*; *c'* for *cum*; *quib'* for *quibos*; *argẽtoq* for *argentoque*: &c. The vowels and consonants *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, are confounded together, and used one for the other; the diphthongs *æ* and *œ* were generally supplied by the simple *e*: *c* was often used for *t*, as *nacio* for *nation*; *f* for *ph*, as *fantasma* for *phantasma*; *mihi* was sometimes spelled *michi*; *somnum*, *sompnum*; *quotidiana*, *cotidiana*; the orthography was consequently various, and often arbitrary.

Works on the civil and canon law, both printed and manuscript, were peculiarly overcharged with abbreviations; and that to such a degree, that a treatise was printed to point out the method of reading such perplexing works, entitled

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"*Modus legendi Abbreviaturas in utroque Jure*," printed at Paris, by John Petit, in 1498. To avoid abbreviations, and at the same time not too much to augment the size of the volume, Aldus Manutius invented the *italic* letter.

The following literal rendering of Matthew v. 1, 3, according to the *Codex Bezæ*, or Cambridge manuscript of the four Gospels and Acts, will convey some idea of the manner in which manuscripts were anciently written and printed:

ANDSEEINGTHEMULTITUDESHEWENTUPINTOAMOUNTAIN
ANDWHENHEWASSETDOWN·CAMETOHIM
HISDISCIPLES·ANDOPENINGHISMOUTH
HETAUGHTTHEMSAYING
BLESSEDARETHEPOORINSPT*FORTHEIRS[S]
THEKINGDOMOFHEAVEN.

1488. In this year appeared the first edition of the *Works of Homer in Greek*, which was executed at Florence, in 2 volumes, folio, under the care of Demetrius Chalcondylas. It is a most elegantly printed book, and measures thirteen inches by nine inches. Now in the Royal library in the British museum.

1488. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Virterbo, no printer's name.
Brunswick, no printer's name.
Eichstedt, by Micheal Reiser.
Pescia, by Sigismund Rodt.

1488. Caxton printed no books during this year.

1489. In this year Caxton published two books, the first of which was the *Doctrinal of Sapyence*, translated out of French, and finished the 7th of May. Folio.

This book has no title, it commences with a preface of two parts, the former accounting for its being translated into English, and the latter gives some account of the original. It has two wood cuts, the first of our Saviour with the doctors in the temple, the other exhibiting the crucifixion. The table contains the heads of 93 chapters, though in reality it consists of 94. It has capital initials and signatures: the leaves are unnumbered.

The Harleian catalogue contains the following memorandum relative to this work:—"This book was written in the year 1388, by Guy de Roye, archbishop of Sens; but the year after, a religious brother, of the order of Clugny, enriched it with divers historical examples, parables, &c. as what would move the people more to devotion, than great authority of science. Which argument, of the force of examples, is proved in the prologue, by examples themselves."

A priest of the province of Otranto, as it is said, translated this work out of French into Greek verse about 1370. The manuscript is in the Vatican, at Rome.

1489, *July* 14. *The Fayt of Armes and Chyvalre*. Folio. "This was delivered to me, William Caxton, by the most Chrystin King and redubted Prince, my natural and sovereign lord, Kyng Henry the 7th, Kyng of England and of France, in his palace of Westmestre, the 23 day of Janyure, the 4th yere of his regne; and desired and willed me to translate this said boke, and reduce it into our English and natural tongue, and to put it in imprynt." It is a compilation by Christine of Pisa, from the *Military Treatises* of Vegetius Frontinus, and the *Arbee des Battailes*. It appears that the fair authoress was blamed for meddling with this subject; it was said, "that the handling of her distaff and spinning wheel are occupations more suitable to a woman than concerning herself with the feats of arms, and the battles of heroes:" in her preface she quotes the examples of Minerva, whom she addresses, in her justification.

During this century, and especially towards the close of it, Germany, and the neighbouring states, produced several eminent men, who endeavoured to create an attention to literature in general, and laboured to promote an acquaintance with the Greek and Hebrew languages. Amongst many eminent names who flourished about this period, that of John Herman Wesselus, of Groningen, deserves to be recorded. He was born about the year 1419; and studied first at Zwoll and Cologne, and afterwards at Paris, where he was so celebrated for his talents and attainments as to be denominated *the light of the world*. His extraordinary religious knowledge, and truly christian spirit, were so indisputable, and his views of gospel doctrine so clear, that he has justly been called *the forerunner of Luther*. Wesselus not only studied the Greek language by the help of the Dominican friars, who about this time passed over to the west, from Constantinople, after its subjection to the Mahommedan government,—but obtained from certain learned Jews, a knowledge of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic tongues. Having been early instructed in the scholastic disputes, and having, by his industry, acquired an uncommon share of biblical learning, he taught philosophy and philology with great applause, at Groningen, Paris, Cologne, Heidelberg, and especially at Basil, where he had the famous Reuchlin for a hearer. On the advancement of Cardinal Francis de Rovere to the papal chair, under the name of Sixtus IV. he sent for him to Rome, and promised to grant him whatever he would ask: Wesselus answered, "Holy father, and kind patron, I shall not press hard upon your holiness. You well know I never aimed at great things. But as you now sustain the character of the supreme pontiff, and shepherd on earth, my request is, that you would so discharge the duties of your elevated station, that your praise may correspond with your dignity; and that when the great shepherd shall appear, whose first minister you are, he may say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord:' and, moreover, that you may be able to say boldly, 'Lord, thou gavest me five talents; behold, I have gained five other talents.'" The pope replied, "That must be my care. But do you ask something for yourself." "Then," rejoined Wesselus, "I beg you to give me out of the Vatican library, a Greek,

* Spirit.

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and an Hebrew Bible." "You shall have them," said Sixtus, "but foolish man, why don't you ask for a bishoprick, or something of that sort?" "For the best of reasons," said Wesselus, "because I do not want such things." The Hebrew Bible thus presented, was long afterwards preserved in his native city of Groningen. He died in 1489, aged 70.

His works have been several times printed, but the most complete edition was published in 1614, 4to., with a short account of his life by Albert Hardenberg.

1489. Michel le Noir (Niger) commenced the art of typography in the city of Paris. He was a printer of very considerable interest, whose impressions are held in high estimation by the admirers of early Parisian typography. He continued his labours to a late period, and was succeeded by his son Philippe, a printer also of considerable estimation. Felix Baligaut, Berthold Rembolt, probably a son of the ancient printer of that name, Wolfang Hopyl, George Wolfe, and Durand Gerlier, began to print about the same period.

1489. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Lisbon, by Samuel Zorba and Raban Eliezer.

The first book printed in Portugal is of this date; it is a *Commentary* on the *Pentateuch* in Hebrew, and from the printers' names, they appear to have been Jews.

Hagenau, by Henry Gran.

Kuttenberg, by Martin Van Tischiniowa.

Lerida, no printer's name.

San Cucufate del Valles, near Barcelona, no printer's name.

1490. This year Caxton printed two works, of which the following was the first—

The Arte and Crafte to knowe well to dye. Translated out of frensshe in to englysshe by Willm Caxton the xv day of Juyn the yere of our Lord a m iiij^{c}. lxxxx. Folio.

The following article, which was given in the Harleian catalogue, is partly copied from Lewis:—"This important subject, of such universal behoof, was wisely undertaken by Master Caxton, at the age he was now arrived at, and under the decay he might feel upon him, which put an end to his laudable labours, before he was a twelvemonth older. It is the more to be regarded, in that he chose, by this work, to set himself the example of the doctrine therein inculcated. It is divided into six parts; treating, of the praise of death; and how we ought to die gladly; of the temptations we are under at the point of death; of the questions that ought to be made at that time; of the instructions that ought to be given; of the remembrance of God's doings and sufferings for us; of certain devout prayers that ought to be said by, or for, the dying person. From all which articles it may evidently appear, as the author concludes, that to every person who would die well, it is necessary that he learn to die, before death comes, and prevents him."

The commencement of the work is thus given by Mr. Dibdin:—"When it so, that, what a man maketh or doeth, it is made to come to some end, and if the thing be good and well made it must needs come to good end; then by better and greater reason every man ought to intend in such wise to live in this world, in keeping the commandments of God, that he may come to a good end. And that out of this world, full of wretchedness and tribulations, he may go to heaven unto God and his saints into joy perduable."

"The origin of this performance, (one of the most popular works in the 15th and 16th centuries)" Mr. Dibdin observes, "was probably the celebrated *Ars Moriendi:* the composition of a Polish monk, and printed, as it is supposed, before the middle of this century."

This work ranks amongst the rarest of Caxton's printed books; it contains thirteen leaves, with capital initials, the leaves are not numbered.

1490, *June* 22. *The Boke of Eneydos, compyled by Vyrgyle: by me Wyllm Caxton.* Folio.

This work is a translation from the French; it is a mere compilation in prose of the principal events recorded in Virgil's poem, and has no pretension to an imitation of that poet, in any one respect. It does not, therefore, deserve the contemptuous and sarcastic notice taken of it, by Gawain Douglas,* in the preface to his Scotch translation of the works of Virgil. The bishop of Dunkeld says—

Thoch Wylliame Caxtoun had no compassioun
Of Virgill in that buk he prent in prois,
Clepand it Virgill in Eneados
Quhilk that he sayis of Frensche he did translait,
It has nathing ado therwith, God wate,
Nor na mare like than the deuil and sainct Austin,
Have he na thank therfore, bot lois his pyne:
So schamefully the storie did peruerte,
I reid his werk with harmes at my hert.—
His buk is na mare like Virgill, dar I say,
Than the nyght oule resemblis the papingay.

Caxton's work was dedicated to Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. He represents himself as at this time well stricken in years: and if the date usually assigned to his birth (1412) be accurate, he must have been seventy-seven years old.

Caxton's edition was never reprinted, it was doomed to sink into silent oblivion, being eclipsed by the popular versions of Douglas, Phaer, Twine, and Stanyhurst. The original from which this was taken, is supposed to be a French edition published at Lyons, in 1483, by Guillaume le Roy, who was both translator and printer. It has signatures, but no catchwords, it contains 48 leaves.

In Caxton's preface to this work, our word pamphlet is first found in the English language, and it is written *pamphletis*. That it is ancient see Lambard's *Perambulations of Kent*, Hall's

* Gawain Douglas, a Scotch poet and bishop, was the younger son of the sixth earl of Angus, and was born at Brechin, in 1471. He obtained the bishopric of Dunkeld, to which was added the rich abbey of Aberbrothick. He died in 1522. His works are—1. A Translation of *Virgil's Æneis*—2. The *Palace of Honour*, a poem.—3. *Aureæ Narrationes, Commediæ aliquot Sacræ.*—4. *De Rubus Scoticis Liber.*

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Chronicles, and in Skelton's *Poems*. In a preface of Nash, he has the phrase to "pamphlet on a person," and pamphleteer.

In the *Philobiblion* of Richard de Bury, the following passage is found in the eighth chapter.

"Sed revera libros non libras maluimus; codicesque plus dileximus quam florenos: *Panfletos* exiguos phaleratis prætulimus palescedis."

"But, indeed, we prefer books to pounds; and we love manuscripts better than florins; and we prefer small *pamphlets* to war-horses."

In Lydgate's works, quoted by Warton, is a poem "translated from a *pamflete* in Frenche."

The French have not the word pamphlet, and yet it seems to be of French extraction, and no other than *palm-feuillet*, a leaf to be held in the hand, a book being a thing of greater weight; so the French call it now *feuille-volante*, retaining one part of the compound.

Robert Copeland, in his poetical prefix to Chaucer's *Assembly of Fools*, 1530, says

Chaucer is dede, the which this pamphlete wrate.

Myles Davies, in his *Icon Libellorum; or, a Critical History of Pamphlets*, a work which affords much curious information, says, "In pamphlets lawyers will meet with their chicanery, physicians with their cant, divines with their Shibboleth. Pamphlets become more and more daily amusements to the curious, idle, and inquisitive; pastime to gallants and coquettes; chat to the talkative; catch-words to informers; fuel to the envious; poison to the unfortunate; balsam to the wounded; employ to the lazy; and fabulous materials to romancers and novelists. With pamphlets the booksellers and stationers adorn the gaiety of shop-gazing. Hence accrues to grocers, apothecaries, and chandlers, good furniture, and supplies to necessary retreats and natural occasions." This author sketches the origin and rise of *pamphlets*. He deduces them from the short writings published by the Jewish Rabbins; various little pieces at the time of the first propagation of Christianity; and notices a certain pamphlet which was pretended to have been the composition of Jesus Christ, thrown from heaven, and picked up by the archangel Michael at the entrance of Jerusalem. It was copied by the priest Leora, and sent about from priest to priest, till pope Zachary ventured to call it a *forgery*. He notices several such extraordinary publications.

Mr. D'Israeli, in the *Curiosities of Literature*, says, "The only proper Latin term for a pamphlet is *libellus*, or little book;" and that "this word indeed signifies in English an *abusive* paper or little book, and is generally taken in its worst sense." Again, he says, "The French have borrowed the word *pamphlet* from us, and have the goodness of not disfiguring its orthography. *Roast Beef* is also in the same perdicament. I conclude that *pamphlets* and *roast beef* have therefore their origin in our country."

Dr. Johnson has pamphlet, [*par un filet*, Fr.] a small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

1490. The name of one of the earliest bookbinders that has been found is *Iohannes Gvilebert*. It was discovered in a *Missal* bound in this year, and was in the possession of the late Mr. Henry Ferrily, who resided near Hull. Of the birth, parentage, and education of this early artist in bookbinding, perhaps, nothing can now be known. A cover in the Bodleian library, of nearly the same date, bears the name of Jehan Norris.

A manuscript of the Epistles of St. Jerome, bearing the following inscription:—*Liber ligatus erat Oxonii in Catstrete, ad instantiam Reuerendi Domini Thome Wybarum, in sacra theologia Bacalarii Monachi Roffensis anno domini*, 1467, has the earliest date which is known to have existed on the cover of a book.—*Bib. Decam.*

1490. The munificent patronage afforded to literature by Mattheo Corvini, king of Hungary and Bohemia, who died of an apoplexy in this year merits particular notice. He succeeded his father to the throne of Hungary in 1457, and extended his reputation as a soldier throughout Europe, by the captures of Vienna and Nieustadt. But his love of literature, and patronage of learning, have transmitted his name with more tranquil and delightful recollections to posterity, than any warlike feats could possibly have done. Animated by an ardent thirst for knowledge, he became a most diligent collector of books, and during the last thirty years of his life spared no expense in the acquisition of a library, which placed him among the most illustrious patrons and guardians of literature. He purchased innumerable volumes of Greek and Hebrew writers at Constantinople, and other Grecian cities, at the period of the conquest of the Eastern empire by the Turks; and as the operations of the typographical art were yet but slow and imperfect, and the number of books thereto printed but few, he maintained four learned transcribers at Florence, to multiply the copies of such classics as he could not procure in Greece. He erected three libraries in the citadel of Buda, in which he placed 30,000, or, according to others, 50,000 volumes. The principal one, in which the chief part of his magnificent collection was placed, was a sort of vaulted gallery, divided into three parts: a fourth part forming a kind of convenient appendage for the reception of visitors. In this fourth part were two stained glass windows, and two doors; one of the doors opening immediately into the library, and the other leading to the monarch's private apartment. In these libraries he established thirty amanuenses, skilled in writing, illuminating, and painting, who, under the direction of Felix Ragusinus, a Dalmatian, consummately learned in the Greek, Chaldee, and Arabic languages, and an elegant designer and painter of ornaments on vellum, attended constantly to the business of transcription and decoration. The librarian was Bartholomew Fontius, a learned Florentine, the writer of several philological works, and a professor of Greek and oratory, at Florence. The books were placed upon shelves according to their classes; and in this

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manner were covered with silk curtains, or hangings, adorned with silver and gold, or brocaded. The lower recesses next to the floor, were appropriated to something like cupboards, which contained manuscripts too large for their proper places, or of a character not easily admitting of classification. The exterior of this lower division, or probably the cupboard doors, were skilfully and curiously carved. The books were chiefly vellum manuscripts bound in brocade, and protected by knobs and clasps of silver, or other precious metal; and were ornamented or marked with the device or insignia of the owner, which was that of a black crow with a ring in his mouth, in allusion to the etymon of his name, *Corvus*, a crow, or raven. The library was likewise celebrated for the magnificent celestial globe it contained, and for the silver and marble fountains which played in the adjoining gallery, or court. When Buda was captured by the Turks, under Solyman II. in 1526, cardinal Bozmanni offered for this inestimable collection 200,000 pieces of the imperial money, but without effect, for the barbarous besiegers defaced or destroyed most of the books, for the sake of their splendid covers, and the silver bosses and clasps with which they were enriched. Those which escaped the rapacity of the Turkish soldiery, were thrown into a sort of subterraneous vault, there to moulder or perish, as it might happen. In 1666, Lambecius, the learned librarian of the imperial library at Vienna, was sent to Buda, for the purpose of recovering the remains of the Corvinian library. He found there, in a crypt of the citadel, barely lighted with one window, and ventilated with one door, about 400 volumes in number, lying upon an earthen floor, and covered with dirt and filth. Three manuscript copies of the *Fathers* were all that he was permitted to carry away. But in the year 1686, Buda was captured by the Austrian arms, when the remainder, though comparatively of little value, were removed to Vienna. Some of the most valuable volumes formerly belonging to this library, have been discovered in the imperial library at Vienna, in the Wolfenbuttel library, and in that of Morelli, the learned librarian of St. Mark's, at Venice. In the public library of Brussels, there are two exquisitely finished manuscripts which once graced the library of Corvinus. The first is a Latin *Evangelistarium*, written in letters of gold, upon the most beautiful vellum, and not inaptly called the *Golden Book*. It had become the property of Philip II. of Spain, who kept it in the Escurial library, under lock and key; and is said to have been formerly shown to strangers with great ceremony, and by torch light! The other is a magnificent *Missal*, highly illuminated.

Alexander Brassicanus, who saw the library at Buda before it was dispersed, noticed, amongst an immense number of other valuable works, the whole of the writings of Hyperides, the Grecian orator, with valuable scholia; a large book of the apostolical canons; the commentary of Theodoret on the *Psalms;* the works of Chrysostom, Cyril, Nazianzen, Basil the Great, Gregory of Nyssa, Theophanus, &c.—*Dibdin's Bib. Decam. vol.* 2.

1490. The earliest exclusive privilege of printing books, is that which was granted by Henry Bishop of Bamberg, to the following work, "*Liber missalis secundum ordinem ecclesiæ Bambergensis.*"—*Beckmann.*

1490. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year :—

Orleans, by Matthew Vivan.

Porto, in the Venetian territory, by Barthol. Zanni.

Zamora, no printer's name.

1491. *Died* WILLIAM CAXTON, the Father of the British Press.

Having treated at some length on the works of Caxton, and given such extracts, as, we trust, may prove interesting; we must, in conclusion, state that twenty-eight of his known publications are without dates. Some of these have been already noticed; a few of the remainder will supply some interesting matter. Caxton printed Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* twice; each edition is without date, but the first is supposed to have been one of the earliest productions of his press. Mr. Warton regards it as much more to his honour, than it can be to his discredit, that he printed them very incorrectly. "He probably took the first manuscript that he could procure to print from, and it happened unluckily to be one of the worst in all respects that he could possibly have met with." As soon, however, as he found out these imperfections and errors, he began a second edition "for to satisfy the author, whereas tofore, by ignorance, I had erred in hurting and defamying his boke." Caxton's extreme and conscientious desire to fulfil one of the most important duties of an editor and printer, (and he acted as both) by giving the works as the author himself wrote them, as well as his candour and ingenuousness, are depicted in a clear and interesting manner, in the preface to his second edition.

He seems to have had a veneration for the memory of this poet, and to have formed, with sound judgment and good taste, a most correct and precise estimate of the peculiar merits of his poetry. As a proof of the former, we may mention that Caxton, at his own expense, procured a long epitaph to be written in honour of Chaucer. In the *Boke of Consolacion of Phisophie*, he thus expresses himself:—*I, William Caxton, haue done my debuoir and payne ten-prynte it in fourme, as is here afore made, in hopyng that it shall prouffite moche peple, to the wele and helth of their soules, and for to lerne to haue and keep the better pacience in adversitees. And furthermore, I desire and require you, that of your charite ye wold pray for the soule of the sayd worshipfull man, Geffrey Chaucer, first translatour of this sayd boke into Englissh and embellissher in making the sayd langage ornate and fayr, whiche shal endure perpetuelly, and therefore he ought eternelly to be remembrid, of whom the body*

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and corps lieth buried in thabbay of Westmestre, beside London, to fore the chapele of seynt Benet, by whos sepulture is wreten on a table, honging on a pylere, his epitaphye maad by a poete laureat, whereof the copye followeth, &c.

"Epitaphium Galfridi Chaucer, per poetam laureatum Stephanum Surigonum Mediolanensem in decretis licenciatum."

Beginning:

"Pyerides muse si possunt numina fletus;
Pudere, diuiuas atq; rigare genas
Galfridi vatis chaucer crudelia fata
Plangite, &c.

Concluding:

Post obitum Caxton voluit te uiuere cura
Willelmi, Chaucer clare poeta tui.
Nam tua non solum compressit opuscula formis
Has quoq; sed laudes jussit hic esse tuas."

This was inscribed on a tablet, hung on a pillar near the poet's grave, in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey. The following remarks will amply justify what we have stated respecting Caxton's ability, fully to understand, and thoroughly to relish, the merits and beauties of Chaucer's poetry. "We ought to give a singular laud unto that noble and great philosopher, Geoffrey Chaucer, the which, for his ornate writings in our tong, may well have the name of a laureate poet. For, to fore that he embellished and ornated and made fair our English, in this royaume was had rude speech and incongrue, as yet it appeareth by old books, which, at this day, ought not to have place, ne be compared among unto his beauteous volumes and ornate writings, of whom he made many books and treatises of many a noble history, as well in metre as in rhyme and prose: and then so craftily made, *that he comprehended his matters in short, quick, and high sentences, eschewing perplexity; casting away the chaff of superfluity, and shewing the picked grain of sentence, uttered by crafty and sugared eloquence.*"

And speaking of Chaucer's *Book of Fame*, which he also printed, he says, "Which work, as me seemeth, is craftily made and digne to be written and known; for he toucheth in it right great wisdom and subtle understanding; *and so in all his works he excelleth, in mine opinion, all other writers in our English, for he writeth no void words, but all his matter is full of high and quick sentence, to whom ought to be given laud and praise for his noble making and writing.*"

Chaucer's translation of Boethius was also printed by Caxton, without date. It is alternately in Latin and English, but the former is not given entire; a few verses of a period in Latin being succeeded by the whole of the corresponding period in English, and so through the whole volume: the Latin type is large compared with the English.

A curious volume was printed by Caxton, about the period when the French, which had hitherto been spoken almost exclusively at court, was giving place to the English language; it is entitled the *Book for Travellers*. It contains the corresponding terms in both languages, for those things most commonly talked of at court, especially such as relate to dress.

Having given a sketch of the life of Caxton, little remains, but to award to him that praise which his perseverance and ingenuity so highly deserves for establishing in his native land, an art so vast and important, that "the productions of men of genius and learning; the records of literature and of science; of whatever is either brilliant in imagination or profound in thought; whatever may either adorn or improve the human mind,—thenceforth became imperishable. The light of knowledge cannot again be quenched—it is free, and open, and accessible as the air we breathe. The future history of the world may, indeed, disclose enough both of misery and of vice; but it cannot again present an universal blank, or be disgraced by another age of utter and cheerless ignorance."* The character of William Caxton may be collected from the account we have given of his labours, and the extracts we have made from his prefaces; he was possessed of good sense and sound judgment; steady, persevering, active, zealous, and liberal in his services for that important art which he introduced into this kingdom; labouring not only as a printer, but as translator and editor. It has been objected that he was too much given to admire and print romances; but in this he only partook of the spirit of the age; perhaps, indeed, it survived in him longer and with more power, than in most of his cotemporaries; but that his love of romance did not blunt his judgment and taste for real talent is evident by his printing Chaucer's works, and his criticisms on them. It should be recollected, also, that in the selection of works for the press he was necessarily guided by public opinion, and by the probability that what he did print would repay him for his labour and expense. The remarks of Gibbon on this point are sensible and candid: "In the choice of his authors, that liberal and industrious artist was reduced to comply with the vicious taste of his readers, to gratify the nobles with treatises of heraldry, hawking, and the game of chess, and to amuse the popular credulity with romances of fabulous knights, and legends of more fabulous saints. The father of printing expresses a laudable desire to elucidate the history of his country, but instead of publishing the *Latin Chronicle* of Ralph Higden, he could only venture on the English version by John de Trevisa; and his complaint of the difficulty of finding materials for his own continuation of that work, sufficiently attests, that even the writers which we now possess of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, had not yet emerged from the darkness of the cloister." If we reflect, too, on the state of England at this period, that he established his press soon after the murder of Henry VI., and that he carried on his works during the remainder of the reign of Edward IV., and the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III., when the minds of those

* *Life of Caxton*, Library of Useful Knowledge.

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most likely and able to encourage him were seldom free from alarm for their own safety, their time much occupied, and their means necessarily reduced by the distracted and wasted state of the country; and when little attention or money could be spared for literature; we must give Caxton great credit for having done so much; for having in the midst of confusion persevered in his labours, and succeeded in establishing the art of printing in his native land. That England at this period was much behind France in literature, is proved by the fact that Caxton was obliged to have recourse to the French language for most of the works which he printed. He thus, it may be supposed, employed his press profitably to himself, and certainly with advantage to our literature; for, as Mr. Warton truly observes, "had not the French furnished him those materials, it is not likely that Virgil, Ovid, Cicero, and many other good writers, would, by means of his press, have been circulated in the English tongue, so early as the close of the fifteenth century."

There was, perhaps, at that time, no man in England, whose talents, habits, and character, were so well fitted to introduce and establish the art of printing as those of William Caxton: to have succeeded in this enterprise, the benefits of which, in a national point of view, we may even now be enjoying, is praise enough; for it is the praise of having been a useful citizen of the state and member of society,—the highest that man can bestow or receive. At the period of Caxton's birth learning of all kinds was at a much lower ebb in England than in most of the continental states of Europe; in consequence, principally, of the civil wars in which the nation was embroiled, the habits of restlessness thus produced, and the constant pre-occupation of men's time and thoughts in promoting the cause they espoused, and in protecting their lives and property. Under these circumstances the most plain and common education was often neglected. Caxton's parents, however, performed their duty to him: "I am bounden," he says, "to pray for my father and mother's souls, that in my youth sent me to school, by which, by the sufferance of God, I get my living, I hope truly."

Caxton's printing is inferior, in many respects, to the printing executed on the continent during the same period. The types employed in the latter have a squareness, fineness, and brilliancy not in those of Caxton; the paper and press-work are much superior; the order and symmetry of the press-work are qualities which appear in very few of his productions. He seems not to have been able to procure, or to have rejected, the roman letter, even after it had been employed with excellent effect by the continental printers. On the other hand, as Mr. Dibdin remarks, "whenever we meet with good copies of his books, his type has a bold and rich effect, which renders their perusal less painful than that of many foreign productions, where the angular sharpness of the letters somewhat dazzles and hurts the eye." His ink is of an inferior quality; his paper is fine and good, resembling the thin vellum on which manuscripts were then generally written; his letter is a mixture of secretary and Gothic, also resembling that used in manuscripts at that period; his leaves are seldom numbered, his pages never. When the impression was finished, Caxton revised a single copy, and corrected the faults with red ink; the copy thus corrected was then given to a proper person to correct the whole impression; as he was extremely exact, this operation occasioned him much troublesome and minute labour. He used two devices in his printing, one of which is here given, and another much smaller, having a different border, and a flourish inserted above and below the letters.

The device itself consists of the initials W. C. within an upper and lower border of rude foliage and lozenges, upon black and white grounds. Between the letters is an arbitrary sign meant to convey the date 74, as 1474 is usually supposed to have been the year when Caxton commenced printing in England. The earliest impression of the large device now known, is in the copy of *The Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophres*, 1477, preserved in the Lambeth Library, where it occurs on the recto of the first leaf.

Mr. Dibdin, in his *Typographical Antiquities*, and *Bibliographical Decameron*, has shewn, that most of the portraits of the early English printers may be considered as spurious. The portrait of Caxton has been copied from a head introduced in La Zucca, of A. F. Doni, to illustrate a particular kind of cap and streamer, which has been supposed to represent the Italian poet, Burchiello Domenico: as the same engraving is to be found in the early editions of his works. This portrait was originally engraved by W. Faithorne, for Sir Hans Sloane, as the head of W. Caxton; it was then re-copied on a copper-plate, with some alterations, for the Rev. John Lewis's life of that printer, and afterwards by Marchand, Ames, and Herbert. The Rev.

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T. F. Dibdin, from whose works we are indebted for the above information, thus relates the circumstance in his *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. II. page 288. "Would you believe it, a portrait of Burchiello, an Italian of the XIVth century, was most wickedly foisted into the public notice, by Ames, as that of William Caxton? Yet Ames, on second thoughts, must not be too severely criticised. As an antiquary in the art of engraving, his knowledge was exceedingly limited; and it was sufficient for him that the name of Faithorne was subscribed to a book of drawings in the Harleian Collection, purporting to be portraits of printers—in which this identical portrait appeared! and so, a draped head (as the phrase is) of Master Burchiello, aforesaid, came forth as that of the venerable and our well beloved William Caxton!"

The first biography of Caxton appeared under the following title:—"*The Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton of the Weald in Kent;** *the first Printer in England. In which is given an Account of the Rise and Progress of the Art of Pryntyng in England, during his Time, till* 1493. *Collected by John Lewis, Minister of Mergate in Kent. London: Printed in the Year m.dcc.xxxvii.*" Royal 8vo. 150 copies. To the title-page succeed these verses—To the Rev. Mr. Lewis, upon his writing the *Life of Caxton:*

> Industrious CAXTON's name in time to come
> Had buried been in dark oblivion's tomb,
> Had you withheld your generous aid to save
> That name which now will never find a grave.
> Sacred the labour, righteous is your pains,
> Thus to collect the artist's true remains,
> *Kent* owes to you her thanks upon this score:
> And not on this alone, but many more.
> More watchful you than Egypt's boasting seers;
> For there a pyramid now huge appears;
> Yet lost for ever is its builder's name,
> To *our* surprise, and *their* eternal shame. W. H.

Ames records the following, as written in a very old hand, in an edition of *Fructus Temporum*,—Of your charite pray for the soul of Myster Wyllyam Caxton, that in hys tyme was a man of moche ornate and moche renommed wysdome and cynnyng, and decesed full crystenly the yere of our Lord mcccclxxxxi

> "Moder of Merci shyld hym from thorribul fynd.
> And bryng hym to lyff eternall that neuyr hath ynd."

"But these superstitions," says Mr. Hansard, "may rather be considered as characteristic of the age in which Caxton lived, than as peculiarities exclusively applicable to himself. The books which he published were almost wholly of a moral tendency, and the prefaces to several, that he occasionally wrote, partook of the same spirit." His attachment to the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome, seemed always to partake of sincerity. In the crusades he found much to commend, and little to blame; and to the pilgrimages of his day, and to those of his ancestors, he was much devoted.

Notwithstanding that Caxton had printed for the use of Edward IV. and Henry VII. there are no grounds for the notion which Palmer takes up, that the first printers, and particularly Caxton, were sworn servants and printers to the crown; for Caxton gives not the least hint of any such character or title: however, it seems to have been instituted not long after his death; for of his two principal workmen, Richard Pynson, and Wynkyn de Worde, the one was made printer to the king; the other to the king's mother, the lady Margaret.

If, however, the art, or those who practised it, sought the royal favour and countenance, it was a privilege which monarchs might glory to confer. The benevolent of mankind, and more especially kings, as the fathers of their people, cannot bestow more valuable gifts on their wide extended family, than by encouraging among them the exercise of an investigation so adapted to their instruction; so calculated for their improvement in social and in public virtue.

None of our English printers, during this century, attempted to print the *Bible*, either in the Latin, or the vernacular tongue. In the application of printing to the purposes of sacred literature, the palm must be yielded to Germany, which as it had the honour of the invention of printing, so it was the first to apply it to the diffusion of biblical knowledge. For not only were numerous editions of the Latin *Bible*, and several of the German version printed there, but editions also were published in the Saxon and Bohemian dialects. And, in reply to what has been urged by some writers, against Caxton not printing the *Bible*, it is sufficient to remark, that the danger attending it in his time, was such, that it would have required the utmost religious intrepidity to have attempted it; and that it is therefore highly probable, that whatever preference our printer might have for the scriptures, he would not place his life in jeopardy for its publication. Sir Thomas More, in his *Dyaloges*, 1529, thus defends the early printers in England for not printing the *Bible*: "That an account of the penalties ordered by archbishop Arundel's constitution, though the old translations that were before Wiclif's days remayned lawful and were in some folkys handys had and red, yet he thought no prynter would lyghtly be so hote to put any byble in prent at hys owne charge, whereof the loss should lie wholly on his own necke, and then hange upon a doubtfull tryal why the fyrst copy of his translacyon was made before Wiclif's dayes or synnes. For yff yt were made synnes, yt must be approued byfore the pryntyng." But such an approbation, Sir Thomas intimates, was not to be had.

Dr. Dibdin, with that genius and talent which ever marks his veneration for our first printer, observes:—"That our typographer met death with placidity and resignation there is every reason, from the testimony of his own pious ejaculations, but more from the evidence of a usefully spent life, to believe. If his funeral

* Carter, in his *History of Cambridgeshire*, says, "Caxton was a Cambridgeshire man, born at Caxton, in that county, from which he takes his name." What can exceed in absurdity such proof as this?

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was not emblazoned by 'the pomp of heraldry,' and 'the great ones of rank' were not discoverable among his pall bearers, yet Caxton descended into his grave in full assurance of a monument, which, like the art that he had practised, would bid defiance to decay. Accept! O venerable and virtuous shade, this tribute of unfeigned respect to thy memory! Thou shalt be numbered hereafter, not with the witty, the vain, or the profligate—the Nashes, Greens, and Rochesters of the day!—but with the wise, the sober, and the good; with those who have unceasingly strove to meliorate the condition of mankind."

Although the nation have thus neglected to call in the sculptor's aid to perpetuate his memory; we are highly gratified on finding that a few highly respected and exalted characters, associated under the title of *The Roxburghe Club*, (long acknowledged as lovers and admirers of ancient lore) have performed that duty, which more properly belonged to the nation: in executing this act of justice to the memory of so worthy a man, they have not only perpetuated the remembrance of him, but they have also raised a monument for themselves. It is thus described:

The tablet erected to the memory of Caxton, by *The Roxburghe Club*, is composed of the finest dove-coloured marble, enclosing an oblong panel of white, delicately veined with blue. Above the panel rises a pediment, having the device of Caxton engraved in the centre; and on either side of the inscription are two small pillasters. The words of the inscription are as follows—

TO THE MEMORY
OF
WILLIAM CAXTON,
WHO FIRST INTRODUCED INTO GREAT BRITAIN
THE ART OF PRINTING;
AND WHO, A. D. 1477, OR EARLIER,
EXERCISED THAT ART
IN THE ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.
THIS TABLET,
IN REMEMBRANCE OF ONE
TO WHOM
THE LITERATURE OF THIS COUNTRY
IS SO LARGELY INDEBTED,
WAS RAISED
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXX.
BY THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.
EARL SPENCER, K. G. PRESIDENT.

The above monument was resolved upon at the anniversary meeting of the Roxburghe club, held in June, 1819, and is erected in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster.

In the churchwardens' books of St. Margaret's parish, Westminster, the death of William Caxton is thus recorded: "1491. Item, atte bureyng of William Caxton, for iiii. torches vjs. viijd. Item, for the belle atte same bureyng, vjd."

In the same book, for the year 1498, occur these items, "Receyved by the handes of William Royott for oon of those printed boks that were bequothen to the church behove by William Caxton, vjs. viijd. Item, in boks called Legends, of the bequest of William Caxton, iiij.*"

Again, for the year 1506, "Item, iiij prynted bokes, ij of the Lyfe of Seynt Kateryne, and other ij of the Byrthe of our Ladye, of the gift of the executors of Caxton."

The following is a curious specimen of the style of advertisements of this period, relative to Caxton, and shews the situation of his press at Westminster:—

"If it plese ony man spirituel or temporel, to bye ony pyes of two or thre commemoracio's of salisburi use, enprynted after the forme of this prese't lettre, which ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonester, in to the almonestrye, at the reed pale, and he shal haue them good chepe.
Supplica stet cedula."

1491. In this year Bernard's *Homilies on the Canticles* were pawned for twenty shillings.

1491. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Dijon, by Peter Metlinger; his first work was entitled *Cisterciensis ordinis privilegia*, 4to.

Anglouleme, printer unknown.

Hamburgh, by John and Thomas Borchard; their first work was *Laudes beate Marie virginis*.

Nozani, by Henry de Colonia and Henry de Harlem, who printed *Pauli Turretini Disputatio juris*. Folio.

1492. It is told of Pope Innocent VIII., that during his pontificate a book was published, vehemently arraigning the conduct of the Court of Rome. The Pope called a council of his cardinals, and read to them some passages out of the author; adding these remarkable words, "This book speaks truths, therefore we ought immediately to reform ourselves in order to make this fellow a liar." Pope Innocent VIII. died July 28, 1492.

1492. *Pentateuchus Hebraice*, printed on vellum, at Venice. This volume, appears to be the third printed copy of the Pentateuch, and the first in so small a compass, is noticed by bibliographers as being still more rare than either of its predecessors. At the end of the work is the following singularly expressed account of its editor, printer, &c. copied verbatim from the original:—"Here ends the whole of the work—the work of the Lord and his law. The law of the Lord, accurately performed with the five books of ceremonies, according to the rites of the sons of our faith among Germans and Gauls, this day, 24th of the month, in the year 1492, by me Brixius, who am under the government of the Republic of Venice, by whose exalted authority the work has been printed by me Gerscham and revised by R. Moses, of the seed of Israel, a man well known in the town of Germany, called Mentzlan Schonzin. The whole is committed to (God.)"

From the introduction of the art of printing into the city of Venice by John de Spira, in the year 1469 to the end of this century, upwards of

* Ames says, xiij copies.

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two hundred other persons had commenced the profession, the principal of whom were, Vindeline de Spira, 1470-1477; Nicholas Jenson, 1470-1488; Christopher Valdarfer, 1470-1471; John de Colonia, 1471-1487; John de Colonia and J. Manthen de Ghernetzem, 1473, &c.; Francis Renner de Hailbrun, 1471-1494; Leon Achates, 1472-1478; Gabriel Peter de Tarvisio, 1472-1478; Christopher Arnold, 1472-1479; Jacob Rubeus, 1472-1481; and Nicholas de Franckfordia, 1473-1500.

1492. *Died* Lorenzo de Medicis, surnamed the Great, and the Father of Letters, was an illustrious grandson of Cosmo de Medicis, and born in the year 1448. He was a great merchant, and as great a statesman, equally fit to entertain an ambassador as a factor. His public services so recommended him to the Florentines, that they declared him chief of the republic; and he was so universally esteemed by the princes of Europe, that they often made him the arbiter of their differences.—There was a time when the arts and sciences rendered Florence "the brightest star of star-bright Italy," but that time is gone, the Medici, Dante, Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci, are no more; nevertheless Florence, on account of her glorious monuments of art, and the remembrances of former times, is still one of the most interesting places in Europe. Besides the library belonging to the university, there are the Medicean gallery and library, with 120,000 volumes, among which are 3,000 of the earliest specimens of the typographical art, and 8,000 manuscripts; and the Marncelliana with 50,000 volumes, and a select collection of engravings. There are many splendid private galleries and libraries. In the English burying ground the remains of Smollet and Horner repose.

1492. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Ingoldstad, by Peter Appian, who was so great an astrologer, that the emperor Charles V. made him a present of 5000 crowns of gold, for writing *Opus Caesarum Astronomicum*.

Leiria, by Abraham, son of Don Samuel Dortas, a Hebrew printer.

Tzenna, or Zinna, in Saxony, no printer's name.

1493. *Liber Festivalis, Westminster*. Quarto. This is the first production of Wynkyn de Worde, who had succeeded to the press and materials of Caxton, at Westminster.—Wynkyn de Worde was a foreigner, born in the dukedom of Lorrain, as appears by the patent-roll in the Chapel of the Rolls. Our first printer, Caxton, when resident abroad, might probably have met with him there, and engaged him to come over to England as a servant or assistant, as John Faust at Mentz had his lad, or servant, Peter Schoeffer, whom they chose for their ingenuity and promising parts; and their after works shew they were not mistaken in their choice.

He continued in some capacity with Caxton till his master's death, 1491, and printed at his house in Westminster afterwards. He finished some volumes which had been begun by Caxton, viz. the *Canterbury Tales;* and Hilton's *Scale of Perfection*. The last, Mr. Maittaire dates in the year 1494, and Mr. Bagford, in 1495, who gives it as the first impression done in Wynkyn de Worde's name. By living with Caxton he naturally fell into the company and acquaintance of the learned and noble of this kingdom, on account of this new art, as soon appeared by the first works he printed, and styled himself, "Printer to Margaret, &c., the king's grandame." In the 7th of Henry VII. 1491, he printed the acts of parliament with the king's arms, &c., and dwelt at his master's house at least six years, as may be seen by several books mentioned as printed by him at Westminster, in Caxton's house, till the acts printed in the 11th and 12th of Henry VII. when he printed at the end, with the same cut, and a similar cipher to Caxton's; "also in Fleet-street, at the sygn of the Sonne, by Wynken de Worde."

Afterwards he probably kept both shops for some time, where, by himself and his servants, he performed all the parts of the business, and furnished others dwelling in London. Mr. Palmer, in his *History of Printing*, says, he printed several Latin, as well as English, volumes, but no Greek. He continued printing with great applause till 1533, if not beyond that time. He was a person of great accomplishments in learning, as well as strictness in morals; and though he was the immediate successor to Caxton, the improvements he made were very considerable; for by his genius, and great scope of fancy, he formed such a variety of sorts and sizes of letter, that for several years after few equalled, none excelled, him therein. For it may be observed, the most ancient printers did every part of the business belonging to books by themselves, or under their direction, even to the binding and selling them. His skill in the art is much commended: and at his setting up for himself, his first care was to cut a new set of punches, which he sunk into matrices, and cast several sorts of printing letters, which he afterwards used. If he was the manual operator in cutting and casting in his own foundry, it is an incredible improvement which he made in the art; or, if he had his types from abroad, notwithstanding it robs him of the glory of the letter, yet his excellent method of disposition, composition, and press-work, shews him to have excelled his master, and even to rival any of his cotemporaries abroad. There is one circumstance that induces many to think that he was his own letter-founder;* which is, that in some of his first printed books, the very letter he made use of is the same used by all the printers in

* Mr. Palmer, the printer and author, says, the same were used by all the printers of his day, and believes they were struck from the punches of Wynkyn de Worde. I have no doubt but that they are *still* in existence: the old specimen-book of William Caslon, now before me (edit. 1785), confirms this opinion; and old English, *real old English*, would have been still in use, but for the modern-cut, non-descript, sui generis, radical-reformed old-English black, which is forced upon printers of our day.—*Hansard*.

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London at this time; and is imagined to be struck from his punches. He is the first printer who introduced the Roman letter into England, which he made use of to distinguish any thing remarkable. His letter is different from most other printers, and is cast so true, and stands so well in line, as not to be since excelled. Upon the whole, he was a very curious, laborious, and indefatigable printer.

Most of his books now remaining were printed in Fleet-street, London, in St. Bride's parish, at the sign of the Sun.* We have observed no sign of his while at Westminster, unless he had the same cipher which his master, William Caxton, used for a sign, in memory of the year when he brought printing first into England. He was a stationer by company, but we cannot find any charter granted them before that of Philip and Mary, in 1556, which will be inserted under that year.

Four hundred and eight books are known to have been printed by him, and they are remarkable for their neatness and elegance. We shall not have space to describe the whole of them, but such as are deserving of particular notice will be found under their respective dates. His edition of the *Polychronicon* is deemed uncommonly well executed. Dr. Dibdin calls it "one of the most beautiful folio volumes of that skilful artist:" its date is 1495. Several grammarians of repute, Stanbridge, Garlandea, Whittinton, Holt, and Lilye, lived at the period of the introduction of printing into England; and Wynkyn de Worde, who appears to have been a man of good education as well as talents, printed some of their works. He printed the *Accidence* of Stanbridge, "in Caxton's house in Westminster." The date unknown. His *Vocabulary*, in 1500. This De Worde continued to republish till 1532. The *Multorum Vocabulorum Equivocorum Interpretatio*, by Garlandea, was printed in 1500, by De Worde, and at least as late as 1517. He also printed repeatedly the grammatical works of Whittinton. Holt's *Lac Puerorum, or Milk for Children*, was printed by him in 4to., without date. No impression of the grammar of Lilye (but which, in reality, was drawn up by several persons,) by De Worde, or in Lilye's lifetime, has been discovered. The first Greek letters used in England are found in a grammatical treatise of Whittinton, by De Worde, in 1519: they are cut out of wood. We have gone into this detailed mention of those works chiefly in order to show the assistance which the press was already giving, in its earliest days, to elementary education. *Accidences*, *Lucidaries*, *Orchards of Words*, *Promptuaries for Little Children*, were published in great numbers.

Richard Pinson, or Pynson, was brought up under Caxton, as well as Wynkyn de Worde; and having become a good proficient in the business, went and set up a press of his own at Temple-bar, as the inscription on his first works shew. The friendship which he had contracted with De Worde, whilst these two wrought under Caxton, was so far from being disturbed by any emulation or rivalship, that it continued to their death. He is said to have been born in Normandy, and appears to have been an early servant to our first printer, Caxton, whom he calls, in his edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, (without a date, and imagined to be his first printed book,) his "worshipful master;" and tells the reader, that this book had been diligently overseen, and duly examined by his politic reason and oversight. He was in such esteem with the lady Margaret, king Henry VIIth's mother, and other great personages, that he printed for them all his days. He styled himself king's printer; but it is doubtful whether he had any patent. Pinson's known productions are two hundred and ten; and his types are clear and good; but his press-work is hardly equal to that of De Worde. Most of the works he printed are of a higher character for merit and usefulness than those either of William Caxton or Wynkyn De Worde. In 1499, the first edition of the *Promptorius Puerorium* came from Pynson's press. He used a new cut English letter, "equalling, if not excelling, in beauty, any produced by modern foundries." He had a correspondence with, and employed William Tailleur, a printer at Rouen, to print some pieces of law; the laws being, a little before that time, till the beginning of Henry VIIth's reign, made in the Norman French tongue. And probably the reason why he sent them over to be printed was, that they, understanding the language better, might be capable of printing it more correctly. However, he had such helps afterwards, that all statutes, &c. were printed here at home. He printed many books, which were also printed by his friend and fellow servant, Wynkyn de Worde, who survived him about six years. He caused many pretty devices to be stamped on the covers of his books.

1493. The first book printed by Pynson, with a date, was—*Dives and Pauper. fynisshed the v. day of Juyl. the yere of oure lorde god. m.cccc.lxxxxiii. Emprentyd by me Richarde Pynson at the Temple-barre. of london. Deo gracias.* Folio.—In this work we find the fol-

* It may be difficult at this time to determine the exact situation of his residence in Fleet-street, which is usually said to have been "over against the conduit." A map of London of the date of queen Elizabeth, shows the conduit to have been at the south end of Shoe-lane, in Fleet-street. It was founded by sir William Eastfield, who was mayor of London, about 1471; and was decorated by images, chimes, &c., which went by water, about 1478. Though rebuilt in 1582, this conduit, with all the rest, gave way to the laying on of water from the New River; and their remains were quite effaced by the great fire of London. Sorbiere describes them as little, mean-looking, square buildings, resembling small towers, having an archway or door in the centre where the water ran.—Bagford, in mentioning the establishment of Wynkyn de Worde, in Fleet-street, says, "over against the conduit, and there set up at the sign of the Golden Sun, which I do suppose is that which is now the Globe Tavern at the end of Shoe-lane; which had been a large timber-house, and let for his purpose for a printing-house."—Stow is not a whit more precise: and Pennant lodges him rather nearer to St. Bride's church.—In one of his colophons he describes himself as "dwellynge in flete strete at the sygne of the sonne agaynst the condyth."

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lowing remarkable passage of fair Rosamond:* "We rede that in Englonde was a kinge that had a concubyne, whose name was Rose, and for her grete bewte he cleped hyr *Roseamunde*, that is to say, Rose of the Worlde; for him thought that she passed al women in bewte. It befel that she died, and was buried whyle the kinge was absent, and whanne he came ayen, for grete love that he had to hyr, he would se the bodie in the graue, and whanne the graue was opened there sat an orrible tode upon hyr breste, bytween hyr teetys, and a foule adder bigirt her bodie aboute the midle, and she stank so that the kynge ne non other, might stonde to se the orrible sight. Thanne the kynge dyde shette agen the graue, and dyde wryte these two veersis upon the graue,

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa-munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

Here lies not Rose the chaste, but Rose the fair,
Her scents no more perfume, but taint the air.

1493. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Copenhagen, by Gothofridus de Ghemen; his first work was a treatise on *Grammar*.

Alba, no printer's name.

Clugny, by Michael Wenssler; he printed the *Missale Cluniacense*, in folio. This town was then famous for its Benedictine abbey.

Dole, no printer's name.

Friburg, by Kilian Piscator.

Lunenburg, by John Luce; who printed Thomas á Kempis, *De imitatione Christi, &c.* 8vo.

Nantes, by Stephen Larcher.

Valladolid, by John de Francour. Only one book was printed here during this century.

A beautiful edition of Isocrates was printed at Milan in folio, by Henry Germon and Sebastian Ex Pantremulo. Philip de Lavagnia, Antony Zarot, Christopher Valdarfer, Leonard Pachel, and Ulric Scinzenzeller, were printers at Milan, from 1469 to 1500, and to whom the republic of letters is not a little indebted.

1493. The *Chronicle of Nuremberg*, illustrated with more than two thousand wood-cuts, reckoning those that are given more than once over, was published and embellished by Michael Wohlgemuth, a celebrated engraver and painter. It professes to furnish figures *from the beginning of the world*, and contains views of scripture histories, and of cities and scenery, the latter bearing scarcely any resemblance to the places mentioned. Michael Wohlgemuth was born at Nuremberg in 1435, and died in 1519. He is thought to have invented etching; but the chief honour of Wohlgemuth is that of his having been tutor to Albert Durer, the most celebrated artist in the annals of engraving. His mark is M. W. or W. only.

It appears to have been the ancient practice of those masters who furnished designs for the wood-engravers to work from, carefully to avoid all cross hatchings, which it is probable, were considered as beyond the power of the xylographist to represent. Wohlgemuth perceived that, though difficult, this was not impossible; and in the cuts to the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, the execution of which, besides furnishing the designs, he doubtless superintended, a successful attempt was first made to imitate the bold hatchings of a pen-drawing, crossing each other, as occasion prompted the designer, in various directions. To him belongs the praise of having been the first who duly appreciated the powers of this art; and it is more than probable that he proved with his own hand, to the subordinate artists employed under him, the practicability of that style of workmanship which he had acquired.—*Ottley*.

1494. *Scala Perfeccionis: Englyshed: the Ladder of Perfection. Impressus anno salutis. m.cccc.lxxxxiiii.* Folio. Both Herbert and Dibdin agree that Wynkyn de Worde was the orginal printer of this singular volume. The following poetical colophon at the end notices Caxton:—

Infynite lade with thankynges many folde
I yelde to God me socouryng with his grace
This boke to fynyshe whiche that ye beholde
Scale of Perfeccion calde in every place.

Whereof th auctor Walter Hilton was
And Wynkyn de Worde this hath sett in print
In William Caxstons howe so fyll the case
God rest his soule. In joy ther mot is stynt.
Impressus anno salutis M.CCCC.LXXXXIIII.

Walter Hilton, was, according to Herbert, a Carthusian monk of Syon Monastery, although bishop Tanner supposes him to have been of Shene: he flourished between 1390 and 1433, and is thought to have filled the office of canon of Thorgoto.

1494. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Oppenheim, no printer's name.

Several Hebrew works are said to have been printed at Constantinople from 1484 to 1494; but, says Dr. Adam Clarke, they may be considered either apocryphal or forgeries.

Marchand mentions a work entitled, *Jannis oratio in sanctissimum Matrimonium Maximiliani Regis, et Blancæ Mariæ Reginæ*. Inspruc, 1494, die xvi. Martii, 4to. but the *date* and *place* seem rather to refer to the time and place of the marriage of Maximilian with Blanch Mary, daughter of Sforza, duke of Milan, than to the place and time of the impression of the *Oration*.

Amongst many others who practised the art of printing in the city of Augsburg, from its introduction by Gunther Zainer, in 1468, to the end of this century, may be enumerated John Schüssler, 1470; Christman Heyny, 1471; Monastery of S. S. Ulric and Afra, 1474; Anthony Sorg, 1475; John Wienner, 1475; John Keller, 1478; John Baember, 1479; Ambrose Keller, 1479; Herman Kaestlin, 1481; John Froschaver, 1481; Erhard Ratdolf, 1487; John Schœnsperger, 1493; John Schauer, 1494.

1495. The mercers of London seem to have been great encouragers of literature. Prefixed to Wynkyn de Worde's reprint of Caxton's *Poli-*

* Rosamond Clifford, or Fair Rosamond, the favourite mistress of Henry II., died August, 1177, and was buried at Godstow, a small island formed by the divided streams of the Isis, in the parish of Wolvercot, near Oxford.

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chronicon, of this date, are the following poetical stanzas, in which one Roger Thoornye, a mercer, is praised for ordering and encouraging the printer to undertake so laborious a performance:—

Praysed be god whyche hath so well enduyd
The auctor wyth grace de proprietatibus
To see so many naturall thynges renewyd
Which in his boke he hath compyled thus
Where thrugh by redyuge we may comfort us
And wyth conceytes dyuers fede our mynde
As bokes emprynted shewyth ryght as we fynde

By Wynkyn de Worde whyche thruh his dyligence
Emprentyd hath at prayer and desyre
Of Roger Thorney mercer and from thens
This mocion sprange to sette the hertes on fyre
Of such as loue to rede in euery shire
Dyuers maters in voydinge ydylnesse
Lyke has this boke hath shewed to you expresse.

1495. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Porli, by Jerome Medesanus and P Guarinus.

Freisingen, by John Schæffier.

Schoenhoven, no printer's name.

Limoges, by John Berton.

Scandiano, by Peregrinus de Pasqualibus. An error is found in the date of the first work printed here:—M.CCCC.LCXV. for MCCCC.XCV. which induced Marchand and some others to suppose the date M.CCCC.LXXV. but as the subscription states *scandiani Camillo Boyardo Comite impress est*, and Camillus was not count of Scandiano till after the death of his father Matthew Maire Boyardo, author of *Orlando Innamorato*, 1494, consequently the work in question could not have been printed before 1495, which is unquestionably its true date.—*A. Clark.*

During this and the following century, no town was more famous for its learned printers, or the correctness of its works than Basil, in Switzerland; the principal of whom was Berthold Rodt, who is supposed to have carried on the printing business here from 1460 to 1465, and printed *Joannis Calderini repertorium juris*, folio. Mich. Wensler, 1476; Bern. Richel, 1475; Frederick Blel, sin. an.; Eberhard Fromolt, 1481; John Amberbach, 1481; John Besickein, 1483-1489; Peter Kolligker, 1484; John Meister, 1484; Nicholas Kessler, 1486; James de Pforzen, 1489; Mich. Furter, 1490; John Froben, 1491: John Petri, 1494; John Bergman, 1494, and Wolfgang Lachner, 1495.

From the singular circumstance that a very large proportion of the early printers bore the name of JOHN, (which the reader can scarcely fail to notice) the printers of Leipsic, and other towns of Germany, chose the festival of St. John for the celebration of their anniversary.

1496. To Aldus Manutius, a Roman by birth, we are indebted for the invention of the *italic* letter. In this year he erected a printing-office in Venice, where he introduced the roman types of a neater cut, and gave birth to that beautiful letter which is known to most of the nations in Europe by the name of italic; though the Germans, and their adherents, show themselves as ungenerous in this respect as they did with the roman, by calling it *cursiv*, in order to stifle the memory of its original descent, and deprive the Romans of the merit due to their ingenuity.

In the first instance it was termed *venetian*, from Manutius being a resident at Venice, where he brought it to perfection; but not long after it was dedicated to the state of Italy, to prevent any dispute that might arise from other nations claiming a priority, as was the case concerning the first inventor of printing.

Italic was originally designed to distinguish such parts of a book as might be considered not strictly to belong to the body of the work, as *prefaces*, *introductions*, *annotations*, &c. all which sub-parts of a work were formerly printed in this character; so that at least two-fifths of a fount was comprised of italic letter.

Aldus was extravagant in the use of his italic; for he printed whole volumes in it. An edition of the works of Virgil, in octavo, was the first book in this letter. Several eminent printers inserted short quotations in it; but rejected it when they were long, and subtituted double commas (thus ") at the beginning of the line, to distinguish the quoted matter from the body of the work. It is affirmed that Aldus also added the semicolon.

As soon as Aldus perfected this fount, he obtained a privilege from three several popes, for the sole use of it during the space of fifteen years; and these pontiffs give him great encomiums on the invention.

1496. In this year Wynkyn de Worde laid the first step to classical typography in England, by printing *Ortus Vocabulorum: alphabetico, &c.* This work was the original foundation of Ainsworth's *Latin and English Dictionary.*

Thus while the learned Italians were printing the best Greek and Latin classics, we were amusing ourselves with childish works, such as Hilton's *Scale of Perfection*, &c. Foreign nations led us more than fifty years.

1496. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Barco, by Gerson fil. Rab. Mosis Mentzlan.

Granada, by Mainard Ungut, who printed *Francisci Ximenii de vita Christiana*, folio.

Offenburg, no printer's name.

Provins, by William Tavernier.

Mirandula, no printer's name.

Tours, by Matthew Lateron who printed *La vie et les miracles de Monseigneur de St. Martin*, folio.

Pampeluna, by Arnold Guillermus de Brocario.

A *Hebrew Grammar* is supposed to have been printed at Ortona de Mare, in Sicily, in this year, but the best bibliographers allow this to be apocryphal.

1496. The first work upon *Phrenology* (which Gall asserted he had discovered) is of this date, printed at Heidelberg, a city of Germany. For the origin of the phrenological system, it is proved undeniably, that we are indebted to an Irishman of the name of Johannes Scotus Erigena, (or John the Irish Scot,) who wrote a work entitled *Margarita Philosophicæ*, or, *de divisione naturæ*, (the *Pearl of Philosophy*, or, *of the divi-*

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sion of Nature.) This was the celebrated person who assisted Alfred the great, in the foundation, or re-establishment of Oxford university, and was the *first* instructor of the English people in the sciences of geometry, astronomy, &c.*

In Enfield's *History of the Philosophy of the Middle Ages*, book 7, speaking of Erigena, he says that he wrote a book on the *Nature of Things;* which Gale disturbed from its quiet repose, and published under the title of *Joanni Scoti Erignæ de Divisione Naturæ Libri quinque, din desiderati.* Printed at Oxford 1681; folio. Gale could not have known of the edition of 1496.

1497. The following anecdote, shewing the introduction of illiterate men of rank into the church through the influence of those in power, we find in Jortin's *Life of Erasmus*:—"At this time he (Erasmus) refused a large pension, and larger promises, from a young illiterate Englishman, who was to be made a bishop, and who wanted to have him for a preceptor. This youth seems to have been James Stanley, son of the earl of Derby, and son-in-law to Margaret, the king's mother, and afterwards made bishop of Ely by her interest. However, it appears that the young gentleman, though ignorant, had a desire to learn something, and to qualify himself, in some measure, for the station in which he was to be placed."

So far were the clergy, in general, from attempting to circulate the scriptures, or instruct the people in the knowledge of their contents, that except such portions of them as were recited in the offices of the church, there was scarcely a *Latin Testament* in any cathedral church in England, till the time of the learned John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, in London, though the Latin was the only authorized language for the scriptures and service books. Instead of the Gospel of Christ, the spurious *Gospel of Nicodemus* was affixed to a pillar in the nave of the church; which Erasmus says, he had himself seen with astonishment in the metropolitan church of Canterbury.

We give the following curious account of the *Gospel of Nicodemus* from Townley's *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*:—The *Gospel of Nicodemus*, or *Acts of Pilate*, above mentioned, is a work supposed to have been forged, towards the close of the third century, by Leucius Charinus. It treats chiefly of the *Crucifixion and Resurrection* of our Lord, and of his *Descent into Hell.* It contains many trifling, foolish, and ludicrous relations, such as the standards or colours bowing to Christ, as he passed: Jesus appearing to Joseph of Arimathea, after his resurrection, wiping his face from the dew, kissing him, and commanding him to remain in his own house for forty days; and a suppositious narrative of the events attending Christ's descent into hell, by Lentius and Charinus, two saints raised from the dead, at the resurrection of the Saviour. The following extracts from this impudent forgery, will enable the reader to judge of the kind of instruction afforded by these substitutes for the Gospel of Christ. The relation of Christ's descent into hell, is introduced by Joseph of Arimathea, addressing Annas and Caiphas, who were astonished to hear that Jesus was risen from the dead; and that others were risen with him; "We all," says he, "knew the blessed Simeon, the high-priest, who took Jesus, when an infant, into his arms, in the temple. This same Simeon had two sons of his own, and we were all present at their death and funeral. Go, therefore, and see their tombs, for these are open, and they are risen; and behold, they are in the city of Arimathea, spending their time together, in offices of devotion. Some, indeed, have heard the sound of their voices, [in prayer,] but they will not discourse with any one, but they continue as mute dead men. But come, let us go to them, and behave ourselves toward them with all due respect and caution. And if we can bring them to swear, perhaps they will tell us some of the mysteries of their resurrection." Annas, Caiphas, Nicodemus, and Gamaliel, proceed to Arimathea, they find Charinus and Lentius, at their devotions, and adjuring them by the law, to relate what they had seen, they tremble, look up to heaven, make the sign of the cross upon their tongues, and then calling for paper, write the account of what they profess to have seen. "When we were placed with our fathers, in the depth of hell," say they, "in the blackness of darkness, on a sudden there appeared the colour of the sun like gold, and a substantial purple coloured light enlightening (the place.) Presently upon this, Adam, the father of all mankind, with all the patriarchs and prophets, rejoiced and said, 'That light is the author of everlasting light, who hath promised to translate us to everlasting light.' And while we were all rejoicing, our father Simeon came among us, and congratulating all the company, said, 'Glorify the Lord Jesus Christ - - - -.' "Afterwards there came forth one like a little hermit, and was asked by every one, 'Who art thou?' To which he replied, 'I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness John the Baptist.' - - - - But when the first man our father Adam heard these things, that Jesus was baptized in Jordan, he called out to his son Seth, and said, 'Declare to your sons, the patriarchs and prophets, all those things which thou didst hear from Michael the archangel, when I sent thee to the gates of paradise, to entreat God that he would anoint my head when I was sick.' Then Seth said,—'I Seth, when I was praying to God at the gates of paradise, behold! the angel

* This singular book was found in the house of a gentleman in Cunnemarra!!—In the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. 1, number 8, is a sketch of the phrenological mapped head, on a reduced scale, copied from the original.—Johannes, by the boldness of his opinions, incurred the displeasure of pope Nicholas I. who wrote to Charles the Bald, in whose court he was residing, either to send him to Rome, or banish him the university of Paris. Charles, being unwilling to offend the pope, advised Johannes to return to his native country, which he did in the year 864.—In 884 he came to England, and obtained the friendship of Alfred. His portrait, as well as that of his patron, was formerly (and is perhaps still) preserved over the door of the refectory of Brazennose college, sculptured in stone.

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of the Lord, Michael, appeared unto me, saying —'I tell thee Seth, do not pray to God in tears, and entreat him for the oil of the tree of mercy, wherewith to anoint thy father Adam, for his head-ache, because thou canst not by any means obtain it, till the last day and times." A dialogue then ensues between Satan, the prince and captain of death, and Beelzebub, the prince of hell, in which they are interrupted by suddenly hearing a voice, "as of thunder and the rushing of winds, saying, 'Lift up your heads, O ye princes; and be ye lift up, O everlasting gates, and the King of glory shall come in.'"

This is succeeded by the appearance of the King of glory enlightening the regions of darkness, and throwing the devils into confusion. "Then the King of glory trampling upon death, seized the prince of hell, deprived him of all his power, and took our earthly father Adam with him to his glory." A quarrel takes place between Satan and Beelzebub, in which the prince of hell reproaches the prince of death, with being the occasion of the ruin of his kingdom, by urging the Jews to the crucifixion of Christ. Jesus then places Satan under the power of Beelzebub; and delivers the saints out of hell. On the entrance of the saints into paradise, they meet Enoch and Elias, and after a conversation betwixt the liberated saints and them, the narrative proceeds, "Behold there came another man in a miserable figure, carrying the sign of the cross upon his shoulders. And when all the saints saw him, they said to him, 'Who art thou? For thy countenance is like a thief's; and why dost thou carry a cross upon thy shoulders?' To which he answering, said, 'Ye say right, for I was a thief, who committed all sorts of wickedness upon earth. And the Jews crucified me with Jesus; and I observed the surprising things which happened in the creation at the crucifixion of the Lord Jesus, and I believed him to be the Creator of all things, and the Almighty King, and I prayed to him, saying, 'Lord remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.' He presently regarded my supplication, and said to me, 'Verily, I say unto thee, this day thou shalt be with me in paradise.' And he gave me this sign of the cross, saying, 'Carry this, and go to paradise; and if the angel, who is the guard of paradise, will not admit thee, shew him the sign of the cross, and say unto him, Jesus Christ, who is now crucified, hath sent me hither to thee.' When I did this, and told the angel, he presently opened the gates, introduced me, and placed me on the right hand in paradise, saying, 'Stay here a little time, till Adam, the father of all mankind, shall enter in with all his sons, who are the holy and righteous [servants] of Jesus Christ, who is crucified.'" The relation concludes with the thanksgivings of the patriarchs; and Charinus and Lenthius, after professing to have revealed all they were permitted, each deliver in a separate account, written on "distinct pieces of paper," which, on examination, "are found perfectly to agree, the one not containing one letter more or less than the other." Charinus and Lenthius immediately change "into exceeding white forms," and are seen no more. Joseph and Nicodemus afterwards relate the account to Pilate, who enters it in the public records, and going to the temple, summons all the rulers, and scribes, and doctors of the law, and says to them, "I have heard that ye have a certain large book in this temple; I desire you, therefore, that it may be brought before me." And when the great book, carried by four ministers, [of the temple,] and adorned with gold and precious stones, is brought; Pilate adjures them to declare whether the scriptures testify of Christ. Annas and Caiphas dismiss the rest, and then avow their conviction that "Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and true and Almighty God."

"Such is the nature of a work," says Townley, "which was deemed of sufficient merit and importance, to be translated into various languages, to be one of the earliest specimens of typography; and to be placed in the churches for the edification of the people." In the universities and cathedral churches, it was to a late period a general custom for the public lecturers to read upon any book, rather than upon the scriptures. The works of Scotus, Aquinas, and the *Sentences* of Lombard; the *Golden Legend*, with miracles and mysteries, were the means the clergy employed in corrupting human reason, and the christian faith. The ignorant and careless clergy imagined that the safest means to retain the populace, was by miracle plays, ridiculous pageants, and profane festivals, such as the *Feast of Fools; Feast of the Ass; Feast of the Bull; Feast of the Innocents*, &c.*

1497. Erasmus was the first person who publicly taught the Greek grammar in the university of Cambridge; though, when he first came into England in this year, he had so incompetent an acquaintance with that language, that our countryman, Linacre, who was just returned from Italy, perfected him in the knowledge of it.

Cornelius Vitellius, an Italian, was the first

* Du Cange notices several of these grotesque, profane and licentious feasts, under different terms in his *Glossary*.—A curious collection has also been made by the Abbe Artigny, in the fourth and seventh volumes of his *Memoires d'Histoire*, &c. Du Radier, in his *Recreations Historiques*, vol. i. p. 109, has noticed several writers on the subject, and preserves one on the hunting of a man, called Adam, from Ash-Wednesday to Holy-Thursday, and treating him with a good supper at night, peculiar to a town in Saxony.—In Turner's second volume of his *History of England*, p. 367, will be found a copious and a curious note on this subject.—We had in Leicester, in 1415, what was called a *glutton-mass*, during the five days of the festival of the Virgin Mary. The people rose early to mass, during which they practised eating and drinking with the most zealous velocity, and, as in France, drew from the corners of the altar the rich puddings placed there. Francis Douce, Esq. supposes that many of the grotesque figures in the illuminated religious manuscripts, generally, but erroneously, called *missals*, are allusive to the ceremonies which arose out of the Roman saturnalia,—which resembled, in a great degree, the excesses of a modern carnival, and that the archbishops and bishops degraded themselves by joining in these sports with the inferior clergy. An illumination in the Bedford missal, representing several men feasting in a churchyard, as referring to an ancient festival of the Romans called the feast of the dead.

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who taught Greek in the university of Oxford; and from him the famous Grocyn learned the first elements of it, which he afterwards perfected in Italy under Demetrius Chalcondyles, a learned Greek, and Politian, an Italian, professor of Greek and Latin at Florence.

D'Israeli, in his highly amusing and instructive work the *Curiosities of Literature*, gives the following anecdote, (amongst many others) of *Literary Follies*. "About the latter end of the fifteenth century Antonio Cornezano wrote a hundred different *Sonnets* on one subject, "the eye of his mistress!" to which possibly Shakspeare may allude, when Jaques describes a lover, with his

Woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.

Not inferior to this ingenious trifler is Nicholas Franco, well known in Italian literature, who employed himself in writing two hundred and eighteen *satiric Sonnets*, chiefly on the famous Aretin. This lampooner had the honour of being hanged at Rome for his defamatory publications.

1497. The first *Grammar* printed in England, was published by John Holt, of Magdalen college, and usher of Magdalen school, in Oxford. It was entitled *Lac Prierorum*, and dedicated to Norton, archbishop of Canterbury.

1497. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Avignon, by Nicholas Lepe. Dominic Anselmus, 1500.

Carmagnole, no printer's name.

Tubingen, by John Otmar. Frederic Meynberger, 1499.

1498, *May* 25. In Bacon's *History of Henry VII.* is the following curious note:—*Item*, for a rewarde geven at the paper mylle, 16*s*. 9*d*. This is remarkable, because it is generally asserted that there was no regular paper mill established in England till 1588, by John Spilman, jeweller to queen Elizabeth, at Dartford in Kent.

In *Bartholomeus de proprietatibus rerum*,* printed by De Worde, (see p. 152 *ante*) mention is there made of a paper mill near Stevenage, in the county of Hertford, belonging to John Tate the younger. The water mark which he used was an eight-pointed star, within a double circle.

Water-marks has at various periods been the means of detecting frauds, forgeries, and impositions in our courts of law and elsewhere—but this evidence is bad. The following is introduced as a whimsical example of such detection: The monks of a certain monastery at Messina exhibited, with great triumph, a letter written by the Virgin Mary with her own hand. Unluckily for them this was not, as it easily might have been, written on the ancient papyrus, but on paper made of rags. On one occasion, a visitor to whom this was shewn, observed with affected solemnity, that "the letter involved also a miracle, for the paper on which it was written was not in existence till several hundred years after the mother of our Lord had ascended into heaven."—*Beloe*.

The following lines, on a paper-mill, appeared some years ago, and may not be inappropriately inserted in this place:

THE PAPER MILL.

FAR from the public road, remote and still,
Stands a neat edifice,—the PAPER MILL;
Caught by the rural splendour of the place,
My willing muse would fain its use retrace.
'Tis there, amid the willows foliage green,
Wanders the peaceful rivulet serene;
Its silver stream from springs meandering runs,
And with a constant pace the mill-wheel turns.
Hail! useful structure, hail! to thee is due,
Unbounden praise, past ages never knew;
Thanks to the first ingenious artizan,
Whose schemes thus benefit enlighten'd man.
Paper! to thee the world indebted stands,
From Andes tide, to fair Columbia's lands;
In this improving age—accounted wise,
Fair learning with thine aid begins to rise.
By *thee* is handed down, from age to age,
The sacred truths of Revelation's page;
By *thee* we trace the pilgrim's sacred dream,
Or muse o'er Hervey's pure enlighten'd theme;
To *thee* Religion owes her gratitude,
Salvation now o'er heathen lands is strew'd;
'Mongst Afric's rude and wild ungovern'd clan
To free from ignorance our fellow man!
To lands remote the joyful blessing give,
In mercy thus proclaim—believe and live!
Hail! paper, hail! your humble bard essays
To give his boon in tributary lays;
The improving art this paper does fulfil,
Perhaps it came from Sawston paper mill.

1498. John Petit, a native of Paris, began to print this year. He was more of a bookseller than a printer, yet kept a greater number of workmen than any of his cotemporaries: he had no less than fifteen presses constantly employed. He printed with the gothic character; but his impressions were so correct and beautiful, that he was sworn printer and bookseller to the university of Paris, and chosen master of the company. The words *petit a petit* (by little and little) he used in his titles, alluding to his own name.

The women of France have distinguished themselves in the art of printing, particularly Charlotte Guillard, the widow of Berthold Rembolt, Uldric Gering's partner, who, for the space of fifty years, kept several presses at work, and printed a great number of large and very correct editions, both in Latin and Greek. Her best impressions were published after she became a widow the second time, namely, the *Bible*, the *Fathers*, and the works of *St. Gregory*, in two volumes, which were so accurate as to contain but three faults.

Charlotte Guillard's fame as a printer at length spread so much abroad, that the learned

* This work was originally composed by Bartholomæus de Glanville, otherwise quaintly denominated Barthelmew Glentuyle, descended of the noble family of the earls of Suffolk. He was a Franciscan friar, and wrote this work about the year 1360, and seems to have been the Pliny of his time. His present work, the *History of the Properties of Things*, is a general history of nature, and was first written in Latin. It became exceedingly popular, and was many times printed abroad from 1470 to 1494. It was also translated into the English, French, Dutch, and Spanish languages. Of the Latin work there were many early editions, but Panzer notices none before 1480. The edition of Wynkyn de Worde was printed from a translation by John Trevisa. Jehan Corbichon, an Augustine monk, translated it into French, by order of Charles V.

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Lewis Lippoman, bishop of Verona, made choice of her to print his *Catena. SS. Patrum in Genesim*, which he finished in Portugal. This edition she performed so much to his satisfaction, that when he assisted at the Council of Trent, he came on purpose to Paris to return her thanks, and prevailed upon her to print likewise his second volume, viz. *Catena in Exodum*, which she performed with equal beauty and correctness. These, with many other particulars relating to that admirable woman, may be seen in Chevillier's works.

Of other names of Parisian printers, which occur from 1490 to 1500 inclusively, it will be sufficient to mention some of the principal. Those were Denis Roce: Jehan Trepperel, who printed both in his own name, and occasionally in conjunction with Jehan Jehannot; but as Trepperel did not long survive to exercise the art, the name of his widow (Veuve Trepperel) is far more conspicuous in the annals of the Parisian press: Guillaume Eustace, many of whose impressions are curious and estimable: Pierre le Dru: Thielman Kerver distinguished himself much amongst cotemporary printers; especially by his beautiful impressions in red and black, in which he was probably exceeded by none. Under his direction, and at his charge, some of the painted windows which ornament two of the finest churches of Paris were designed and executed: Francois Regnault was probably the last of the series whose commencement was not later than the year 1500. He was also a most industrious printer; and his impressions are numerous. The well known device of this artist is an *elephant*, upon the back of which is placed a *castle*, bearing the initials of his name: which appears also in full on a scroll beneath. Jodocus Badius, and Henry Stephens, the elder, both belong to this period; but a more particular notice will be given of these celebrated printers.

1499. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Bamberg, by John Pfeil.

Treguier, in Bretagne, no printer's name.

Montserrat. A very high mountain in Spain, on which is an ancient monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and where John Luchner, printed the *Missale Benedictinum*, in this year.

Tarragona, by John de Rosembach.

1499. *Psalterium: Impressum apud Westmonasterium per me wynandum de worde. Anno dni. mecce.lxxxxix. xx die Maii.* Folio.

First edition of the *Psalter* printed in England. It has no title-page, but commences with a calendar on signature A, which is contained in twelve leaves. The first *Psalm* begins a new series of signatures, which extends to s in octaves. At the end of the *Psalms*, are the hymns of the *New Testament;* and the colophon is given above. On the last page, is Caxton's small device, enclosed by four ornamental head-pieces. The *Psalter*, however, had been previously printed abroad, by Faust and Schoeffer, in 1457. It was also reprinted in 1459, 1499, &c.; and in these editions, which are of singular magnificence, the Gregorian musical notes are inserted.—Another edition of this *Psalter* was printed in England in 1502.

1499. The invention of that species of engraving distinguished by the appellation of *chiaro-scuro*, seems to be claimed by the Germans, and first practised by Mair; one of whose prints of this kind is dated this year. The operator takes two, three, or more blocks of wood; the first having the outlines cut upon it; the second is reserved for the darker shadows; and the third for the shadows which terminate upon the lights; and these are substituted in their turn, each print receiving an impression from every block. This mode of engraving was designed to represent the drawings of the old masters. Many excellent works in chiaro-scuro have been produced in France; and in Italy it was honoured with the performances of Titian and Parmegiano; but the attempts of Jackson, Kirkall, and others in England, have not been equally successful. A set of excellent prints in this way was published by J. Skippe, esq.; a connoisseur and dillettanti.

1500. Printing introduced into the following places in the course of this year:—

Cracow, the capital of Poland, by John Haller, who printed *Ciceronis ad Herennium Rhetoricor.*

Munich, by John Schobser.

Amsterdam, by D. Pietersoen.

Olmutz, by Conrad Bomgathem.

Pfortzheim, in Suabia, by T. Ansel. Radensis.

Perpignan, by John Rosembach.

Jean, or Gein, no printer's name.

Savillano, by Christopher Beyam de Beggiamo and John Glein.

Albia, printer unknown; the first work was *De Remedio Amoris*, 4to. by the celebrated Æneas Sylvius, pope Pius II.

Rhenen, no printer's name.

The first work printed in Moravia, was in this year; it is a *Treatise against the Waldenses.*

Wynkyn de Worde, Richard Pinson, Julian Notary, and John Barbier, commenced the art of printing, and William Wilcock, as a bookseller, in London, before the end of this century.

1500, *July* 6. Extract from an inventory of the goods of Thomas Kebbit, serjeant-at-law, appraised by Valentine Mason, general appraiser unto the most reverend father in God the lord cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury:—A book written in French, on parchment, called *La Abuse in Court*, valued at 10*s.*; a book in French, of the *Chronicles*, on parchment, £2 13*s.* 4*d.*; a book imprinted, called, *Ludovicus de Vite Christi*, 10*s.*; a book in French, wrote on parchment, £1. These are all the books belonging to a serjeant-at-law in those days. The plate was valued at £278, and the cattle at £140.

In an edition of the *Pragmatic Sanction*, printed at Paris, by Andrew Bocard, the following handsome couplet in Latin, is placed at the end of the book:—

May this volume continue in motion,
And its pages each day be unfurl'd—
Till an ant has drank up the ocean,
Or a tortoise has crawl'd round the world.

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SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

"Now floods of day Cimmerian gloom succeed;
The clergy think, and laymen dare to read.
Fair tomes enrich the cultur'd student's room,
And the trimm'd lamps their midnight oil consum
Now, to invent new arts, or old to find,
Becomes the glory of th' ingenious mind.
Learn'd critics rise, explore the sense perplext,
And re-establish the collated text;
Prescribing rules to judge the old, the new,
The just, the false, the spurious, and the true.
Now libraries are search'd through clouds of dust;
And medals prove historic truths in rust.
Hence, for assurance that the sacred code
Wears the Chaldean, not its native mode.
On vet'ran shekels antiquaries pore,
Studious primæval Hebrew to restore."

HAVING arrived at the sixteenth century, we find that the press had extended itself over a great portion of Europe; and also that it had been, in most cases, introduced by the clergy, who thought, by confining it to the cloister, it would ever remain at their bidding; but, in the course of this century, it will be found that the professors of the "Divine Art" maintained a severe warfare with their former patrons, and arbitrary princes. Toleration was not admitted into the vocabulary of the priesthood; the right which every man had to utter his sentiments was dreaded as if its recognition was the forerunner of plague and pestilence. The invention of printing, to which we owe so much, even to this day, was held as a judgment inflicted upon them for their sins. Such was its power, that when it threw off the shackles of intolerance, and men began to avail themselves of their privileges, by avowing sentiments which in Germany had been propagated under the cloud of night—which had been nursed in silence and solitude, and burst forth in the Reformation, it was then, that the awful dread of confiscation of property, of imprisonment in loathsome dungeons, and loss of life, compelled the humble typographer often to work in concealment. The press had but a precarious existence. The light of liberty began to dawn upon it, and that was all. The rays of knowledge it diffused were fitful, feeble, languishing, and sometimes apparently extinguished altogether. But still the embers remained—the flame was fanned afresh—the minds of men became enlightened—inveterate prejudices and revolting superstition no longer held them in bondage. The press acquired strength unobserved; it obtained an ascendancy over ignorance and injustice, which no earthly power would be rash enough now to attempt to destroy. It must, however, be admitted, and we have given many instances to prove, that a great number of individuals, eminent for their literary attainments and exemplary piety, nobly stepped forward and devoted their talents to the propagation of knowledge, by means of the press. Many considered the advantages resulting from this incomparable invention, like Fox, the martyrologist, who thus enumerates them,—"Hereby tongues are known, knowledge groweth, judgment increaseth, books are dispersed, the scripture is seen, the doctors be read, stories be opened, time compared, truth discerned, falsehood detected, and with finger pointed, and all (as I said) through the benefit of printing."

The press found a sure asylum in Britain; and a great deal was done for public instruction by the course which our early printers took; for, as one of them says, "Divers famous clerks and learned men translated and made many noble works into our English tongue. Whereby there was much more plenty and abundance of English used than there was in times past." The English nobility, with many of the clergy, were, probably, for more than the first half century of English printing, the great encouragers of our press: they required translations and abridgments of the classics—versions of French and Italian romances—old chronicles, and helps to devout exercises. Caxton and his successors abundantly supplied these wants: and the impulse to most of their exertions was given by the growing demand for literary amusement on the part of the great. Caxton, speaking of his *Boke of Eneydos*, says "This present book is not for a rude uplandish man, to labour therein, nor read it; but only for a clerk and a noble gentleman, that feeleth and understandeth in feats of arms, in love, and in noble chivalry." But soon afterwards, a new source of employment for the press arose—A.B.C's, or Absies, Primers, Catechisms, Grammars, and Dictionaries, were multiplied in every direction to supply the wants of the people.

A new demand very soon followed upon the first demand, which was even more completely the demand of the people. The doctrines of the reformation had proclaimed the bible as the best

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spiritual guide and teacher,—and the people would have bibles. The first English bible was bought up and burnt; those who bought the bibles contributed capital for making new bibles, and those who burnt the bibles advertised them; and so great was the rush for this new supply of the most important knowledge, that we have existing three hundred and twenty-six editions of the English bible, or parts of the bible, printed between the years 1526 and 1600. Books became, also, during the first fifty years of English printing, the tools of professional men. There were not many works on medicine, but a great many on law. The people, too, required instruction in the ordinances they were called upon to obey;—and thus the statutes, mostly written in French, were translated and abridged by Rastell, our first law-printer. Our early printers did not attempt what the Alduses, and Stephenses, and Plantins, with other continental printers, were doing for the ancient classics. Down to 1540 no Greek book had appeared from an English press. Oxford had only printed a part of Cicero's *Epistles*, executed at the expense of cardinal Wolsey; Cambridge, no ancient writer whatever:—only three or four old Roman writers had been reprinted at that period throughout England. The exclusive priveleges that were given to individuals for printing all sorts of books, during the reigns of Henry VIII. Mary, and Elizabeth,—although they were in accordance with the spirit of monopoly which characterised that age,—were often granted to prevent the spread of books:—but to the honour of our country, the laws of England have never violated the freedom and the dignity of the press. "There is no law to prevent the printing of any book in England, only a decree of the star chamber,"* said the learned Selden. Proclamations were occasionally issued against authors and books; and foreign works were, at times, prohibited. But now, the professors of the art, enjoy

> "Kind equal rule, the government of laws,
> And all protecting freedom, which alone
> Sustains the name and dignity of man."

1501. Pope Alexander VI., whose policy and whose private life were equally strangers to morality and religion, published a bull, relative to the censure of books. After lamenting that Satan sows tares amongst the wheat of Christ's church, the papal pontiff proceeds thus: "Having been informed, that by means of the said art, [of printing,] many books and treatises, containing various errors, and pernicious doctrines, even hostile to the holy christian religion, have been printed, and are still printed, in various parts of the world, particularly in the provinces of Cologne, Mentz, Triers, and Magdeburg; and being desirous, without further delay, to put a stop to this detestable evil;—We, by these presents, and by the authority of the apostolic chamber, strictly forbid all printers, their servants, and those exercising the art of printing under them, in any manner whatsoever, in the above said provinces, under pain of excommunication, and a pecuniary fine, to be imposed and exacted by our venerable brethren, the archbishops of Cologne, Mentz, Triers, and Magdeburg, and their vicars general, or official in spirituals, according to the pleasure of each, in his own province, to print hereafter any books, treatises, or writings, until they have consulted on this subject, the archbishops, vicars, or officials, above mentioned, and obtained their special and express licence, to be granted free of all expense; whose consciences we charge, that before they grant any licence of this kind, they will carefully examine, or cause to be examined, by able and catholic persons, the works to be printed; and that they will take the utmost care that nothing may be printed wicked and scandalous, or contrary to the orthodox faith." The rest of the bull contains regulations, to prevent works already printed from doing mischief. All catalogues, and books printed before that period, are ordered to be examined, and those that contain any thing prejudicial to the catholic religion, to be burnt.

1502. One of the most impudent literary forgeries that was ever practised on mankind, was by a Dominican monk and master of the sacred palace under pope Alexander VI. He wrote a work entitled *Liber Idem*, which pretends to be the genuine works of Sanchoniatho, Manetho, Berosus, the lost works of Xenophon, Philo, Fabius, Pictor, &c. The learned soon detected the imposture, for he had no manuscript to produce in his defence. He died in this year, and his name is now handed down to posterity as the first on the list of impudent impostors. The work was printed at Antwerp, 1545, 8vo.

1502. *Died*, PETER SCHOEFFER, who may be justly considered as the father of letter founding. When he was born, who were his parents, and what were his circumstances, are points wholly unknown, and perhaps likely to continue so. But this much is certain: Schoeffer was a young man of no mean talents; and appeared, in the estimation of Faust, of so much importance to the complete success of the discovery of printing, that, as an inducement to incorporate him in the concern with himself and Gutenberg, he offered him the hand of his daughter (Christina) in marriage: an offer which seems to have been readily accepted. Of the age, person, and dowry of Christina, it were now in vain to make inquiries. Previous to his partnership with Faust, it is proved, from an original document of the date of 1449, that he had formerly lived at Paris, and was a calligraphist; or, "one who taught writing in public schools." Schoeffer's fame, however great, and once generally acknowledged as a *calligraphist*, becomes *merged* (to borrow a law phrase) in that of a *printer*. He tells us, in the colophon of the *Psalter* of 1457, simply that he was of Geirnszheim; and in that of the *Durandus*, 1459, he describes himself "a clerk in the diocese of Mentz."

* Sir Thomas Crew's collection of the Proceedings of the Parliament, 1628.

† Roderic Borgiæ, Alexander VI. died August 8, 1503.

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After the death of Gutenberg and Faust, Schoeffer continued the establishment by himself for thirty years; and as Lipsius said afterwards of Moretus, the son-in-law and successor of Plantin the typographical wonder of Antwerp, he was the heir of his skill and constancy, his merit and his fame.

Whether Conrad Henlif was a printer in partnership with Schoeffer, is very doubtful; as he is only mentioned, as presenting, in conjunction with Schoeffer, a copy of the edition of the *Epistles of St. Jerome*, of the date of 1470, upon vellum, to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, in order, on the anniversary of the gift, "that the souls of John Faust, of themselves, and of their respective families, might be prayed for." This is noticed by Palmer and Bowyer. Dibdin says that he had never seen the name of Conrad Henlif introduced into any colophon which he had examined.

We have already shewn what honours were conferred upon the early professors of typography by kings and supreme pontiffs, and to those must be added the name of Peter Schoeffer, who had both honours and privileges conferred upon him by Louis XI. king of France.

During the time that Schoeffer conducted the business alone, he published an edition of the Latin *Bible*, and two editions of the Latin *Psalter*. The *Bible* was printed in 1471, 2 vols. folio, and the *Psalter* in 1490 and 1502, folio. Many editions of the Latin *Bible* were, about this period, executed by other printers in different places, most or all of whom had learnt the art of printing from the original inventors; and so indefatigable were these early typographers, that nearly one hundred editions of the Latin *Bible* were printed before the end of the fifteenth century, sixteen of which were accompanied with the *postilla*, or *commentary*, of De Lyra. Besides these, there were upwards of thirty editions of the Latin *Psalter*, many of them with *commentaries;* three editions of the Latin *New Testament*, with Lyra's notes; and several editions of the *Prophets*, the *Gospels*, or other parts of the sacred volume.—*Horne*.

The typographical fame of the city of Mentz, seems to have been entirely confined to Faust's family; and that no farther than his grandson, John Schoeffer, who was likewise an excellent printer. This individual was the source of all the disputes upon the origin of typography. His father and grandfather had never arrogated to themselves the glory of absolute inventors, but only that of promoters, in union with Gutenberg, whom they even acknowledged to be the original author of printing. However, John Schoeffer, in the colophons to his first editions, asserted the contrary, and among others, in his edition of *Livy*, folio, 1505. But in the *Missal*, printed at the Mayence press in 1509, and afterwards in other books, he began to say: "*cujus Avus*" (Jo. Faustus) "*primus Artis impressoriæ fuit inventor et auctor.*" In the colophon of the work *Trithemii Breviarium Historiæ Francorum*, 1515, he completed the imposture, by giving all the glory of the invention to his father and grandfather; asserting, that the art was kept inviolably secret in his house till the year 1462, after which time only, it began to be divulged out of Mentz. This relation he published in all the successive editions; but finally in *Livy*, 1518, he discovered to every one who considered the subject, what the object of his artifice was; viz. to procure by this imposture the honourable and lucrative privilege from the emperor Maximilian, in which may be read the motive for granting it, expressed in the same terms as the fabrication of Schoeffer. This solemn imperial privilege, authenticating Schoeffer's relation, imposed so far upon the learned world, that afterwards the imposture was received as an incontrovertible truth; and hence arose numberless typographical controversies.

1502. *Missale ad Usum, &c. Helfordensis.* Folio. This very rare book, printed by William Faques, is perhaps the earliest impression of the *Hereford Missal*. It contains the following curious form of matrimony, printed partly in the Saxon character.

I. N. underfygne the N. for my wedded wyf, for beter, for worse, for richer, for porer, yn seknes, and yn helthe, tyl deth us departe, as holy church hath ordeyned, and thereto y plyght the my trowthe. Et iterum accipiat eam per manum dextram in manu sua dextra, et ipsa dicat sacerdote docente.

I. N. underfygne the N. for my wedded housbunde, for beter, for woorse, for richer, for porer, yn sekenes, and yn helthe, to be boxum to the tyl deth us depart, as holy churche hath ordeyned, and therto y plyght the my trowthe. Vel dicat in materna lingua hoc modo sacerdote docente. Wyth thys ryng y the wede, and thys gold and seluer ych the geue, and woyth myne body ych the honoure.

1503. In the early stages of the art, great complaints were made of the frequent falsification, pirating, and forgeries of literary works. This evil gave occasion to those privileges of impression which were granted by kings, princes, and supreme pontiffs, in order to guarantee to the industrious printer, the due reward of his labour and enterprise. But these *diplomata* were often found a very inadequate remedy for the injury. Frequently whole works were clandestinely reprinted in cities or countries remote from the place of their first appearance; and the author and original publisher were very often defrauded of their just advantages. Sometimes books were reprinted in an abridged and mutilated form; and often with little attention to accuracy, or to the credit and feelings of those authors or annotators whose names they bore. Sometimes the price of obscure and worthless publications were enhanced by a false date, place, or subscription; for as the art was cultivated with superior accuracy in some cities of Italy, and at Venice more especially, the names of such places appearing in the title, were often found to give superior sale and currency to the impression. Whatever might be the original

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intention of such private and peculiar marks, rebusses, or devices, adopted by early printers, after these literary frauds began to prevail, they became at least, so far useful, as to render such frauds less practicable. It was, however, by no means impracticable for one printer to counterfeit the device of another, in addition to the fraudulent assumption of his name and designation. A ludicrous instance is upon record of such an attempt, which betrayed itself like a counterfeit coin, by the clumsiness and inaccuracy of its execution. Certain printers who were so disingenuous as to counterfeit a popular production of the Aldine press, were exposed to public ridicule in the preface to the Aldine *Livy*, 1518.

Renouard has also observed that many others of those printers who were cotemporary with the Aldi of Venice, hoping by this mark of the *anchor* and *dolphin* to recommend their own impressions, were eager to avail themselves of such an advantage. Some fraudulently counterfeited the mark itself, others invented something analogous to it. Various Italian printers of considerable eminence disgraced themselves by these disingenuous artifices. But the printers of Lyons carried such audacious forgeries to a far greater length than any others, and Renouard has cited a particular memorial drawn up by Aldus himself on the subject, and published at Venice in 1503.

It can, however, be scarce pretended that this precautionary use of the *mark* was actually in the contemplation of its original inventors. Some even of the impressions of Faust and Schoeffer, and other printers of the earliest periods, have such marks subjoined to their subscriptions. The device here given is from the *Mentz Psalter, of* 1457, by Faust and Schoeffer; it consists of two *ecus* or shields, exhibiting the arms of these respective artists.

As many of the early printers have omitted to subjoin their names to most of their works, such marks have often enabled bibliographers to ascertain with certainty their place and origin. Where both the mark, note of the place, date, and printer's name have been omitted, a like use has sometimes been made even of the *paper marks;* which appear to have been of an usage perhaps almost as remote as the manufacture of that article. Amongst other notices of this kind, the reader may consult the work last mentioned.

The marks used by learned printers, afterwards became more miscellaneous and general, and exhibited an amusing display of the ingenuity, erudition, piety, or, as we may venture to add, sometimes of the fanciful caprice of the inventor. Thus John Schoeffer adopted the *arms* used by his father, but with a variety of whimsical changes; for in the *champ* or field of the device, he introduced *shepherds* with their dog and sheep, in allusion to the name Schoeffer, which signifies shepherd. The classical origin of the *anchor* and *dolphin* of Aldus is well known. It was borrowed from a medal of the emperor Titus; and the hieroglyphic is supposed to correspond with that adage is said to have been the favourite motto of Augustus: *σπεῦδε βραδεως*. On the subject of this mark the reader will find much entertainment in the *Adagia* of Erasmus, under the title *Festina lente;* and that scholar embraces the same opportunity of explaining the rebus or device of his favourite printer John Frobenius, of Basil. "If," says he, "princes on this side the Alps would encourage liberal studies with as much zeal as those of Italy, the *serpents* of Froben would not be so much less lucrative than the *dolphin* of Aldus. The latter *lente festinans* has deservedly gained for himself no less wealth than reputation. As to Frobenius, whilst he constantly carries his *baculus* or staff erect, with no other view than the public advantage; whilst he departs not from the *simplicity* of the *dove;* whilst he exemplifies the *prudence* of the *serpent* not more by his device than by his actions; he is rich rather in reputation than in an estate."

The following beautiful lines on the *Aldine Anchor*,* cannot fail of being admired by the lovers of typography, as the production of that venerable and eminent bibliographer Sir Egerton Brydges.

THE ALDINE ANCHOR,

AN IMPROMPTU,

"Let your emblems, or devices, be a dove, or a *fish*, or a musical lyre, or a *naval anchor*."

WOULD you still be safely landed,
On the ALDINE *anchor* ride,
Never yet was vessel stranded
With the *dolphin* by its side.

Fleet is WECHEL'S flying courser,
A bold and brideless steed is he;
But when winds are piping hoarser,
The dolphin rides the stormy sea.

STEPHEN'S was a noble printer
Of knowledge firm he fixt his *tree;*
But time in him made many a splinter,
As, old Elzevir, in thee.

Whose name the bold DIGAMMA hallows,
Knows how well his page it decks;
But black it looks as any gallows
Fitted for poor authors' necks.

Nor time nor envy e'er shall canker,
The sign that is *my* lasting pride,
Joy, then, to the ALDINE *anchor*,
And the *dolphin* at its side.

To the dolphin, as we're drinking,
Life, and health, and joy we send;
A poet once he saved from sinking,
And still he lives—the poet's friend.

The device of Vindelinus Rihelius of Strasburg, which to a superficial observer, might

* Mr. Pickering, the eminent bookseller of Chancery-lane, London, has adopted the ALDINE ANCHOR as his mark.

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seem the offspring of mere caprice, is in reality an emblematical representation of *Nemesis*, and may be classically illustrated by a reference to the epigram of Xenocrates:—

> Warn'd by the goddess, with her SQUARE and REIN,
> Measure thy ACTIONS, and thy TONGUE restrain.

The *hand* and *compasses* of Christopher Plantin, with his motto *Labor et Constantia*, include a moral not less useful. The same thing may be said of the fine image of *time*, conspicuous in the impressions of Simon Colinæus; and in Robert Stephen's choice of the apostolic emblem of the *olive tree*, with its broken and insititious branches, and his motto *Noli altum sapere, sed time*, Maittaire discerns an evidence of the humility and christian piety which characterized that distinguished typographer.

There is a work extant, by Orlandi, intitled *Notizia delle Marche degli Antichi e moderni Impressori;* but the author of *L'Histoire de l'Imprimerie* before cited, gives no favourable account of it. He says these notices are very ill executed: that even the names are given in a mutilated and unintelligible manner; and that in the explanation of the marks of printers, the author frequently falls into ludicrous errors, of which the following instance is given. In the two *storks*, the motto of Cramoisy, of which the younger is represented bearing food to the parent bird, which even children might understand to be an appropriate emblem of filial piety and affection, this author discovers a battle of *cranes* in the air, without having paid the smallest attention to the motto; *Honora Patrem tuum, and Matrem tuam, ut longævus sis super terram;* and to other emblems of kindred signification, with which the angular points of the *insigne* are furnished. He refers to pages 237 and 242 of this inaccurate work.

Besides the symbols already enumerated, the following were used by some of the ancient foreign printers:—The *anchor* is the mark of Rephelengius at Leyden; the *arion* denotes a book printed by Oporinus at Basil: the *caduceus*, or *pegasus*, by the Wechelius's at Paris and Frankfort; the *fountain*, by Vascosan at Paris; the *sphere*, by Janson, or Bleau, at Amsterdam; the *lily*, by the Juntas at Venice, Florence, Lyons, and Rome; the *mulberry-tree*, by Morel, at Paris; the *olive-tree*, by the Elzevirs at Amsterdam and Leyden; the *truth*, by the Commelins at Heidelberg and Paris; the *saturn*, by Colinæus; the *printing-press*, by Badius, Ascensius, &c.

Such marks or rebuses of the early English printers, as are deserving of notice, will be given with the sketches of their lives.

On the subject of marks it may be proper to add, that the earliest bookbinders, a race of men who at these times probably considered their vocation of no mean importance, affected also to distinguish themselves by devices of a similar nature. Very rude and singular designs cut on blocks of wood, and impressed upon the exterior superfices of the volume, are sometimes found on well preserved specimens of ancient binding; to which the names or initials of the ingenious artist are annexed; whence it evidently appears that ornament was not the sole motive for using them. For various and singular specimens of this nature, it may suffice to refer the reader to those libraries which abound in early printed books, and to the cabinets of diligent and curious collectors.

In the public libraries of the continent, German, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, &c. many early specimens of binding, richly studded with gems, ornamented with silver and gold, still exist, and in the less pretending ones of the monasteries, the oaken boards of the fourteenth century covered with vellum, are found attached to a great number of the books, and still in a good state of preservation. In the libraries of Germany are particularly rich in bindings of almost every age and description. In the Imperial library of Vienna, an early specimen exists on a fine *Evangelisterium*. The binding is of the time of Frederic III. The ornaments consist of a lion's head in the centre of the board, surrounded by golden rays, and having a lion's head in each corner of the square. An arabesque border surrounds the whole, giving an effect both splendid and tasteful.* In the public libraries of Ausburgh, Stuttgart, Landshut, and some others, specimens, clothed in every variety of material, are preserved.

1504, *July* 11. In the British museum there is a very curious book of *indentures* which was made between Henry VII. and the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Westminster, for the celebration of certain masses, &c. to be performed in Henry VII.'s chapel, then intended to be built. It is indeed a most noble and curious book; the cover is of crimson Genoese velvet, edged with crimson silk and gold thread, and with tassels of the same material at each corner. The inside is lined with crimson damask; on each side of the cover are five bosses, made of silver, wrought and gilt; those in the middle have the arms and supporters of the king, with his crown and supporters of silver, gilt and enamelled; in the others, at each corner, are so many portcullises, also gilt and enamelled. It is fastened by two hasps, made of silver, and splendidly enamelled with the red rose of the house of Lancaster. The counterpart of these indentures, bound and decorated in all respects like the original, is preserved in the Record office in the chapter house, at Westminster.—*Horne.*

From the wardrobe accounts of Edward IV. and Henry VII. there can be no doubt that both these sovereigns, by their purchasing books abroad, by their encouragement of printing, and the splendour of the binding of their books, pro-

* Those who are desirous of knowing more of the early history of bookbinding are referred to the following works:—Dibdin's *Bibliographical Tour*, and *Bibliographical Decameron*; Fritch's *Dissertation on Bookbinders*; Warton's *History of English Poetry*; Wardrobe accounts of our early sovereigns; Horne's *Introduction to Bibliography*; Hartshorne's *Book Rarities of Cambridge*; *Gentleman's Magazine*; Papers on the Dark Ages, in the *British Magazine*, vol. 10; Arnett's *Books of the Ancients*, &c.

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moted the cause of learning in England. A few items from the wardrobe accounts of Edward IV. as regards the binding of books, will illustrate this subject: "To Piers Baudduyn stacioner for bynding, gilding, and dressing of a booke called *Titus Livius xxs*; for bynding, gilding, and dressing of a booke of the *Holy Trinite xvjs*; for bynding, gilding, and dressing of a booke called *the Bible xvjs*; to Alice Claver sylkwoman for an unce of sowing silk xiv*d*. Velvet cremysyn figured with white, viij*s*. per yard. The coper-smythe for iij paire of claspes of coper and gilt with roses uppon them price of every paire iij*s*."

In the privy-purse account of Elizabeth of York, for the year 1505, the following items occur, "paid twenty-pence for a *Primer* and *Psalter*." At this time, twenty-pence would have bought half a load of barley, and was equal to six days work of a labourer. Wheat was seven shillings and sixpence a quarter; malt three shillings and fourpence; oats, one shilling and tenpence; eight or nine pounds of beef, pork, or veal, one day's labour; seven pounds of cheese, or four pounds of butter, the same. The wages of a labourer was threepence halfpenny a day; various workmen from fourpence to sixpence a day.

Inscriptions first collected for publication.

1506. With regard to the poet laureate of the kings of England, an officer of the court remaining under that title to this day, he is undoubtedly the same that is styled the king's versifier, and to whom one hundred shillings were paid as his annual stipend, in the year 1251. But when or how that title commenced, and whether this officer was ever solemnly crowned with laurel at his first investiture, cannot now be determined, after the searches of the learned Selden on this question have proved unsuccessful. It seems most probable, that the barbarous and inglorious name of *versifier* gradually gave way to an appellation of more elegance and dignity: or rather, that at length, those only were in general invited to this appointment, who had received academical sanction, and had merited a crown of laurel in the universities for their abilities in Latin composition, particularly Latin versification. Great confusion has entered into this subject, on account of the degrees in grammar, which included rhetoric and versification, anciently taken in our universities, particularly at Oxford: on which occasion, a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was afterwards usually styled *poeta laureatus*. These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question. Thus the king's laureate was nothing more than "a graduated rhetorician employed in the service of the king." That he originally wrote in Latin, appears from the ancient title *versificator*: and may be moreover collected from the two Latin poems, which Baston and Gulielmus, who appear to have respectively acted in the capacity of royal poets to Richard I. and Edward II., officially composed on Richard's crusade, and Edward's siege of Striveling castle.

One John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and laureated in that science; on condition that he composed one hundred Latin verses in praise of the university, and a Latin comedy. Another grammarian was distinguished with the same badge, after having stipulated, that, at the next public act, he would affix the same number of hexameters on the great gates of Saint Mary's church, that they might be seen by the whole university. This was at that period the most convenient mode of publication. About the same time, one Maurice Byrchensaw, a scholar in rhetoric, supplicated to be admitted to read lectures, that is, to take a degree in that faculty; and his petition was granted, with a provision, that he should write one hundred verses on the glory of the university, and not suffer Ovid's *Art of Love*, and the *Elegies* of Pamphilus, to be studied in his auditory. Not long afterwards, one John Bulman, another rhetorician, having complied with the terms imposed, of explaining the first book of Tully's *Offices*, and likewise the first of his *Epistles*, without any pecuniary emolument, was graduated in rhetoric; and a crown of laurel was publicly placed on his head by the hands of the chancellor of the university. About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. Robert Whittington affords the last instance of a rhetorical degree at Oxford. He was a secular priest, and eminent for his various treatises in grammar, and for his facility in Latin poetry: having exercised his art many years, and submitting to the customary demand of an hundred verses, he was honoured with the laurel in the year 1512. This title is prefixed to one of his grammatical systems: *Roberti Whittintoni, Lichfeldiensis, Grammatices Magistri, Protovatis Angliæ, in florentissima Oxoniensi Achademia Laureati, de Octo Partibus Orationis*. In his *Panegyric* to cardinal Wolsey, he mentions his laurel,

Suscipe LAURICOMI munuscula parva Roberti.

The first mention of the king's poet, under the appellation of laureate, was John Kay, who was appointed poet laureate to Edward the Fourth It is extraordinary, that he should have left no pieces of poetry to prove his pretensions in some degree to this office, with which he is said to have been invested by the king, at his return from Italy. The only composition he has transmitted to posterity is a prose English translation of a Latin history of the siege of Rhodes: in the dedication addressed to king Edward, or rather in the title, he styles himself *hys humble poete laureate*. Although this our laureate furnishes us with no materials as a poet, yet his office, which here occurs for the first time under this denomination, must not pass unnoticed in the annals of literature.

Andrew Bernard, successively poet laureate of King Henry VII. and his successor, who received a salary of ten marks (£6 13*s*. 4*d*.) affords a still stronger proof that this officer was

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a Latin scholar. He was a native of Toulouse, and an Augustine monk. He was not only the king's poet laureate, as it is supposed, but his historiographer, and preceptor in grammar to prince Arthur. He obtained many ecclesiastical preferments in England. All the pieces now to be found, which he wrote in the character of poet laureate, are in Latin. These are, *An Address to Henry the Eighth for the most auspicious beginning of the tenth year of his reign*, with an *Epithalamium on the marriage of Francis the Dauphin of France with the King's Daughter.*—*A New Year's Gift* for the year 1515. And verses wishing prosperity to his majesty's thirteenth year. He has left some Latin hymns: and many of his Latin prose pieces, which he wrote in the quality of historiographer to both monarchs, are remaining.

John King, his successor, was followed by Skelton, upon whose testimony we learn that Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate enjoyed no such distinction: *they wanted nothing but the laurel.* Then came a splendid train of names: Spenser, Daniel, Jonson, Davenant, and Dryden.—Shadwell united the offices of poet laureate and historiographer, and by a manuscript account of the public revenue, it appears that for two years salary he received £600. At his death Rymer became historiographer, and Tate the laureate; who was succeeded by Rowe, Eusden, and Cibber. William Whitehead was the forerunner of Thomas Warton; and Henry Pye, the harbinger of Mr. Southey, known no less for his vast literary attainments and poetic genius, than for his exemplary virtues.

The form of creation of three laureate poets at Strasburg, in 1621, is very remarkable: "I create you, being placed in a chair of state, crowned with laurel and ivy, *and wearing a ring of gold*, and the same do pronounce and constitute *poets laureates* in the name of the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.—Amen."

1506, *Nov.* 10. Pope Julius II. enters triumphantly the captured city of Bologna: and upon this important occasion Michael Angelo modelled a statue of him. The air and attitude of the statue is said to have been grand, austere, and majestic: in one of the visits he received from his holiness, the pope making his observations and remarks with his accustomed familiarity, asked if the extended right arm was bestowing a blessing or a curse on the people? To which Michael Angelo replied, "The action is only meant to be hostile to disobedience;" and then asked the pontiff whether he would not have a book put into the other hand? Julius facetiously answered, "No, a sword would be more adapted to my character; *I am no book man.*" Julian de le Rovere, pope Julius II. died Feb. 21, 1513.

1506. *The Ordynarye of Crysten Men. Enprynted in the Cyte of London in the flete strete at the sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde, the year of our lorde m.cccccvj.* Quarto.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania*, second edition, page 169, describes this singular work. The title is cut on wood, in large square letters over a print representing the inside of a gothic church, with three persons at confession, one of whom is a female receiving absolution. On sign. A. j. is a supposed portrait of the author, a priest sitting at an ancient reading desk with books; but this engraving is common to many volumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This edition contains 218 leaves. A single specimen is all that we can give of the contents of this extraordinary volume:—the decalogue is thus summed up in one of the engravings—

One only God thou shalt loue and worship perfytely.
God in vayne thou shalt not swere by nor other lyke.
The Sondays thou shalt kepe and serue God deuoutly.
Fader and moder thou shalt honor to thende that thou lyue longe.
No man thou shalt sle in dede nor wyllyngly.
Lechery thou shalt not do, of body ne of consent.
No mennes godes thou shalt not stele, nor withholde.
Fals wytnes thou shalt not bere nor lye in ony wyse.
The werkes of the flesh thou desyre not but in maryage.
Other menes godes thou shalt not coueyt to haue unjustly.

1506. Bagford, in his *manuscripts*, mentions one John Disle, a printer in London, without naming any work done by him.

1507, *March* 3. The following instance will show what incredible pains were taken to collect books, at immense expense; and to avoid the thunders of the church, that were directed against any persons who should purloin or disperse the volumes belonging to the various monastic institutions. This fact is afforded by an epistle, addressed by the cardinal legate, George of Ambasia, to the canons of Bruges, from whom he had borrowed *Hiliary on the Psalms.*

"George of Ambasia, presbyter of St. Sixtus, cardinal of Rouen, legate of the apostolic see, to his dear friends the venerable the fathers, the canons, and chapter, of the sacred chapel of Bruges; wisheth peace.

"Having been informed that in the library of your sacred chapel, there was an ancient copy of *Hiliary of Poitiers on the Psalms;* and taking great delight in literary pursuits, especially those which regard our holy religion, so far as our weak abilities will permit; we requested from your paternal kindness the loan of that book for a few days, to which you courteously acceded, notwithstanding the *Pontifical Bull*, which forbade any books being taken away from the library under pain of excommunication.

"Wherefore, having read the book with considerable pleasure, we have resolved to have it copied; for which purpose it will be requisite to have it in our possession for some months, though we intend, after it has been transcribed, to return it uninjured to your paternal care. We, therefore, absolve you from whatever censures or punishments, you might incur by lending the book; and by the authority with which we are invested, do hereby pronounce and declare you absolved, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary, contained in the aforesaid bull, or in any other.

"Given at Bruges, the third day of March MDVII. George, cardinal-legate of Rouen."

1507. In this year preparations were com-

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menced for establishing a Greek press in the city of Paris. Francis Tissard, one of the most eminent scholars of his time, superintended this important undertaking; and prevailed upon Ægidus or Gilles Gourmount to set up a Greek press; and the first specimens of impressions, entirely Greek, appeared in the university of Paris, in this year. The first Greek book, which issued from Gourmount's press, was a small elementary work, containing a Greek alphabet, rules of pronunciation, &c. This work came forth under the especial patronage of the Prince de Valois, (afterwards Francis I.) and of John d'Orleans, archbishop of Toulouse, afterwards cardinal de Longueville. Three other Greek works made their appearance in the same year, and these were the first Greek impressions that were executed in the whole kingdom of France. Gourmount having, in conjunction with Tissard, thus surmounted the formidable difficulties of such a first undertaking, and merited the title which he assumed of *Primus Græcarum litterarum Parisiis impressor*. In 1508 he established his claim to the like honourable distinction for the Hebrew, by his impression of two works from the zealous pen of Tissard. Gilles de Gourmount did not confine himself to the employment of his Greek press, but printed various other works of different descriptions.—After the example of this artist, the printers of Paris, encouraged by the university, made it a point of honour to enrich their respective typographic establishments with Greek characters. Gilles Gourmount appears to have survived till the year 1528, or longer. His usual mark or device consisted of his own arms, surrounded by this motto;

Tôst ou tard prês ou loin
A le fort du foible desoin.

In addition also to the above, he frequently added certain Greek adagia.

1507. At this period, besides the books that were printed in England, there were several printed for us abroad, by the encouragement of English merchants, and others, as well as for the advancement of learning, as their own profit and advantage. Among others was Mr. Bretton, a merchant of London, who seems to have bore the character of a faithful and honest man, as appears by the books printed at his expense.

In this year several of the prayer books in English, were sold at the sign of the Trinity, in St. Paul's church yard.

John of Doesborowe, a printer at Antwerp, about this time, executed many works in the English tongue. Among others, Mr. Warton says "There is an old book (or as he elsewhere terms it, an old black-lettered history) of the necromancer Virgil, printed in 1510." *This boke (intitled Virgilius) treateth of the lyfe of Virgilius, and of his deth, and many marvayles that he did in hys lyfe tyme, by whitchcraft and nigramansy, thorough the help of the dryylls of hell.*

The colophon—*Thus endeth the lyfe of Virgilius, with many dyvers consayles that he dyd. Emprynted in the cytie of Andewarpe by me John Doesborche dwelling at the Camer Porte*, with cuts, 8vo. Mr. Warton also says that this enchanter Virgil is introduced in the fifty-seventh chapter of the *Gesta Romanorum*. This fictitious personage, however, seems to be formed of the genuine Virgil; because of the subject of the eighth eclogue he was supposed to be an adept in the mysteries of magic and incantation.

1508. The most ancient specimen of printing in SCOTLAND extant, is a collection entitled the *Porteus of Nobleness*, Edinburgh. A patent had been granted by James IV. to Walter Chapman, a merchant of that city, and Andrew Mollar, a workman, for establishing a press there in 1507. Mr. Watson, in his *History of Printing*, says, that the art of printing was introduced into Scotland from the Low Countries, by the priests who fled thither from the persecutions at home. Mr. Robertson, keeper of the records in Scotland, discovered the patent of James IV. which renders it certain that printing was exercised in Scotland thirty-five years after Caxton in England.

In 1509, a *Breviary of the Church of Aberdeen* was printed at Edinburgh. A *second part*, was printed in the following year. Very few works, however, appear to have issued from this or any other Scotch press for the next thirty years.

The following amusing extract, containing the ancient method of punctuation, is from a work entitled *Ascensius declynsons with the Plain Expositor*. Without date, place, or printer's name, 4to. This work is ascribed to Wynkyn de Worde from a peculiar type which is found in the *Ortus Vocubulorum*, by the same printer.

"*Of the craft of Poynting.*

"*Therbe fiue maner pontys, and diuisions most vside with cunnying men: the which, if they be wel vsid, make the sentens very light, and esy to vnderstond both to the reder, & the herer, & they be these:* virgil, *come, parenthesis, playnt poynt, and interrogatif. A* virgil *is a sclender stryke: lenynge fyrwarde thiswyse, be tokynynge a lytyl, short rest without any perfetnes yet of sentens: as betwene the fiue poyntis a fore rehersid. A come is with tway titils thiswyse: betokynyng a longer rest: and the sentens yet ether is vnperfet: or els, if it be perfet: ther cunmith more after, longyng to it: the which more comynly can not be perfect by itself without at the lest summat of it: that gothe a fore. A parenthesis is with tway crokyd virgils: as an olde mone, & a neu bely to bely: the whiche be set on theton afore the begynyng, and thetother after the latyr ende of a clause: comyng within an other clause: that may be perfect: thof the clause, so comyng betwene: wer awey and therefore it is sowndyde comynly a note lower, than the vtter clause. yf the sentens cannot be perfet without the ynner clause, then stede of the first crokyde virgil a streght virgil wol do very wel: and stede of the later must nedis be a come. A playne point is with won tittll thiswyse. & it cumeth after the ende of al the whole sentens betokinyng a longe rest. An interrogatif is with tway titils; the vpper rysyng this wyse? & it cumeth after the ende of a whole reason: wheryn ther is sum question axside. the whiche ende of*

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the reson, tryyng as it were for an answare: risyth vpwarde. we haue made these rulis in englisshe: by cause they be as profitable, and necessary to be kepte in euery mother tunge, as in latin. Sethyn we (as we wolde be god: euery precher wolde do) haue kept owre rulis bothe in owre englisshe, and latyn: what nede we, sethyn owre own be sufficient vnogh: to put any other exemplis."

1509. *The Shyp of Folys of the Worlde. Inprentyd in the Cyte of London in Fletestre[te] at the signe of Saynt George By Richarde Pynson, to hys Coste and charge. Ended the yere of our Saviour, m.d.ix. The xiiii day of Decembre.*

The bibliographical arrangement of this curious volume is, Pynson's seventh device on the recto of the first leaf; and on the reverse the translator's dedication to "Thomas Cornisshe, Bishop of Tine, and Suffragan Bishop of Wells," written in Latin. Beneath the dedication is the following title:—"This present boke named the shyp of folys of the worlde was translated in the College of saynt mary Otery in the counte of Deuonshyre: out of Laten, Frenche, and Doche into Englysshe tonge by Alexander Barclay Preste: and at that tyme Chaplen in the sayde College, translated the yere of our Lorde god. m.ccccc.viij. Jnprentyd &c."

Through the volume, which is written in a measure similar to the above, the left hand pages have the word "Folivm," and on the right is the number in roman capitals: they extend to cclxxiiii. The volume closes with a ballad in honour of the Virgin, of twelve eight-line stanzas, after which is the following colophon:—

Our Shyp here levyth the sees brode
By helpe of God almyght and quyetly
At Anker we lye within the rode
But who that lysteth of them to bye
In Flete strete shall them fynde truly
At the George: in Richade Pynsonnes place
Prynter vnto the kynge noble grace.
Deo Gratias.

Our author's stanza is verbose, prosaic, and tedious: and for many pages together, his poetry is little better than a trite homily in verse. The title promises much character and pleasantry: but we shall be disappointed, if we expect to find the foibles of the crew of our ship touched by the hand of the author of the *Canterbury Tales*, or exposed in the rough yet strong satire of Pierce Plowman. He sometimes, however, has a stroke of humour: as in the following stanza, where he wishes to take on board eight secondaries, or minor canons, of his college:—

Softe, Foolis, softe, a litle slacke your pace,
Till I have space you to' order by degree;
I have eyght neyghbours, that first shall have a place
Within this my shyp, for they most worthy be.
They may their learning receyve costles and free,
Their wales abutting and joining to the schooles;*
Nothing they can, yet nought will they learn nor see,
Therefore shall they guide this one ship of fooles.

The ignorance of the English clergy is one of the chief objects of his animadversion. He says,

For if one can flatter, and beare a hawke on his fist,
He shal be made parson of Honington or of Clift.

These were rich benefices in the neighbourhood of Saint Mary Ottery.

And in another place, he thus censures the fashionable reading of his age: much in the tone of his predecessor Hawes.

For goodly scripture is not worth an hawe,
But tales are loved ground of ribaudry,
And many are so blinded with their foly,
That no scriptur thinke they so true nor gode
As is a foolish jest of Robin hode.

As a specimen of his general manner we select his character of the student or bookworm: whom he supposes to be the first fool in the ship.

That in this ship the chiefe place I governe,
By this wide sea with foolis wandering,
The cause is plaine and easy to discerne;
Still am I busy bookes assembling,
For to have plentie it is a pleasaunt thing,
In my conceyt, to have them ay in hand,
But what they meane do I not understande.

But yet I have them in great reverence
And honour, saving them from filth and ordure;
By often brusshing and much diligence,
Full goodly bounde in pleasaunt coverture
Of damas, sattin, or els of velvet pure:*
I keepe them sure, fearing least they should be lost,
For in them is the cunning whereln I me boast.

But if it fortune that any learned man
Within my house fall to disputation,
I drawe the curtaynes to shewe my bokes then,
That they of my cunning should make probation:
I love not to fall in altercation:
And while the commen, my bookes I turne and winde,
For all is in them, and nothing in my minde.

Ptolomeus the riche caused, lone agone,
Over all the worlde good bookes to be sought,
Done was his commandement, &c.
* * * * * *
Lo in likewise of bookes I have store,
But few I reade, and fewer understande;
I folowe not their doctrine, nor their lore,
It is enough to beare a booke in hande:
It were too much to be in such a lande;
For to be bounde to loke within the boke
I am content on the fayre coveryng to looke.

Eech is not lettred that nowe is made a lorde,
Nor eche a clerke that heth a benefice;
They are not all lawyers that plees do recorde,
All that are promoted are not fully wise;
On such chance now fortune throwes her dice:
That though one knowe but the yrish game
Yet would he have a gentleman's name.

So in likewise, I am in such a case,
Though I nought can, I would be called wise;
Also I may set another in my place
Which may for me my bookes exercise;
Or els I will ensue the common guise,
And say *concedo* to every argument,
Lest by much speech my Latin should be spent.

All ancient satirical writings, even those of an inferior cast, have their merit, and deserve attention, as they transmit pictures of familiar manners, and preserve popular customs. In this light, at least, Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, which is a general satire on the times, will be found

* To the collegiate church of Saint Mary Ottery a school was annexed, by the munificent founder, Grandison, bishop of Exeter. This college was founded in the year 1337.

* That monks and students were writers and binders of books, many instances have been given, and a many more might be adduced. But two names must not be overlooked, because they were both eminent in the annals of literature and in the binding and ornamenting of books, in gold, silver, and precious stones:—Dagæus, abbot of Inniskilling, in Ireland, who died in 587; and Ulton, the first bishop of Ardbraccan, in the county of Meath, in the same country.—In the first page of a manuscript *Life of Concubranus*, this note occurs, "Ex conjunctione dompni Wyllelmi Edys monasterii B. Mariæ S. Modwense virginis de Burton super Trent monachi, dum esset studens Oxoniæ, MDXVII." The word conjunctio is *ligatura*. The book is much older than this entry.

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entertaining. Nor must it be denied, that his language is more cultivated than that of many of his cotemporaries, and that he contributed his share to the improvement of the English phraseology. His author, Sebastian Brandt, a German, who was born at Strasburg in 1458, and died 1521, appears to have been a man of universal erudition; and his work, for the most part, is a tissue of citations from the ancient poets and historians.

Mr. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry*, takes a general view of the progress of modern learning through the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., and concludes with the following judicious and ingenious observations; which we cannot refrain from quoting at length:—

"The customs, institutions, traditions, and religion, of the middle ages, were favourable to poetry. Their pageaunts, processions, spectacles, and ceremonies, were friendly to imagery, to personification and allegory. Ignorance and superstition, so opposite to the real interests of human society, are the parents of imagination. The very devotion of the Gothic times was romantic. The catholic worship, besides that its numerous exterior appendages were of a picturesque and even of a poetical nature, disposed the mind to a state of deception, and encouraged, or rather authorised, every species of credulity: its visions, miracles, and legends, propagated a general propensity to the marvellous, and strengthened the belief of spectres, demons, witches, and incantations. These allusions were heightened by churches of a wonderful mechanism, and constructed on such principles of inexplicable architecture as had a tendency to impress the soul with every false sensation of religious fear. The savage pomp and the capricious heroism of the baronial manners, were replete with incident, adventure, and enterprise: and the intractable genius of the feudal policy, held forth those irregularities of conduct, discordances of interest, and dissimilarities of situation, that framed rich materials for the minstrel-muse. The tacit compact of fashion, which promotes civility by diffusing habits of uniformity, and therefore destroys peculiarities of character and situation, had not yet operated upon life: nor had domestic convenience abolished unwieldy magnificence. Literature, and a better sense of things, not only banished these barbarities, but superseded the mode of composition which was formed upon them. Romantic poetry gave way to the force of reason and inquiry; as its own inchanted palaces and gardens instantaneously vanished, when the Christian champion displayed the shield of truth, and baffled the charm of the necromancer. The study of the classics, together, with a colder magic and a tamer mythology, introduced method into composition: and the universal ambition of rivalling those new patterns of excellence, the faultless models of Greece and Rome, produced that bane of invention, *imitation*. Erudition was made to act upon genius. Fancy was weakened by reflection and philosophy. The fashion of treating every thing scientifically, applied speculation and theory to the arts of writing. Judgment was advanced above imagination, and rules of criticism were established. The brave eccentricities of original genius, and the daring hardiness of native thought, were intimidated by metaphysical sentiments of perfection and refinement. Setting aside the consideration of the more solid advantages, which are obvious, and are not the distinct object of our contemplation at present, the lover of true poetry will ask, what have we gained by this revolution? It may be answered, much good sense, good taste, and good criticism. But, in the mean time, we have lost a set of manners, and a system of machinery, more suitable to the purposes of poetry, than those which have been adopted in their place. We have parted with extravagancies that are above propriety, with incredibilities that are more acceptable than truth, and with fictions that are more valuable than reality."

1509. Printing introduced into the city of York, by Hewe Goes, a printer from Antwerp: his first production was the *Pica* or *Vic*, (an old book of liturgy for the cathedral). The last of his works in York bears the date of 1516, in which year he removed to Beverley; and printed a broadside; being a wooden cut of a man on horseback, with a spear in his right hand, and a shield, with the arms of France, in his left, with the following imprint:—Emprynted ot Beverlay in the Hyegate, by me Hewe Goes; to which is added his mark or rebus of a great ℍ and a goose. He afterwards removed to London, and there printed a Latin Grammar, in quarto.

Matthias Goes, a printer at Antwerp, and who printed a book entitled *Cordiale de quatuor novissimis*, 8vo. 1483, perhaps was father to the above Hewe Goes.

1509, *April* 22, *died* Henry VII.—The reign of this king was barren in literature; the muses, if muses they might be called, produced nothing more than homilies in rhyme, and were ministerial only to make creeds halt on lame feet, and controversy jingle. The spirit, the humour, the genius of Chaucer were no more. And what should occasion the miserable change? What, but turning the yet scanty streams of science into the channel of school divinity, were its waters were lost, and its current obscured, in the most noxious weeds. One solitary versifier is all that Mr. Warton has noticed in this considerable reign. His name was Hawes; and his principal performances were called the *Pastime of Pleasure*, and the *Temple of Glass;* the only valuable part of the latter is the imagery, which is chiefly borrowed from Chaucer's *House of Fame*. Robert Fabian, an eminent merchant, and in 1493, sheriff of London, where he died February 26, 1512, is the only historian worthy of our notice in this reign. His *Historiarum Concordantiæ* consists of seven parts, of which the six first bring down the history of England from Brutus to William the Conqueror, and in the seventh he gives the history of our kings

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from the Conqueror to Henry VII. He is very particular in the affairs of London, many things concerning the government of it bring noted by him which are not to be met with any where else. This author, speaking of the invention of printing, speaks thus, "This yere (35th Henry VI.) after the opynyon of dyverse wryters, began in a citie of Almaine, namyd Mogunce, the crafte of empryntynge bokys, which sen that tyme hath had wonderful encrease."

Henry VII. while he asserted his authority over the clergy, found it consistent with his policy to employ them rather than his nobles in state affairs, and suffered them to proceed against the Lollards, or followers of Wiclif, with the utmost rigour. Amongst many who suffered for their adherence to the opinions of Wiclif, was Joan Boughton, "the first female martyr in England;" she was more than eighty years of age, and was held in such reverence for her virtues, that, during the night after her martyrdom, her ashes were collected, to be preserved as relics for pious and affectionate remembrances. Bishop Pecock, who is said to have been the most learned man of his age and country, was another victim to the tender mercies of the church of Rome. After making a *public recantation*, he was put in close confinement in Thorney abbey, and was to have only the meanest provisions; he was also deprived of the use of pens, ink, and paper; and to be allowed no books, except a mass book, a psalter, a legendary, and a bible.—Lady Young, daughter to Joan Boughton, followed her mother through the flames, and met death with equal constancy.—William Tylsworth was burnt at Amersham, and his only daughter, being suspected of heresy, was compelled with her own hands to set fire to the fagots which consumed her parent.—A correspondent of Erasmus wrote to him, that the price of wood was considerably advanced about London, in consequence of the quantity required for the frequent hyperboles. The statement is one of those hyperboles which, in the familiarity of letter writing, are understood as they are meant, and convey no more than truth.—For a further account of early martyrdoms, see Southey's *Book of the Church*.

The reign of Henry VII. produced so many beneficial changes in the condition of England, and the manners of its people, that many historians have attributed to this monarch a larger share of wisdom and virtue than is justly his due. He was a faithless friend, a bitter enemy, a cruel husband, an undutiful son, a careless father, and an ungenerous master. An inordinate love of money, and unrelenting hatred of the house of York, were his ruling passions, and the chief sources of all his vices and all his troubles. As a proof of Henry's attention to the smallest profits, Bacon tells us, that he had seen a book of accounts kept by Empson, and subscribed in almost every leaf by the king's own hand. Among other articles was the following:—*Item*, Received of such a one five marks for a pardon, which if it do not pass, the money to be repaid, or the party otherwise satisfied.—Opposite to the memorandum the king had written, "Otherwise satisfied."—*Bacon*, p. 630.

1509. *Quincuplex Psalterium, Gallicum, Romanum, Hebraicum, Vetus, Conciliatum*, folio. Henry Stephens, the first of the celebrated family of typographers, printed the *Quincuplex Psalter*, of Le Fevre, at Paris, the *first* publication in which the verses were distinguished by *Arabic numerals*; and as being probably the most magnificent production of that celebrated artist. It is indeed a fine specimen of the typographic art, printed *en rouge et noir, litteris rotundis*, on excellent paper; and exhibited an occasional use of Greek characters.

This work is remarkable as the production of a divine enlightened far beyond the measure of this barbarous period; as having been severely stigmatised in the *Index Librorum prohibitorum & expurgatorum*. The sentiments of Le Fevre, not agreeing with the bigotry of the times, soon rendered him obnoxious to the Sorbonne, as a favourer of heretical opinions. A fierce persecution was consequently excited against him, which would probably have cost him his life, had he not escaped by the special interference of Francis I. himself; by whom his learning and merits were held in high estimation. He died at Navarre in 1537, some say at the extreme age of one hundred and one years.

This edition of the *Psalter* appears to have been a work of considerable attention and labour, since we find that for the old, or *italic* version, Le Fevre made use of a most valuable manuscript copy written with gold and silver letters upon purple parchment, in uncial characters, in folio; supposed to have been part of the spoils of the city of Toledo, obtained by Childebert I. king of the Franks, about the year 542, and afterwards to have been made use of by St. Germanus, bishop of Paris, who died in 576.

1509, *Oct.* 23. Dr. Thomas Linacre, an eminent and most learned English physician, by whose exertions the *College of Physicians* was founded and incorporated, of which he held the office of president, was, in the decline of life, resolved to change his profession for that of divinity, entered into early orders, and was collated on this day to the rectory of Mersham; and obtained afterwards several preferments. An anecdote is related of him, which proves, that however accurate and extensive his grammatical knowledge of Latin and Greek might be, his ignorance of the scriptures was so great, as to render him totally unfit for the sacred functions he assumed. Being ordained priest, at an age when his constitution was broken by study and infirmity, he, for the first time, took the *New Testament* into his hand, and having read the fifth and sixth chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, threw away the book, swearing, "Either this is not the Gospel, or we are not Christians!" This, however, will appear the less extraordinary, when it is remarked, that the study and use of the scriptures was at that time so low, even in the university of Oxford, "that the being admitted a bachelor of divinity gave only liberty to read

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the master of the sentences, (Peter Lombard;) and the highest degree, that of doctor of divinity, did not admit a man to the reading of the scriptures."—*British Biography.*

In the year 1510, the university of Wittemberg registered in its acts, Andrew Carolostad, afterwards one of the reformers, as being *sufficientissimus*, fully qualified for the degree of doctor, which he then received; though he afterwards acknowledged, that he never began to read the *Bible* till eight years after he had received his academical honours. Albert, archbishop and elector of Mentz, having accidentally found a *Bible* lying on a table, in 1530, opened it, and having read some pages, exclaimed, "Indeed, I do not know what this book is; but this I see, that every thing in it is against us."

1510, *Aug.* 23, *Died* ULRIC GERING, who for a period of forty years had exercised the profession of a typographer in the city of Paris, and whose labours we have already noticed under the year 1470, see page 131 *ante*. To show the industry and zeal of Gering and his early associates in the progress of typography, Panzer has enumerated seven hundred and fifty-seven titles of Parisian impressions before the close of the 15th century; and at the end of the year 1507, in which the first Greek press was established at Paris, the foregoing number appears to have been increased by two hundred additional impressions, exclusive of a few which this diligent bibliographer has enumerated in the supplementary volumes of his extensive work. From Panzer's list Mr. Gresswell has selected those articles which appear most curious and interesting; and illustrated them by such notices as in the course of his own reading he had been enabled to collect.

Gering bequeathed to the college de Montaigu* the half of his property, and the third part of his debts, amounting together to upwards of 25,000 livres—a sum sufficient to purchase, not indeed a village, but the estate or farm of Dannet or Annet; and in addition to that "la maison de Veseley," adjoining the site of the college, where they afterwards erected their Grammaticorum classes.—Gering had, on his first exercising the art, no Greek characters; nor did he afterwards provide more than were sufficient for the introduction of single words, or at the most of some few lines of Greek, into his impressions. Of the third series of Gering's impressions, as given by Chevillier, the earliest date is 1489, and the latest 1598. In those which bear the date of 1494, and the subsequent ones, the name of Rembolt is united with his. In the year 1409 Rembolt began to print in his own separate name; and continued the establishment till 1519, in which year he died.

* In the year 1496, Erasmus became a pensioner or scholar of this college; and by his account, it was then a miserable place indeed! His wretched apartment was in a most disgusting situation. He was fed on rotten eggs and sour wine. The discipline was as cruel as the diet was abominable; and he is said to have contracted there a diseased habit of body, which continued during the remainder of his life.—*Jortin.*

After the exertion of Gering, and his cotemporaries, the printers of Paris appear for a time to have declined rather than increased in ardour for the diffusion of classical literature. Yet on other accounts the Gothic press of Paris, by which it may be designated, to distinguish it from the more learned *imprimeries* established there in after times, will be found an interesting subject of inquiry. Many of its productions are strongly indicative of the national manners and character. Those which pertain to the ecclesiastical ritual, and devotional subjects, possess, says Mr. Gresswell, a singularity of embellishment, and magnificence of execution which are almost peculiar to them. The early poetry of the French—their chronicles—their romances of chivalry—and the kindred fruits of their Gothic press are equally characteristic: and to the English reader, the connexion of their literature with our own, rather the influence which it had upon the speculations and manner of our own country, and the direction and tone which it gave to our pristine habits and pursuits, must render early French typography a subject of particular curiosity.—*Parisian Typography.*

1511, *Sept. Died* WILLIAM FAQUES, a printer in the city of London, who states himself to have been a native of Normandy, and that he learned the art of printing at Rouen, with John de Bourgeois, from whence he came over to this country for the improvement of his fortune. He is supposed to have resided in England for little more than five or six years; and although Ames could not discover any patent constituting him king's printer, yet it will be found that he was certainly possessed of that office, since he mentions it in the colophon to the *Psalter* which he printed in 1504. He was excellent in his profession; and his types, which were peculiarly good, are thought to have been used by Wynkyn de Worde after his death, which it is imagined took place at this period. His name does not appear to any books printed abroad, and seven is all that is known in this country.

William Faques used one principal device, which consisted of two triangles crossed, the one white and the other black, with an inscription upon each. The words upon the white triangle are taken from *Psalm* xxxvii. 16, given according to the Latin Vulgate, in which the *Psalm* stands, as xxxvi. "A morsel with the righteous man, is better than the riches of many of the wicked ones." The passage inscribed on the black triangle is from *Proverbs* xvi. 32, "Better is the meek than the strong man: and he who ruleth his soul than he that taketh a city." Besides this device, Faques had also a cypher, consisting of a black-letter capital G., containing a small l in the centre of it; and an arrow cut in outline, pointing to the left, passing horizontally through it.

1511. On the feast of St. Margaret, the miracle play of the holy martyr St. George, was acted on a stage in an open field at Bassingborne, in Cambridgeshire, at which were a minstrel and three waits hired from Cambridge, with a pro-

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perty-man and a painter; the following disbursements were made; and are here given to show the expenses before the regular drama was introduced. The whole sum for the three nights did not amount to forty shillings:—

	£	s.	d.
To musicians (for which however they were bound to perform three nights)	0	5	6
For players, in bread and ale	0	3	1
For decorations, dresses, and play books	1	0	0
To John Hobbard, priest, and author of the piece	0	2	8
For the place in which the representation was held	0	1	0
For furniture	0	1	4
For fish and bread	0	0	4
For painting three phantoms and devils	0	0	6
Four chickens for the hero	0	0	4

1512. Dr. Burney, in his *History of Music*, referring to the *Northumberland Household Book*, as his authority, states that about this year the nobility, in imitation of royalty, had, among other officers of their household, *a master of the revels*, "for the overseyinge and orderinge of *Playes* and *Interludes* and dressing, that is plaid in the twelve days of Crestenmas." Of these, the gentlemen and children of the chapel seem to have been the principal performers; for which, and for acting upon other great festivals, they were assigned particular rewards:—"*Item*, my Lorde vseth to gyf yerely, when his lordshipe is at home, in reward to them of his lordshipe chappel, that doith play upon Shroftewsday, at night, xs." And when they performed in the dramatic mysteries, such as "the playe of the Nativity at Crestenmas, or of the Resurrection upon Esturday," they were allowed xxs.

Bishop Percy cites several particulars of the regulated sums payable to 'parsones' and others for these performances. The exhibiting scripture dramas on the great festivals entered into the regular establishment, and formed part of the domestic regulations of our ancient nobility; and what is more remarkable, it was as much the business of the chaplain in those days to compose plays for the family, as it is now for him to make sermons.—*Reliques*, vol. i. p. 139.

The following curious notice, from the *Northumberland Household Book*, will shew the hour at which the nobility breakfasted at this period:—My lord and lady have set on their table for breakfast, at seven o'clock in the morning, a quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, six red herrings, four white ones, or a dish of sprats. On flesh days, half a chyne of mutton, or a chyne of boiled beef. Mass was ordered to be said at six o'clock in the morning.

From the same source, we find that the earl pays an annual pension, of a groat a year, to my lady of Walsingham, for her interest in heaven; the same sum to the holy blood, at Hales.

We also make the following extract, relative to the price of provisions, at this period:—Oats 1s. 8d. per quarter; beans, 2s.; malt, 4s.; load of hay, 2s. 8d.; sheep, 1s. 8d. each; fat beeve, 13s.; lean ditto, 8s.; calf, 1s. 8d.; hog, 2s.; young pig, 4d.; geese, 4d.; hen, 2d.; chicken, ½d.; woodcock, 1d.; partridge, 2d.; pheasant, 1s.; peacock, 1s. A servant on board wages, or on a journey, 5d. per day in summer, 8d. in winter. Gascony wine was £4 13s. 4d. per ton. The daily wages of a master carpenter, mason, bricklayer, tyler, or plumber, were 6d. per day, without diet, from Easter to Michaelmas; other labourers 4d. per day. The price of a *Bible* was 20s., and many persons gave a load of hay for a few chapters of *St. James* or *St. Paul* in English.

1513. *The Hystory sege and dystruccyon of Troye. Emprynted at the commaundement of oure Souraygne Lorde the kynge Henry the viii. By Richarde Pynson prynter Unto his most noble grace. The yere of our Lorde god. am.ccccc and xiii.* Folio.

"The history sege and the dystruccyon of Troye." This title is above a large wooden cut of the king's arms crowned, with a rose over it, &c. On the reverse is a cut of the city of Troy, with soldiers before it firing great guns, &c. Then, "the table or rubrysshe of the Content of the chapitres shortly of the Firste booke." It is divided into five books, and in the whole thirty-seven chapters. To which is added another, "Of the most worthy kynge Henry ye fyth. Here after foloweth the Troye boke otherwyse called the Sege of Troye, translated by John Lydgate monke of the monastery of Bury, and Emprynted at the commaundement of oure Souraygne Lorde the kynge Henry the viii. By Richarde Pynson prynter unto his most noble grace. The yere of our Lorde god a m.ccccc. and xiii." Then "The Prologue of the Translatoure." Over a fine wooden cut of king Henry V. sitting in a large room, with officers attending him receiving this book from Lydgate, the monk kneeling. There are many other cuts dispersed throughout the book. It is in verse, printed in double columns, without numbers or catchwords, to sheet D 4 in the second alphabet; and closes, "Explicit liber quintus et Ultimus. Lenuoye."

Go lytell boke, and put the in the grace
Of hym that is, most of excellence
And be nat hardy, to appeare in no place
Without supporte, of his magnyfycence
And who so euer, in the fynde offeance
Be not to bolde, for no presumpcyon
Thy self enarme, aye in pacyence
And thee submytte [to] theyr correcyon,

Verba translatoris ad librum suum.

And for thou art, enlymned with no flowres
Of Retoryke, but with whyte and blacke
Therefore thou muste, abyde all showres
Of them that lyste, set on the a lacke
And whan thou art, most lykely go to wracke
Agaynst them, thyne Errour not diffende
But humbly, withdraw and go a backe
Requerynge them, all yt is amysse to mende.

"Here endeth the Troye booke otherwyse called the Sege of Troye, translated by John Lydgate monke of the Monastery of Bery. And Emprinted the yere of our Lorde" &c.

1513. *Died* ANTONY KOBURGER, one of the most celebrated printers of the fifteenth century. He introduced the art of printing at Nuremberg, in 1472, see p. 139, *ante*. A copy of the splendid German bible, printed by Koburger in 1483, in folio, is in the library of Earl Spencer. See *Bib. Spenc.* vol. i. p. 54.

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1514. Peter de Triers, or de Treveris, who is supposed to have derived his name from Triers, or Treveris, a city of Germany, in which he was born, erected the first press in SOUTHWARK, and his earliest work was the *Moral Distichs of Cato*, with Erasmus's *Scolia*, in Latin. His press was employed by John Reynes and Lawrence Andrewe; and he sold or published books for William Rastell, Robert Copeland, and others, in the city of London. He lived at the sign of the Widows, and continued his labours till 1552. Anthony Wood imagined that this artist printed some of Wittington's works at Oxford, in 1527. The list of his known typographical productions amount to twenty-seven.

1514. Pope Leo X. having purchased the five books of *Tacitus*, for five hundred zechins of Angelo Arcomboldo, who had brought them from the abbey of Corvey, in Westphalia, committed them to the care and editorship of the learned Beroaldo, and in order to secure to him the reward of his labour as editor and collator of the manuscripts, he denounced sentence of excommunication, besides the penalty of two hundred ducats and forfeiture of the books, against any person who should reprint the work within ten years of its publication by Beroaldo, without his express permission. This is generally considered as the earliest instance of the positive protection of literary property.

Notwithstanding these serious prohibitions of Leo X. the work was pirated and printed at Milan in the same year, by Alesandro Manuziano, who had established himself as a printer in opposition to Aldus Manutius, and who contended with him in the publication of the works of antiquity. Manuziano was cited before the pontiff to answer for his offence; but owing to the interference of some powerful friends, he was excused the weightiest portion of his punishment, namely, excommunication. A compromise was subsequently entered into between Manuziano and Beroaldo, and the former permitted, under certain restrictions, to vend his spurious edition.

1515. In the 10th session of the council of Lateran, held under Leo X. in this year, it was decreed, under pain of excommunication, that for the future no book should be printed at Rome, nor in the other cities and dioceses; unless, if at Rome, it had been examined by the "vicar of his holiness," and the "master of the palace;" or, if elsewhere, by the bishop of the diocese, or a doctor appointed by him, and had received the signature of approbation.

In Rome, the compilers of the catalogues, or indexes, of prohibited books, are still continued, and called the *congregation of the index*. The works noticed in the indexes are divided into three classes, the first containing a list of condemned authors, the whole of whose writings are forbidden, except by express permission; the second enumerating works which are prohibited, till they have been purged of what the inquisitors deem erroneous; the third comprehending those anonymous publications which are either partially, or totally forbidden. The manner in which the Romish literary inquisitors formerly decided upon the works presented to them, was sometimes criminally careless, and the results sufficiently curious. Gregory Capuchin, a Neapolitan censor, informs us, that his practice was to burn such *Bibles* as were defective in the text; and that his mode of ascertaining the accuracy or inaccuracy of the Latin *Bibles* was, to examine the *third* chapter of Genesis, and "if I find," says he, "the words, 'in sudore vultus tui, vesceris pane tuo,' instead of 'in sudore vultus tui, vesceris pane donec,' (thus adding the word *tuo,*) I direct such copies not to be corrected, but to be committed to the flames." As the *indexes* were formed in different countries, the opinions were sometimes diametrically opposite to each other, and what one censor, or inquisitor, allowed, another condemned; and even in some instances, the censor of one country had his own works condemned in another. Thus the learned Arias Montanus, who was a chief inquisitor in the Netherlands, and concerned in the compilation of the *Antwerp Index*, had his own works placed in the *Index of Rome;* while the inquisitor of Naples was so displeased with the *Index of Spain*, as to persist in asserting, that it had never been printed at Madrid. This difference in judgment produced a doubtful and uncertain method of censure, and it became necessary for the inquisitors to subscribe their names to the indexes, in the following manner: "I, N.—inquisitor for such a diocese, do say, that this present book, thus by me corrected, may be tolerated and read, until such time as it shall be thought worthy of some further correction." But these *prohibitory* and *expurgatory indexes* were reserved only for the inquisitors, and when printed, delivered only into their hands, or those of their most trusty associates. Philip II. in his letters patent, for the printing of the first Spanish index, acknowledges, that it was printed by the king's printer, and at his own expense, not for the public, but solely for the inquisitors, and certain ecclesiastics, who were not to be permitted to communicate the contents of it, or give a copy of it to any one. And Sandoval, archbishop of Toledo, in the edition of 1619, prohibits, under pain of the greater excommunication, any one to print the index, or cause it to be printed; or when printed, to send it out of the kingdom, without a special license. So difficult, indeed, were they to be obtained, that it is said the Spanish and Portuguese indexes were never known till the English took Cadiz; and the index of Antwerp was accidentally discovered by Junius, who afterwards reprinted it.

1515, *Died* ALDUS MANUTIUS, one of the most celebrated names in the annals of typography. A modern writer* has justly remarked, "that the name of Aldus will live in the memory of man as long as there survives in the world the love of literature, of which he has shewn himself so de-

* *Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany.* London, John Wilson, 1830, post 8vo. pp. 160.

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serving by his honourable labours.—Whether Aldus was descended from a noble family or not is of little consequence; if he were really the son of a converted Jew, the greater honour doth it confer on him, who, in that case, was the founder and architect of his own fame: and the remark made by Lipsius of the two Scaligers, will apply with equal truth to the Alduses—that if they were not princes they deserve to be, on account of their extraordinary genius and wonderful erudition. For every man of superior talent and learning we must expect to find an envious Scoppius; yet were all that Ciafoni has urged on this point against Aldus Manutius, strictly correct, how entirely is this pardonable vanity eclipsed by his patient and unwearied assiduity in rescuing the literature of Greece and Rome from the dark oblivion of the middle ages; devoting the best years of his life, and the whole of his fortune to the accomplishment of this grand object. Let any person who entertains for one moment the aspersions of a writer but little known, compare the undoubted compositions of the Venetian printer,—both the friend and companion of the great and the learned,—with the charge of ignorance and plagiarism, contained in the letters of Ciofani, and we feel assured that the suspicion against Aldus will immediately vanish. Mr. Hartshorne* declares these letters to be genuine:—we have examined their authority, and are convinced that they are atrocious libels, unworthy of the slightest credit.

Aldus Manutius was born in the year 1446, or 1447. His christian name Aldus was a contraction of Theobaldus. His sirname was Manutius,—to which he sometimes added the appellation of Pius, or Bassianas, or Romanus. The first of these appellatives was assumed by Aldus, from his having been the tutor of Albertus Pius, a prince of the noble house of Carpi, and to whom the grateful printer dedicated the *Organon* of Aristotle, in 1495. The second of these appellatives was derived from the name of the birth-place of the printer—namely, Bassian, a small town in the duchy of Lermonetta.—The name of Pius was not assumed till 1503.

It appears that Aldus first conceived the idea of setting up a printing office, while he was on a visit at Mirandola, with the celebrated Picus† of that place, in conjunction with his noble pupil Albertus Pius. About the year 1488, he is supposed to have taken up his residence at Venice, as the favourite city in which to mature his plans; and about the year 1494, or 1495, he put forth there the first production of his press: and while he paid the most sedulous attention to his printing office, carried on a very extensive correspondence with the literati of Europe, explained the classics to a numerous auditory of students, and also found time to compose various works, which are characterized by profound learning and extensive variety; and to his genius and efforts we are indebted for the various improvements in the typographic art. He invented the beautiful letter known by the name of *italic*, which has been already noticed.

In the year 1500, Aldus married the daughter of Andrea d'Asola; and about this time, or probably a year or two earlier, he printed the first leaf, in folio, of a proposed edition of the *Bible* in the *Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages;* so that, as Renouard justly observes, Aldus has the honour of having first suggested the plan of a *Polyglott Bible*, however the plan failed of being carried into effect. The only known copy of this exquisitely precious fragment is in the royal library at Paris.

In 1501, Aldus wrote and printed an Introduction to the Hebrew tongue; and, Justin Decadius says, he made him a promise that he would print a *Bible* in *Hebrew, Greek*, and *Latin;* but it is not known that he performed it with respect to the *Hebrew.*

The honour of the first Greek press has by some writers been ascribed to Aldus Manutius, it must, however, be understood to have been so done κατ' ἐξοχήν, and not with any strict correctness. The zeal which Aldus evinced in the progress of Greek typography, and the number and variety of Greek authors which he gave to the public, certainly entitle him, by way of eminence, to the distinction by which Henry Stephens characterises him, when speaking of Greek works, he says of Aldus—

Qui graphicis primis tradidit illa typis.

Aldus generally printed his editions in Greek solely to re-establish the study of the language, and to induce scholars to read the originals.

Mattaire, speaking of Aldus's Greek, says, "his characters were large, round, beautiful and elegant, adorned with frequent ligatures, which added great beauty to his editions." In some of his editions he gave the Greek text, and then the Latin translation. He invented a method of imposing a work in such a manner, that the purchaser could bind them up singly or together, that is, the matter was imposed in such a manner, that one language interleaved the other. Chevillier, who remarks this, had seen few other specimens of such an arrangement; but it has been revived in modern times by the family of Foulis at Glasgow. The way of printing two languages in opposite columns was not invented until the year 1530.

The learned Zuinger informs, that the mind of Aldus was entirely engaged in the care of his printing-house; for, as soon as he had ordered his other necessary affairs, he shut himself up in his study, where he employed himself in revising his Greek and Latin manuscripts, reading the letters which he received from the learned out of all parts of the world, and writing answers to them. To prevent interruption by impertinent visits, he caused the following inscription to be placed over his door:—"*Whoever you are* ALDUS *earnestly entreats you to dispatch your business*

* *Book Rarities of the University of Cambridge.*

† The works of Picus Mirandola was printed at Strasburg, in the year 1507, by a printer named Knobloch. The *errata* of this volume occupy fifteen folio pages.

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as soon as possible, and then depart; unless you come hither, like another Hercules, to lend him some friendly assistance; for here will be work sufficient to employ you, and as many as enter this place." These words were afterwards used for the same purpose by the learned Oporinus, a printer of Basil.

It ought not, however, to be forgotten, that Aldus, conscious that his single labours were inadequate to the diffusion of literature, assembled around him a circle of the most learned men of the age, some of whom lived in his house, and were entirely supported by him. The re-union of these eminent scholars was by himself termed *Aldi Neacademia:* the academy was formed about the year 1500. The members met, for a few years only, at stated times, and discussed various literary questions. During the short continuance of this literary society, (which was broken up by the death of its members and other circumstances) it rendered the most essential services to the interests of literature.

Not a volume is known to have issued from the Aldine press from the years 1510 to 1515, chiefly from the state of public affairs; and in that year, both the republic of literature, and his own family, sustained an irremediable loss by the death of this great printer and promoter of literature, who spared neither labour nor expense,—and equally prodigal of his purse and his life—sacrificed private to public considerations.—On the death of Aldus, Andrea d'Asola, his father-in-law, conducted his printing concerns with great ability, (aided by his two sons Francesco and Federico) during the minority of Aldus's children, from 1516 to 1529: and on the decease of Asola in that year, the printing-office continued closed till 1533, when the sons of Aldus and Asola re-opened it, in partnership; their works are dated *in ædibus hæredum Aldi Manutii Romani et Andreæ Asolani Soceri.* The direction was confided to Paul Manutius, the third son of Aldus, who was born in 1512, and was in no respect inferior to his father in learning and typographical skill.

Peter Alcyonius, Marcus Musurus, Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Alexander Bondinus, were the learned correctors to the Aldine press.

We have already described the mark of Aldus, and have only to add, that Cardinal Bembus presented him with a silver medal, which had the head of the emperor Titus on one side, and on the reverse a dolphin twisting itself round an anchor.

An interesting account of this celebrated family, of which the lineal descendants continued for upwards of a century to carry on the business of printing, together with a most minute and accurate description of the books executed by them, may be found in Renouard's *Annales de l'imprimerie des Aldes*, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris 1803-1809, ibid, 1825. A copy of the first book printed by Aldus in *italic type*, with the following title, *Virgilius; Venet: apud Aldum*, 8vo. 1501, was sold at Mr. Dent's sale for £23 2*s*.

We cannot conclude our notice of this eminent printer, without taking (from Greswell's *Early Parisian Greek Press,*) a cursory view of the origin and progress of GREEK TYPOGRAPHY in Italy; and to bring the inquiry down to that period at least when, by the labour and enterprise of Aldus Manutius, Greek impressions, which had been antecedently very rare, were brought into comparatively general usage: for to the example of that meritorious typographer it is doubtless principally to be attributed, that the art of Greek printing became familiar to many of the Cisalpine cities and universities early in the sixteenth century, and was practised by individual typographers of that age too numerous for our present distinct mention.

It is agreed that the oldest specimens of Greek printing consist of detached passages and citations, found in a very few of the first printed copies of Latin authors, such as *Lactantius, in Monast. Sublacensi, anni* 1465; the *Aulus Gellius* and *Apuleius* of Sweynheim and Pannartz of 1469; and some works of Bessarion, *Rome, sine anno.* In all these, it is remarkable that the Greek typography is legibly and creditably executed, whereas the Greek introduced into the *Officia* and *Paradoxa* of Cicero, *Mediolani, per Ani. Zarotum, anni* 1474, is so deformed as to be scarcely legible. The first printed entirely-Greek book is *Lascarsis Grammatica Gr. Mediolani, ex recognitione Demetrii Cretensis, per Dionysium Paravisinum*, 4to. The character of this rare volume is elegant and of a moderate size; resembling that in which the same *Grammar* again appeared *anno* 1499. The same work, or a portion of it, was repeated *Græce, et cum Latina interpretatione*, at Milan, *anno* 1480, 4to: and the next year, viz. *anno* 1481, from the same place and press issued *Psalterium Græcum cum Latina recognitione*, both these under the revision of Joannes Crestoni, a monk of Placentia. Mattaire believes the printer of these several impressions of Milan to have been the same Dionysius Paravisinus.

Venice, which had hitherto vied with other cities both in the number and skill of its Latin typographers, had indeed sufficient cause of jealousy on observing the palm of earliest Greek printing thus borne away by Milan; yet she suffered ten years to elapse before the commencement of an actual rivalship in the same department. In 1486, that city produced in sacred literature a *Psalterium Græcum*, in profane, *Homeri Batrachomyomachia.* The first was executed by Alexander, and the latter by Leonicus, both Cretans. Mattaire describes the character of the Psalter as exhibiting a very antique and singular appearance. The Batrachomyomachia, nothing more legible than the former, is however furnished with accents and breathings. It also exhibits certain Greek scholia found in no early edition besides; and what is more singular, they are arranged between the lines of the poem, *ut singulis carminibus interlineare superstet scholium.* Both these scholia and the title page are printed *en rouge.* Such

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an intermixture of red and black in every page Mattaire thinks not unpleasing. Of this rare volume he procured in his own time a kind of fac-simile impression, which is known to collectors.

Milan and Venice, then, produced the earliest Greek impressions; but whilst they were satisfied with such as were of a minor description, Florence contemplated a gigantic project, which was to throw all past efforts into the shade. It was nothing less than that noble edition of the whole works of Homer, *Homeri Opera Omnia, Græce;* which was finished *anno* 1488, in two fine volumes, folio, by the skill and industry of the same Demetrius of Crete, (who appears now to have transferred his residence from Milan to Florence,) under the special revision of Demetrius Chalcondyles, and at the expense of two patriotic Florentine citizens. Here then was an instance of art, starting as it were from its first rudiments into sudden and absolute perfection. Whether, says Mattaire, one regards the texture and colour of the paper, the agreeable form of the characters, the regular intervals of the lines, the fine proportion of the margins, or the *tout ensemble*, the combined execution and effect of the whole, even in later times nothing more elegant and finished has appeared.

Thus Greek typography seemed already to have attained in a measure its ἀκμὴ and maturity; as was evinced by the specimens which we have enumerated. It had already forced its way through the difficulties of so novel and extraordinary an undertaking. Nothing now remained but to secure and amplify the glory which had been acquired: and this object was effected by a new series of adventurers, who soon began to display an honourable emulation in the same career.

In the year 1488, which was signalized by the noble impression of the works of Homer last mentioned, we find that the *Grammatica Græca* of Lascaris, together with the *Interpretatio Latina* of John the monk of Placentia, issued from the press of Leonardus de Basilea, at Vicenza, in 4to. The operations of the Greek press, however, continued as yet very slow: and it was not till after a further interval of about five years, that another Greek impression appeared. In 1493, a splendid addition was made to the typographic glory of Milan by a magnificent impression of *Isocrates, Græce.* The editor of this fine book, which is said to exhibit a remarkably pure and correct text, was Demetrius Chalcondyles; the printers, Henricus de Germanus and Sebastianus ex Pontremulo. Before the conclusion of the fifteenth century the same city also distinguished itself by the earliest edition of Suidas: *Suidæ Lexicon, Græce, Mediolani, per Joan. Bissolum et Benedictum Mangium,* 1499: to which is prefixed an amusing Greek dialogue between a bookseller and a student, from the pen of Stephanus Niger, a native of Cremona and disciple of Demetrius Chalcondyles.

In 1496, Florence produced the celebrated *Editio primaria* of the works of Lucian, *Luciani Opera, Græce;* of which the printer's name is not specified.

To Joannes Lascaris the verfication and introduction into use of GREEK CAPITALS are attributed: and it appears from these specimens, he thought it expedient that the whole text of each Greek poet, the *pars libri nobilior*, as Mattaire expresses it, should be printed *litteris majusculis*, and the scholia or notes only in the smaller character. The fine capitals of Lascaris were, as we know, admitted into use by subsequent printers only so far as to distinguish proper names, and the commencement of poetical lines or verses; and in some early editions of the Greek scholiasts upon Homer and Sophocles, to distinguish the whole words or passages of the poet commented on from those of the annotator.

This preface is addressed by Lascaris to Petrus Medices. It abounds with honourable testimonies to the family of the Medici; which, he says, has of all others shewn the most conspicuous zeal in collecting the various monuments of antiquity; and the justest discernment of their value. He records the special munificence of Lorenzo de Medici, by means of which two hundred manuscripts, *ducenta antiquorum volumina*, had lately been brought to Florence from Greece and the neighbouring countries: and he alludes to a magnificent "Bibliotheca," or edifice, which Piero was then constructing as a depository for those and similar literary treasures: to the latter he expresses his own personal obligations, and the hopes which all the learned reposed in him as the hereditary patron of letters. The pillage of Florence, however, by Charles VIII. of France, the ruin of the fortunes of the house of Medici, the banishment of Piero and his speedy death, most of which events either anticipated or soon followed the publication of this impression of the *Anthologia Græca*, not only rendered nugatory the preceding expectations, but probably occasioned the otherwise unaccountable suppression of this interesting preface itself; which is actually found in very few of the copies at present known to be extant. Mattaire, in his *Annales*, tom. i., p. 270, seqq. has given a fac-simile of it.

Chevillier observes, on the authority of Aldus himself, in his preface to the edition of *Stephanus de Urbibus, Gr.*, fol. 1502, that he first engaged in Greek impressions when war broke out in Italy; meaning in 1494, in which year Charles VIII. of France passed the Alps, in order to the conquest of Naples. Chevillier considered his impression of the works of Aristotle, the first volume of which appeared in November 1495, as the earliest fruit of his press. But M. Renouard, in his catalogue of the Aldine impressions, first mentioning *Constantini Lascaris Erotemata*, says it is the earliest work printed by Aldus with a date, and probably the first which he gave to the public. But some, he adds, consider his *Musæus* in 4to, without date, as the earliest impression: the reasons for which may be seen in his work.

The most extensive and volumnious efforts of

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the early Greek press are doubtless to be found amongst the Aldine editions. Such are the *Aristotle*, Greek, folio, 1495-1498, and the *Galen*, which issued from the same establishment after the decease of Aldus Manutius, viz. *anno* 1525, in five vols. folio, and a small character. Andreas Cratander of Basil had the courage and patience to reprint the work in the like number of volumes. The *Commentary* of Eustathius on Homer, in 4 vols. Greek, folio, printed at Rome by Antonius Bladus, 1542-1550, was an immense undertaking. It was, however, after a considerable interval, exceeded by the fine edition of the works of St. Chrysostom, executed in England, where Greek typography had before been comparatively little practised. I speak of the well-known magnificent impression, intitled, *S. J. Chrysostomi Opera*, Græce, 8 vols. folio, printed in Eton college, by John Norton, 1613, under the direction and at the charge of sir Henry Saville. These volumes, (says Chevillier,) "sont d'un tres-beau caractère. C'est un chef d'œuvre d'Imprimerie Grecque." This impression acquired for John Norton the same title or distinction in England, which the celebrated Robert Stephens had attained under Francis I. of "in Græcis, &c., Regius Typographus."

1515, *Sept.* 27. "The King (Henry VIII.) gives to Richard Pynson, Esquire, our Printer, Four Pounds annually, to be paid from the receipts of the Exchequer during life."—The title of esquire, which Pynson had thus formally received, he afterwards used in the colophon to his *Statuta &c. Emprented at London in Fletestrete at the signe of the George by saynt Dunstone's chyrche by me Richard Pynson squyer and prenter vnto the kynges noble grace.*

1516. *Fitzherbert's Grand Abridgement.* Folio. This volume is a large folio law book, and the first that was published; it is divided into three parts, to each of which is a frontispiece, but it is without title, or printer's name. The price of the whole, consisting of three parts, was forty shillings. At this time forty shillings would have bought three fat oxen. From the type in this volume, it appears to have been printed abroad, probably in France, where the law French was better understood, for Wynkyn de Worde.

1516. Ariosto published his great work, the *Orlando Furioso*. Any thing like an analysis of this extraordinary poem must of necessity be out of the question, and it may be enough to state that it is descriptive of the war carried on between Charlemagne and the Saracens. The poem abounds with incongruities, and Ariosto deals largely in enchanters, harpies, and other strange monsters; but then he identifies them with our feelings, and yet he renders them consistent in their character with the world he has formed for them.

Ariosto was necessitated to publish the *Orlando Furioso* on his own account, and, after paying the expense of paper and printing, received rather more than a shilling a copy from a bookseller for the work. He appears likewise to have been as unfortunate in his choice of a patron as in his efforts at procuring a publisher; for when he presented his work to cardinal Hippolito, to whom it was dedicated, he is said to have asked where he contrived "to pick up such a mass of absurdities."

This distinguished Italian poet was born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, September 8th, 1474. He was the son of Nicolo Ariosto of Ferrara, major-domo to the duke of Este, and when a child was highly distinguished for his poetical and dramatic talents.

Ariosto did not receive the laurel crown, the most distinguished mark of public approbation in his native land, till late in life. Some say that this occurred at Mantua, and others that it took place at Ferrara. At all events, it appears to have been a high source of happiness to the poet; and there is a tradition still current in Italy that, when the crown was placed on his brow, he leaped from the temporary platform that had been erected, and, becoming the herald of his own honours, loudly proclaimed to the multitude that it was Ariosto, the author of the *Orlando Furioso*, for whom they must make way.

Ariosto was invited by the duke of Ferrara to take up his residence permanently in that place, with a promise of pecuniary assistance. One of the first advantages which he derived from the friendship of his ducal patron, was the present of a sum sufficient to build himself a mansion, and a proper site having been selected in the street Mirasole, in Ferrara, it was shortly completed. The simplicity of the man is well depicted in the plainness of the edifice which he erected. He was much blamed by his friends for having built it on so circumscribed a plan, when he had given such splendid descriptions of sumptuous palaces, with their highly decorated porticos and pleasant fountains, to which Ariosto is said to have replied that words were easier laid together than blocks of marble, and that human happiness did not depend on the height of the mansion. Upon the door he caused to be placed the following inscription:—

> This house is small, but fit for me,
> And hurtful 'tis to none;
> It is not sluttish, as you see,
> Yet paid for with mine own.

It may be right to add that in this unassuming edifice Ariosto wrote all his later dramatic works, and ultimately died on the 6th of June, 1533, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

The father of Tasso, author of *Jerusalem Delivered*, before his son had rivalled the romantic Ariosto, describes in a letter the effect of the *Orlando* on the people:—"There is no man of learning, no mechanic, no lad, no girl, no old man, who is satisfied to read the *Orlando Furioso* once. This poem serves as the solace of the traveller, who, fatigued on his journey, deceives his lassitude by chanting some octaves of this poem. You may hear them sing these stanzas in the streets, and in the fields every day."

1516. The first Polyglott work was printed at Genoa, by Peter Paul Porrus, (who appears to

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have been invited thither for that purpose,) who undertook to print the Polyglott* *Psalter*, of Augustin Justinian, bishop of Nebbio, in the island of Corsica. The title of his work was, *Psalterium, Hebraicum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldeum, cum tribus Latinis Interpretationibus et Glossis.* It is in folio. A preface is prefixed, dated Genoa, Cal. Aug. 1516, addressed by Justinian to Leo X. It is divided into eight columns, of which, the 1st contains the Hebrew; the 2nd, Justinian's Latin translation, answering word for word to the Hebrew; the 3rd, the Latin Vulgate; the 4th, the Greek; the 5th, the Arabic; the 6th, the Chaldee Paraphrase in Hebrew characters; the 7th, Justinian's Latin translation of the Chaldee Paraphrase; the 8th, Latin scholio, or notes.

On the 19th Psalm, v. 4, "Their words are gone to the end of the world," Justinian has inserted, by way of commentary, a curious sketch of the life of Columbus, and an account of his discovery of America, with a very singular description of the inhabitants, particularly of the female native Americans; and in which he affirms, that Columbus frequently boasted himself to be the person appointed by God, to fulfil this prophetic exclamation of David. But the account of Columbus, by Justinian, seems to have displeased the family of that great navigator, for in the life of Columbus, written by his son, (see Churchill's *Collection of Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. p. 560,) he is accused of falsehood and contradiction; and it is even added, "that considering the many mistakes and falsehoods found in his History and Psalter, the senate of Genoa has laid a penalty upon any person that shall read or keep *it*,† and has caused it to be carefully sought out in all places it has been sent to, that it may by public decree be destroyed, and utterly extinguished." After all, the mistakes of Justinian most probably arose, not from design, but from incorrect information. The Arabic in this Psalter was the second‡ that ever was printed; and the Psalter itself, the first part of the Bible that ever appeared in so many languages.

Justinian undertook this work with the expectation of considerable gain, hoping thereby to assist his indigent relatives, but was miserably disappointed. His original intention, he informs us, in the account of himself prefixed to his *Annals of Genoa*, was to give to the public a similar Polyglott edition of the whole Bible. "I had always imagined," says he, "that my work would be eagerly sought after, and that the wealthy prelates and princes would readily have afforded me every assistance necessary for printing the rest of the Bible, in such a diversity of languages. But I was mistaken, every one applauded the work, but suffered it to rest and sleep; for scarcely was a fourth part sold, of the two thousand copies which I had printed, exclusive of fifty more copies printed upon vellum, which I had presented to all the kings in the world, whether Christian or Pagan." He, nevertheless, completed the manuscript of the *New Testament*, a great part of which he wrote with his own hand; Sixtus Senensis says he had seen the Polyglott manuscripts of the *Four Gospels* thus written, and also decorated by himself. After completing the manuscript of the *whole* of the *New Testament*, he engaged in a similar compilation of the text and versions of the *Old Testament;* conceiving, as he said, "that his time could not be better employed, than in the study of the holy scriptures."

Augustin Justinian, or according to his Italian name, Agostino Giustiniani, was born at Genoa, 1470. He entered at an early age into the order of St. Dominic, and enjoyed the advantages of good masters, and an excellent library. For many years he devoted himself entirely to study, except what time was occupied in the duties of instruction, from which he obtained permission to retire, in 1514, that he might apply solely to the preparing of the *Pentaglott Bible* for the press, and to the studies necessarily connected with so important a design.

Leo X. promised him greater promotion than the bishopric of Nebbio, to which he had been raised, but never fulfilled the engagement. Happily, about the same time Francis I. king of France, to whom the bishop of Paris had recommended Justinian, as a man of learning and merit, invited him to Paris, and bestowed on him a pension of 300 crowns, with the titles of counsellor, and almoner. He remained five years at the court of Francis, and during that period published various works; and he afterwards visited England and Flanders, returning by way of Lorraine, where he was received, and liberally entertained, by the reigning duke, and his brother the cardinal. This learned scholar perished in a storm at sea, together with the vessel which was conveying him from Genoa to Nebbio, in the year 1536.

1516. It appears by an act of this date, that the bible was called *Bibliotheca*, that is *per emphasim*, the LIBRARY. The word library was limited in its signification than to the biblical writings; no other books, compared with the holy writings, appear to have been worthy to rank with them, or constitute what we call a library. As the bible, in many parts, consists merely of historical translations, and as too many exhibited a detail of offensive ones, it has often occurred to the fathers of families, as well as to the popes, to prohibit its general reading. Archbishop Tillotson formed a design of purifying the historical parts. Those who have given us a *Family Shakspeare*,* in the same spirit may present us with a *Family Bible.*

* Polyglott is derived from two Greek words, signifying many languages.

† Qu. The *History* or *Psalter?*

‡ The first book printed in *Arabic* character was entitled *Septem horæ canonicæ*, and executed at Fano, an ancient town of Italy, in the year 1514. Printing was introduced into Fano in 1502.

* *The Family Shakspeare, in which nothing is added to the original text; but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family.* By Thomas Bowdler, Esq. F. R. S. & S. A. 8 vols. 8vo. third edition. London, Longman & Co.

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About this time, Dr. Buckenham, prior of the Blackfriars, preaching at Cambridge, with great pomp and prolixity, showed the dangerous tendency of having the scriptures in English, and the heretical opinions of Latimer, who had just become a staunch supporter of the reformers. "If that heresy," said he, "should prevail, we should soon see an end of every thing useful among us. The ploughman reading that if he put his hand to the plough, and should happen to look back, he was unfit for the kingdom of God, would soon lay aside his labour; the baker, likewise, reading that a little leaven will corrupt the whole lump, would give us very insipid bread; the simple man likewise finding himself commanded to pluck out his eyes, in a few years we should have the nation full of blind beggars."

1516. *Died*, Trithemius, the celebrated abbot of Spanheim. He had amassed about 2000 manuscripts, a literary treasure, which excited such general attention, that princes and eminent men travelled to visit Trithemius and his library. He was fond of improving steganography, or the art of secret writing; having published several curious books on this subject, they were condemned, as works full of diabolical mysteries; and Frederic II., elector palatine, ordered Trithemius's original work, which was in his library, to be publicly burnt.

The following extracts will show to the reader that those who have laboured most zealously to instruct mankind, have been the very individuals who have suffered most from ignorance; and the discoverers of new arts and sciences have hardly ever lived to see them accepted by the world.

Gabriel Naudé, in his apology for those great men who have been accused of magic, has recorded a melancholy number of the most eminent scholars, who have found, that to have been successful in their studies was a success which harassed them with continual persecution, a prison or a grave!

Virgilius, bishop of Saltzburg, having asserted that there existed antipodes, the archbishop of Mentz declared him a heretic, and consigned him to the flames.

Galileo was condemned at Rome publicly to disavow sentiments, the truth of which must have been to him abundantly manifest. "Are these then my judges?" he exclaimed in retiring from the inquisitors, whose ignorance astonished him. In 1597 he wrote to Kepler, stating that he had made many discoveries which he durst not publish, "*owing to the fools who worshipped previous systems.*" The priests preached against him, and to their eternal disgrace, in the year 1632, he was arraigned and tortured, and at the age of seventy made to abjure, publicly on his knees, and to curse his own book and doctrines, and sentenced for the next three years to remain in prison, and to repeat once a week the seven penitential psalms. To all this he submitted, to escape the fate of *Bruno*. who for similar opinions had been burnt at Rome but thirty-two years before. Milton visited him in prison, and tells us, he was then poor and old. The confessor of his widow, taking advantage of her piety, perused the manuscripts of this great philosopher, and destroyed such as in his *judgment* were not fit to be known to the world!

Cornelius Agrippa, a learned physician, and friend of Trithemius, Erasmus, Melancthon, and other eminent scholars, and who also held various state offices at Mentz, was compelled to fly his country, and the enjoyment of a large income, merely for having displayed a few philosophical experiments, which now every school-boy can perform; but more particularly having attacked the then prevailing opinion, that St. Anne had three husbands, he was obliged to fly from place to place. The people beheld him as an object of horror; and when he walked, he found the streets empty at his approach. He died in an hospital in the year 1534.

In those times, it was a common opinion to suspect every great man of an intercourse with some familiar spirit. The favourite black dog of Agrippa was supposed to be a demon. When Urban Grandier, another victim to the age, was led to the stake, a large fly settled on his head: a monk, who had heard that Beelzebub signifies in Hebrew the God of Flies, reported that he saw this spirit come to take possession of him. Mr. De Langear, a French minister, who employed many spies, was frequently accused of diabolical communication. Sixtus V., Marechal Faber, Roger Bacon, Cæsar Borgia, his son Alexander VI., and others, like Socrates, had their diabolical attendant.

Jerome Cardan, an eminent astrologer and mathematician, and who died at Rome in the year 1576, was believed to be a magician. An able naturalist, who happened to know something of the arcana of nature, was immediately suspected of magic. Even the learned themselves, who had not applied to natural philosophy, seem to have acted with the same feelings as the most ignorant; for when Albert, usually called the Great, an epithet he owed to his name *De Groot*, constructed an ingenious piéce of mechanism, which sent forth distinct vocal sounds, Thomas Aquinas was so much terrified at it, that he struck it with his staff, and, to the mortification of Albert, annihilated the curious labour of thirty years!

Descartes was horribly persecuted in Holland, when he first published his opinions. Voetius, a bigot of great influence at Utrecht, accused him of atheism, and had even projected in his mind to have this philosopher burnt at Utrecht in an extraordinary fire, which, kindled on an eminence, might be observed by the seven provinces. This persecution of science and genius lasted till the close of the seventeenth century.

With a noble perception of his own genius, lord Bacon, in his prophetic will, thus expresses himself:—"For my name and memory, I leave it to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and the next ages." Before the times of Galileo and Hervey the world believed in the stagnation of the blood, and the diurnal im-

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moveability of the earth: and for denying these the one was persecuted and the other ridiculed.

The intelligence and the virtue of Socrates were punished with death. Anaxagoras, when he attempted to propagate a just notion of the Supreme Being, was dragged to prison. Aristotle, after a long series of persecution, swallowed poison. Heraclitus, tormented by his countrymen, broke off all intercourse with men. The great geometricians and chymists, as Gerbert, Roger Bacon, and Cornelius Agrippa, were abhorred as magicians. Pope Gerbert, as bishop Otho gravely relates, obtained the pontificate by having given himself up entirely to the devil; others suspected him too of holding an intercourse with demons; but this was indeed a devilish age! This list of persecuted genius might be much enlarged, but sufficient names and punishments for opinions which are now held as *orthodox*, will show the predominance which ignorance once held over the human mind.

1516. The *first edition* of the *New Testament, in Greek*, was published by John Froben, at Basil. The design of publishing this edition originated with Froben, who engaged Erasmus as the editor; for Beatus Rhenanus, who was for some time one of the correctors of Froben's press, in a letter addressed to Erasmus, dated April 17th, 1515, makes the proposal, in the following terms: "Petit Frobenius abs te *Novum Testamentum* pro quo tantum se daturum pollicetur, quantum alias quisquam:" "Froben requests you to undertake the *New Testament*, for which he promises to give you as much as any other person." During the time he was employed upon it, Erasmus lodged in the house of Froben, as appears from the subscription at the end of the first edition, which is, "Basiliæ, in ædibus Johannis Frobenii Hammelburgensis, Mense Februario, anno MDXVI."

The publication of this work raised a host of enemies against Erasmus, some of whom censured his temerity, whilst others laboured to affix the stigma of inaccuracy and heresy upon him; and one of the colleges at Cambridge forbade it to be brought within its walls. It was printed in folio, in two columns, with the notes at the end; and reprinted in 1519, 1522, 1527, and 1535, accompanied with a *Latin Version*; and *various readings*, selected from several manuscripts, the works of the fathers, and the vulgate.

1516. The first bookseller who purchased manuscripts from the authors, and had them printed by others, without possessing a press of his own, was John Otto, at Nuremberg.

The first printers executed their different works at their own expense, and sold them themselves, or by their agents, at their risk. It was therefore necessary to employ large capitals; paper and other materials, as well as labour, being exceedingly dear, and the purchasers being but few; partly from the high prices of books, and partly from the illiteracy which so generally prevailed. These causes reduced many of the early printers to poverty; as was the case of Sweynheym and Pannartz, at Rome; and we also find that Faust made a journey to Paris in order to dispose of his bibles. At length the printers relieved themselves by confining their attention solely to printing, and leaving the bookselling part of the business to others. This we find, created a distinct profession of *booksellers*, who caused the books sold, to be printed at their own expense, and thus became *publishers*. In 1545, two booksellers of this kind, appeared at Leipsic, of the name of Steiger and Boskopf. The books were to Franckfort on the Mayne. Sometimes rich people of all conditions, and particularly eminent merchants, engaged in this branch of the profession, as we have already shewn. Henry Stephens, the second, at Paris, was printer to Ulric Fugger, at Augsburg, from whom he received a salary. In some editions from the year 1558 to 1567, he subscribes himself *Henricus Stephanus, illustris viri Hulderici Fuggeri typographus*.

1517. It is not exactly ascertained when the art of printing was introduced into the university of CAMBRIDGE; but it is generally supposed that the first work was Erasmus's *de Conscribendis Epistolis*. As Erasmus was then resident at Cambridge, he no doubt took care of his own works. Linacer's Latin version of *Galenus de Temperamantis*, printed by John Siberch in 1521, is given by Dr. Cotton, as the earlist dated volume. A few Greek words and abbreviations are here and there interspersed in Linacre's work, which is the earliest appearance of Greek *metal* types in England.

Of this edition of Linacer's translation of Galen, the Bodleian library contains an exquisite specimen printed upon vellum, in the original binding, having the royal arms impressed on the sides; being the identical copy which Linacer presented to king Henry VIII. Henry gave it to bishop Tonstall; from whom, passing through various hands, it came at length into the possession of Thomas Clayton, master of Pembroke college, and regius professor of physic in the university of Oxford, who gave it to the Bodleian library in the year 1634.—*Cotton.*

Dr. Robert Wakefield, chaplain to king Henry VIII. published his *Oratio de Laudibut, &c.*; but he was obliged to omit his whole third part, because the printer, (Wynkyn de Worde) had no *Hebrew* types. There are, however, some few *Hebrew* and *Arabic* characters introduced; but they are extremely rude, and evidently cut in wood; and the first of sort used in England.

1517. Bachmeister, in his *Essay* on the St. Petersburg library, asserts that printing was exercised at Wilna, a populous city of European Russia, so early as this year; and cites an edition of the *Acts of the Apostles* of that date, a copy of which he declares to be in the patriarchial library at Moscow. Henderson also notices printing at Wilna in 1525. In 1583 the Socinians established a press here.—Wilna is the

* The New Testament in Greek, written with his own hand, is with other relics (including his sword and pencil) to be seen at Basil.

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capital of Lithuania, and has a bishop's see, a castle, a royal palace, and an university erected so early as 1570.

1517. The first act of open hostility against the Church of Rome, by Martin Luther, was in this year, by affixing to the gate of the church of Wittemberg twenty-four propositions relating to the sale of indulgences. Two years had not elapsed, from the time of Luther's first appearance against indulgences, before his writings found their way into Italy. In a letter, addressed to the reformer, by John Froben, the celebrated printer at Basil, the following information is conveyed:—Blasius Salmonius, a bookseller at Leipsic, presented me, at the last Franckfort fair, with several treatises composed by you, which being approved by all learned men, I immediately put to the press, and sent six hundred copies to France and Spain. They are sold at Paris, and read and approved of even by the Sorbonists, as my friends have assured me. Several learned men there have said, that they for a long time have wished to see such freedom in those who treat divine things. Calvas also, a bookseller of Paris, a learned man, and addicted to the muses, has carried a great part of the impression into Italy. He promises to send epigrams written in praise of you by all the learned in Italy; such favour have you gained to yourself, and the cause of Christ by your constancy, courage, and dexterity." Under the date of September 19, 1520.

Burchard Schenk, a German nobleman, writes to Spalatinus, chaplain to the elector of Saxony: "According to your request, I have read the books of Martin Luther, and I can assure you, that he has been much esteemed in this place for some time past. But the common saying is, *Let him beware of the Pope!* Upwards of two months ago ten copies of his books were brought here and immediately purchased, before I had heard of them; but in the beginning of this month, a mandate from the pope and patriarch of Venice arrived, prohibiting them; and a strict search being instituted among the booksellers, one perfect copy was found and seized. I had endeavoured to purchase that copy, but the bookseller durst not dispose of it."

In the year 1519, Charles V. was elected emperor. In 1520, the disputes had proceeded so far, and the boldness of Luther had so much increased, that Leo X. thought it proper to issue his bull in condemnation of forty-one propositions, which Luther had published subsequently to the former. In the same year he addressed to the Pope his book on *Christian Liberty;* a work which was censured by the universities. He was at length excommunicated by the Pope; in return for which he wrote against "the execrable Bull of Antichrist." "They excommunicate me," said he; "I excommunicate them. Let us break their "bonds in sunder, and cast their yoke from off our necks." His next proceeding was to compose and publish a defence of the condemned articles.

The faculty of divines of the university of Paris, after many meetings held in the Sorbonne, drew up a *censure* of the heresies of Luther. It was solemnly proclaimed, in a general assembly held on the 15th of April, 1521; and Jodacus Badius one of the sworn printers, in virtue of his oath of obedience, was enjoined to print it with fidelity and exactness; all others of the profession being interdicted from interfering with the impression or sale, under pain of deprivation of their privileges. In the exacerbation produced, more especially by the reformation, the right of censure, became in the hands of bigotry and ignorance, an engine of tyranny and of persecution. The doctors of the Sorbonne were the first to enter into the discussion of the Lutherian proposition; and they commenced with this sentiment in their preamble, "That flames, rather than reasoning, ought to be employed against the arrogance of Luther." By virtue of this condemnation, the parliament caused Luther's books to be burned in the porch of Nôtre Dame. —During a series of years, the Sorbonne were engaged in repressing Lutheran propositions. The heterodox were never tired of writing, the Sorbonne of censuring, and the parliament of sanctioning informations against distributors of heretical books now forgotten; and which, if left unnoticed, might never have acquired celebrity.

In consequence of the bull of Luther's condemnation, his writings were publicly burnt at Rome. Luther, by way of reprisals, destroyed the decretals, and in particular the bull by which he had been condemned, with all the works of the anti-reformers, in a public fire behind the walls of Wittemberg. This is said to have taken place on the 10th of December, 1521.

1518. The emperor Maximilian granted a privilege to Peter Schoeffer, the grandson of Faust, which is inserted at the end of *Livy* printed by him, for the sole power of printing that author for ten years; and for six years, to all the other books he should print thereafter, in consideration of Faust having invented the are of printing. This must certainly be considered the first *privilege* granted to a printer. Signed, Jac Spiegel.

1519. Bachmeister remarks that one of the first books printed in the Russian or Slavonian language was the *Pentateuch*, in 4to, and printed at Prague, on good paper, in beautiful Cyrillian characters, and with few or no abbreviations. There is a preface to each book; and a summary of contents to each chapter. The chapters are not divided into verses. The whole is adorned with wood-cuts, capitals, and vignettes. It was translated into the Slavonian language by Francis Scorino, a physician.

Dr. Cotton, however, observes, that this had been preceded by some other parts of scripture, in the year 1517 and 1518.

In 1487 a Bohemian *version of the Psalter*, and in the following year *the first edition of the Bohemian bible*, were executed in the city of Prague, and a copy of the latter is preserved in the public library of its university.

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1520, *July* 24. *Died* HENRY STEPHANUS, or in the English language STEPHENS, and in French ESTIENNE, the first of an illustrious and most distinguished family of printers. Their history has been written by the industrious Mattaire; and his *Historia Stephanorum* presents them to us, not as mere mechanical artists, but as the great patrons of literature, and ranking among the most learned men of the age in which they lived; a period extending from the early part of the sixteenth century to the commencement of the seventeenth, and during which they published, beside almost innumerable classical and grammatical works, of many of which they were the authors as well as printers,—forty-five editions of the *Bible*, in different languages, three editions of *Concordances*, and forty-eight editions of *Commentaries* by various authors.

Henry Stephens would be an interesting subject of our curiosity, if he had no other claims upon it than as the founder of that distinguished family of printers; and more especially as the father of Francis, Robert, and Charles, all conspicuous as scholars, and as artists in the same profession. But the memorials of his personal history are scanty and uncertain. Neither is it easy to ascertain the precise date of his professional commencement. Panzer says that the chronological precedence as an artist is due to Jodocus Badius Ascensius.—Stephens was a printer of the university of Paris, in conjunction with that of Wolffgang Hopyll, in the year 1496.

In the impression of some particular works, the name of Henry Stephens is found occasionally in conjunction with those of Jean Petit, of Denis Roce, and of Jodocus Badius, respectively. But as a separate printer he appears first in an impression of the *Ethica Aristotelis*, translated by Leonardus Aretinus, and in some other treatises of Aristotle, *Latin*, in 1504: subscribing thus: *per Henricum Stephanum in vico clausi Brunelli e regione scholæ decretorum:* and Panzer has enumerated more than one hundred distinct impressions by him.

The productions of his press are not in general remarkably superior to those of his cotemporaries, either in point of intrinsic interest and merit, or of professional execution. They are for the most part such as might be expected from an age of so rude a character. His types were commonly those which are denominated roman: and such as Mattaire considers not inelegant for that period. But sometimes he employed a species of semi-gothic and abbreviated characters, founded in imitation of manuscripts, and much in use among the early printers of Paris.

From a review of the productions of Stephens's press, as enumerated by Mattaire and Panzer, it will appear, that three several scholars of this period found almost exclusive employment for his professional exertions, by works of which they were either the original authors, or at least the avowed editors. These were Charles Boville, Jaques le Fevre, and Josse Clictou, a doctor of the Sorbonne.

He used the arms of the university, in common with one or two other Parisian typographers: but all uncertainty was removed by the initials of each, which were respectively added. With those arms he generally connected or intermixed other fanciful ornaments. Of such variety the *Quincuplex Psalterium*, furnishes an amusing specimen; for there, the title being included by a circular ring, and externally by a capacious parallelogram, the space intervening, after exhibiting the *ecu* or shield at the top supported by angels, and a blank shield at the bottom with like supporters, is completely filled up with a complicated festoon of flowers, interwoven by other angelic figures: the initials H. S. appearing within the verge of the ring.

Chevillier speaks very highly of Stephens for the general accuracy of his impressions, and the ingenuous concern expressed by him on the discovery of a few errors which had escaped timely observation. He introduces a list of twenty *errata*, subjoined to the *Apologetic* of Erasmus against Latomus, 1519, 4to, by this confession: "locis aliquot incuria nostra aberratum est." On another occasion, having accidentally expressed the word *febris* by an *æ*, he makes this jocular apology: "foebrem longam sibi Chalcographus delegit, tametsi febris correpta sit minus periculosa." On some occasions, typographers who thus felt for the honour of the press, and regretted every blemish as a stain upon their own characters, added to the subscriptions of their editions the names of their correctors. Such was the frequent practice of Stephens; whence we learn that besides other men of eminence, the celebrated Beatus Rhenanus at one time discharged for him that office.

He does not appear to have printed any works in the vernacular or French language; willing probably to discriminate himself from the crowd of his cotemporaries as a learned printer. His impressions seem to consist wholly of Latin works; amongst which, besides those of the several descriptions already mentioned, are a translation of *Dioscorides* by Ruellius, some *Opuscula* of Galen, and other medical writers; and in a word, such other scientific books as were, under that aspect of literature, most popular in the university.

To terminate our account of this venerable founder of the family of Stephens, as Panzer enumerates no works printed by him after the commencement of the year 1520, we may conclude that Peignot is correct in asserting that he died in the month of July in that year. He says, moreover, "the circumstance happened at Lyons;" but mentions no authority. The six latest productions of his *officina, ejusdem anni*, bear the *excudebat* of Simon Colinæus; who subjoins the usual designation of Henry Stephens; viz. *e regione scholæ Decretorum.*

The widow of Henry Stephens was married to Simon de Colines, an eminent printer at Paris.

It is a little singular, that the use and convenience of the *catchword* did not occur to the Parisian printers til the year 1520.—*Chevillier.*

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1520. About this period died Robert Whitinton. He was a most laborious grammarian, and, according to Berkenhout, was born at Litchfield, about the year 1480, and educated under Stanbridge, in the school at the gate of Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards became a member of the university; but in which hall or college is not known. In 1501 he began to teach a grammar school, probably in London, as all his books were printed there. In 1513, having supplicated the congregation of regents at Oxford, that he might be laureated, he was accordingly, with a wreath of laurel, decorated in the arts of grammar and rhetoric; and was at the same time, admitted to the reading of any of the logical works of Aristotle; that is to the degree of bachelor of arts; which was, at that time, esteemed equal to the degree of doctor of grammar or rhetoric. From this time he wrote himself *Protovates Angliæ*. Where he died is uncertain.—Besides the numerous editions of Grammars which he wrote, and which were printed by Wynkyn de Worde, he was the author also of the following:—two Latin *Epistles to Cardinal Wolsey*, preserved in manuscript in the Bodleian library at Oxford: two Latin *Epistles to William Hormann*, London, 1521, 4to.: and translations with the Latin text, of *Cicero's Offices*, *Tully of Old Age*, and *Erasmus of Good Manners of Children*.

1520. JULIAN NOTARY commenced his labours at Westminster; although Ames, following Bagford, believes him to have printed in France before he came to Britain. It is certain that he had a French associate named John Barbier, whose name appears conjoined with Notary's in the *Salisbury Missal*; whence Ames supposed that the volume was printed on the continent, and that Notary was also a Frenchman. His earliest residence in England was in King-street, Westminster; as he states in the colophons to such of his books as were executed in the end of the fifteenth, and the first two years of the following century: but, about 1503, he removed to the parish of St. Clement, and took up his abode near Temple-bar. The *Golden Legend* was "accomplysshed and fynysshed at Tempell barr the xvi daye of Feuerer the yere of our lorde a Thousande. ccccc.iij." but the *Hours of the Blessed Virgin*, which was printed in the same year, speaks of him as living at "London without Tempell barre in Saynt Clement parysshe at the sygne of the thre kyngs."* The *Sermones Discipuli*, which appeared in 1510, states that Notary's dwelling place was "in the suburbs, commonly called Tembell-barre," and in the same passage he is said to be printer and bookseller. The colophon to the *Cronycle of England*, 1515, shews that he had removed his residence and sign to "powlys chyrche yarde besyde ye west dore by my lordes palyes;" or as the imprint to the *Lyfe of Saynt Barbara*, 1518, more clearly expresses it, "my lorde of Londons palayse at the signe of the thre kynges." The time of Julian Notary's death, is altogether unknown; and the catalogue of his labours which follow, is too imperfect to furnish any very correct data concerning him. His earliest work is dated the 20th of December, 1498, and some of his books bear the date of this year; but whether this period formed the extremes of his typographical life, will probably now never be known.

He printed in the whole twenty-three books; amongst which is an edition of the *Shepherd's Calender*, containing the following description of the months, and which may be amusing to the poetical reader:—

January.

I make me to be called Janyuere
In my time is great stormes of coldeness
For vnto me no moneth of the yere
May compare if I aduance me doubtlesse
For in my time was, as clerks do expresse,
Circumcysed the Lord omnipotent
And adoured by kynges of the Orient.

February.

I am february the most hardy
In my season the pure mother virginall
Offered her sonne in the temple truly
Making to God a present speciall
Of Iesu Christ the kynge of kynges all
Betwene the armes of the bishop Symon
To whom pray we to haue his remission.

March.

March am I called in noblesse florishinge
Which amonge monthes am of great noblesse
For in my tyme all the frutes do budde & springe
To the seruyce of man in grete largesse
And leuf is in the tyme of holynesse
That euery man ought to haue repentaunce
Of his sinnes done by longe continuance.

Apryll.

Amonge all monthes, I am lusty Aprill
Freche and holsome, vnto eche creature
And in my tyme the dulcet dropes distill
Called cristall, as poetes put in scripture
Causing all stones the longer to endure
In my time was the resurrection
Of God and man by diuine election.

Maye.

Of all the monthes in the yere I am kinge
Flourishing in beauty excellently
For in my time, in vertue is all thinge
Fieldes and meades sprede most beauteously
And byrdes singe with right swete harmony
Reioysing louers with hot loue all endewed
With fragrant flowers all about renewed.

Iune.

Who of my season taketh right gode hede
Ought not at all my name to adnull
For in my time, for all the commons wede
From shepe is shorne all the flesh & wull
And had in merchaundyse by grete shippes full
Ouer the sea, wherfore we ought to pray
Unto our Lorde and thanke him night & day.

July.

If that my time were praysed all a right
Amonge all monthes I am one of the chiefe
For I enripe thorow great force and might
Fruites of the earth, to man & beastes reliefe
Feedynge horses, kynes, muttons, & strong biefe
With other properties that I could tell
But I must pass—I may no longer dwell.

* These three kings, which Notary, in the colophons to his *Manipulus Curatorum*, and *Postilla* of 1508 and 1509, calls "the three holy kings," formed one of the religious emblems of his time; since they were intended to represent those Eastern Magi who were led by a star to Bethlehem, to adore the infant Saviour. They were called Melchior, who offered to him gold; Balthazar, who offered to him frankincense; and Jaspar, who offered to him myrrh. Their bodies were supposed to have been translated to Cologne, in Germany; whence they were usually denominated the Three Kings of Cologne; and Wynkyn de Worde printed four editions of their history in 1511 and 1530

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August.

I am named the hote moneth of August
For redolent heate of Phebus brightnes
In my time eche man ought for to haue lust
To labour in haruest, with great busynes
To repe & sheffe, eschewing ydlenes
And ryse early with perfyte dyligence
Thanking our Lorde of his great prouidence.

September.

Who can my name perfitely remember
With the commodities of my season
Ought of right to call me September
Plenteous of goodes by all maner reson
As wheate, rye, otes, beanes, fytches & peason
Of which fruite euery man ought to haue in store
To liue directly, & thanke our Lorde therefore.

October.

Among the other October I hight
Frende unto vinteners naturally
And in my time Bacchus is ready dight
All maner wyne to presse and clarify
Of which is sacred as we see daily
The blessed body of Christ in fleshe and blode
Which is our hope refection and fode.

November.

I Nouember will not abyde behynde
To shewe my kindely worthynesse and vre
For in my time the blastes of the wynde
Abateth leaues and shedeth their verdure
Wherefore euery prudent creature
Ought for to lyue right as they would dye
For all thinge taketh end naturally.

December.

December euery man doth me call
In whose time the mother inuiolate
Diliuered was in an old oxe stall
Of Jesu Christ Gods owne sonne incarnate
Wherefore I thinke me the most fortunate
Of all the other, to whom pray we then
That we may come unto his blisse. Amen.

Only two devices were used by Notary, of which there are a very few variations. The following is a representation of one of them:—

Herbert's copy of the *Scala Perfections*, printed by Notary, had "stamped on the covers on one side the king's arms, crowned, supported by a dragon and a greyhound; on the other the rose encompassed by two Latin verses, *Hæc rosa virtutis, &c.* In the upper corners are the city arms, with the sun on one side and half-moon on the other. In the centre at the bottom are his mark and initials."

JOHN BARBIER, who is stated by La Caille, in his *Histoire de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie*, to have been a printer of considerable skill, and, besides being in partnership with Julian Notary, was much employed by the most eminent typographers of his day. How long he remained to exercise the profession, or when he died, does not appear.

1521. The earliest collection of Christmas Carols supposed to have been published, is only known from the last leaf of a volume printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in this year. *Christmasse carolles newely enprented at London, in the flete-strete at the sygne of the Sonne by Wynkyn de Worde. The yere of our lorde, m.d.xxi.* Quarto. This precious scrap was picked up by Tom Hearne. Dr. Rawlinson, who purchased it at his decease, in a volume of tracts, bequeathed it to the Bodleian library. There are two carols upon it: one, "a caroll of huntynge," is reprinted in the last edition of Juliana Berners' *Boke of St. Alban's;* the other, "a caroll, bringing in the bore's head," is in Mr. Dibdin's Ames, with a copy of it as it is now sung in Queen's college, Oxford, every Christmas-day, "to the common chaunt of the prose version of the Psalms in cathedrals." Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, also printed on a sheet for private distribution, a few copies of this and Antony Wood's version of it, with notices concerning the custom, from the handwritings of Wood and Dr. Rawlinson, in the Bodleian library. Ritson, in his ill-tempered *Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry*, has a Christmas carol upon bringing up the boar's head, from an ancient manuscript in his possession, wholly different from Dr. Bliss's. The *Bibliographical Miscellanies*, contains seven carols, from a collection in one volume in the possession of Dr. Cotton, of Christ-church college, Oxford, "inprynted at London, in the Powltry, by Richard Kele, dwellyng at the longe shop vnder saynt Myldred's Chyrche," probably "between 1546 and 1552." There are carols among the *Godly and Spiritual Songs and Balates*, in "Scotish Poems of the sixteenth century;" and one by Dunbar, from the Bannatyne manuscript in *Ancient Scottish Poems*. Others are in Mr. Ellis's edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, with several useful notices. Warton's *History of English Poetry* contains much concerning old carols. Mr. Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*, gives a specimen of the carol sung by the shepherds on the birth of Christ in one of the Coventry plays.

The custom of singing carols at Christmas prevails in Ireland to the present time.* In Scotland, where no church feasts have been kept since the days of John Knox, the custom is unknown. In Wales it is still preserved to a greater extent, perhaps, than in England; at a former period, the Welsh had carols adapted to most of the ecclesiastical festivals, and the four seasons of the year, but at this time they are limited to that of Christmas.

* Mr. Southey, describing the fight upon the Plain of Patay, tells of one who fell, as having

In his lord's castle dwelt, for many a year,
A well-beloved servant: he could sing
Carols for Shrove-tide, or for Candlemas,
Songs for the Wassel, and when the Boar's head
Crown'd with gay garlands, and with rosemary,
Smok'd on the Christmas board.—*Joan of Arc.*

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The following verse of a carol for Christmas, is literally translated from a Welsh book entitled *Llyfyr Carolan*, or the Book of Carols. The poem was written by Hugh Morris, a celebrated song-writer during the commonwealth, and until the early part of the reign of William III.

To a saint let us not pray, to a pope let us not kneel;
On Jesu let us depend, and let us discreetly watch
To preserve our souls from Satan with his snares;
Let us not in a morning invoke any one else.

The following extract is from a carol, called *Dives and Lazarus* :—

As it fell out, upon a day,
Rich Dives sicken'd and died,
There came two serpents out of hell,
His soul therein to guide.

Rise up, rise up, brother Dives,
And come along with me,
For you've a place provided in hell,
To sit upon a *serpent's knee*.*

On the continent the custom of carolling at Christmas is almost universal. During the last days of Advent, Calabrian minstrels enter Rome, and are to be seen in every street saluting the shrines of the Virgin mother with their wild music, under the traditional notion of charming her labour-pains on the approaching Christmas.† Lady Morgan observed them frequently stopping at the shop of a carpenter. In reply to questions concerning this, the workmen who stood at the door said, that it was done out of respect to St. Joseph.

Gilbert Davies, Esq. published eight ancient Christmas carols, with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England. This is a laudable and successful effort to rescue from oblivion some carol melodies, which in a few years will be no more heard. Mr. Davis says, that on Christmas-day these carols took the place of psalms in all the churches, especially at afternoon service, the whole congregation joining: and at the end it was usual for the parish clerk, to declare in a loud voice, his wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

To Christians, Christmas-day is truly interesting. On it we celebrate the birth of Christ, the Messiah, sent by God to fulfil the promise that had been announced by the prophets, that man should be redeemed from the penalty of death for his transgressions; and that light and life should be made manifest by the gospel. The strict observance of this day was enjoined by the Catholic church about the year 500; and, with just reason, it continues to be kept holy by all denominations of Christians, however they may differ in other matters of faith. The name of the day is derived from *Christi Missi* or the *Mass of Christ;* and is of Roman origin. But while we keep this day in solemn remembrance of our great spiritual delivery, we are not bound to fall in with the superstitions that ignorance has attached to its institution. At the birth of Christ there were some singular coincidences: the Temple of Janus was shut, peace being established all over the world;* the Oracle of Delphos† ceased to speak, and was consulted no more. At this time Augustus Cæsar was emperor of the Romans, and Judæa was committed to the government of Herod.

The pastimes and recreations indulged in at this festive season are strikingly like those of the ancient Saturnalia. The custom of ornamenting our churches and houses with sprigs of evergreen plants is as old as the Anglo-Saxons, they having a great veneration for such embellishments, particularly the misletoe, of which a like regard seems to continue at the present day. It has been supposed that when Alfred expelled the barbarous Danes, the churches which they had polluted being recovered and purified, green boughs were stuck up in those temples as symbols of consecration and purity; as well as to show the everlasting continuance of the Christian religion, and its never-fading virtues. The rude gambols and mimicry of old times begin to wear away, and are now principally confined to the lower ranks of society. They are, however, still continued in the northern counties. Some feasting and liberality yet continues among the more opulent, and, in the words of Thomson,

"The smoking sirloin stretched immense
From side to side, in which with desperate knife
They deep incision make, and talk the while
Of England's glory ne'er to be defaced,
Nor wanting be the brown October drawn
Mature and perfect from his dark retreat
Of thirty years."

Henry VII., in the third year of his reign, kept his Christmas at Greenwich: on the twelfth night, after high mass, the king went to the hall and kept his estate at the table; in the middle sat the dean, and those of the king's chapel, who, immediately after the king's first course, sang a *carall*. Grainger innocently observes, that they that fill the highest and lowest classes of human life, seem, in many respects, to be more nearly allied than even themselves imagine. A skilful anatomist would find little or no difference in dissecting the body of a king, and that of the meanest of his subjects; and a judicious philosopher would discover a surprising conformity in discussing the nature and qualities of their mind.

* The idea of sitting on the knee was, perhaps, conveyed to the *poet's* mind by old wood cut representations of Lazarus seated in Abraham's lap. More anciently, Abraham was frequently drawn holding him up by the sides, to be seen by Dives in hell. In a work entitled *Postilla Guillermi*, 4to. Basil, 1191, they are so represented, with the addition of a devil blowing the fire under Dives with a pair of bellows.

† In several parts of England a number of musicians, known by the name of *waits*, go about by night some time before Christmas; and never fail to visit the inhabitants for Christmas-boxes.

* The Temple of Janus was shut in times of peace. He is represented with two faces; the one looking *backward*, the other *forward*. He is fabled to have taught the Italians to plant vines, &c. He is by some considered to have been Noah.

† The Oracle of Apollo was consulted by the Greeks in all matters of importance. It stood on Mount Parnassus, near the city of Delphos, which they fancied to be the middle of the world.

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To give some idea of the merriments of our ancestors, we present the following extract from original autographs in the British museum :—

"Cardinal Wolsey, who was prime minister to Henry VIII. in 1525, established a household for the princess Mary, she being then the princess royal; and he also appointed the various officers and servants of her establishment. The following document is a copy of one presented to Wolsey, for instructions how to proceed at the succeeding Christmas :—

"Please it youre Grace, for the great repaire of straungers, supposed unto the Pryncesse, honourable householde, this solempne fest of Christmas.

"We humbly beseeche the same to let us know youre gracious pleasure concernyng as well a *ship of silver* for the almes disshe requysyte for her high estate and spice plats, as also for trumpetts, and a rebek to be sent, and whether we shall appoynt any *Lord of Mysrule* for the said honourable householde, provide for interluds, disgysyngs, or pleyes in the sed fest, or for banket or twelf nyght. And in likewise whether the Princess shall sende any newe yeres gifts to the Kinge, the Quene, your Grace, and the Frensshe Quene, & of the value and devise of the same. Besechyng your Grace also to pardon our busy and importunate suts to the same in such behalfe made. Thus our right syngler good Lord, we pray the holy Trynyte have you in his holy preservacion. At Teoxbury the xxvij day of November, Youre humble Orators.

To the most reverant father in God the Lord Cardinall, his good Grace.

John Exon, Jeiler Grevile, Peter Burnell,
J. Salter, G. Bromley, Thomas Audeley."

Doubtless, his grace the cardinal allowed the recreations prayed for, and this specimen may serve for a mirror of that age, as it respects these revels and pastimes then practised.

1521. To counteract the inclination of his subjects to heretical sentiments, Henry VIII. entered the list against Martin Luther, by writing and publishing a book, *De Septem Sacramentis*, "Of the Seven Sacraments;" for writing this book, pope Leo X., on the 11th of October of this year, bestowed upon the royal controversialist, the title of *Defender of the Faith*.* But neither the lustre of Henry's crown, nor the acclamations of the admirers of the royal performance, intimidated the intrepid German, who replied to the treatise in terms of unbecoming severity, followed by a letter, acknowledging the virulence of the terms employed. Luther's reply was succeeded by epistolary answers from the king, whose zeal had been inflamed by the honours he had received from the papal head of the church. These epistolary replies, originally written in Latin, were afterwards translated, and printed by Richard Pynson, his Majesty's printer.—The king's answer begins thus: "Your lettrers wrytten the fyrst day of Septembre, we haue receyued the xx. day of March:" &c. The time of receiving Luther's letter is not mentioned in the Latin editions.

In the king's letter we have this remarkable assertion, "And although ye fayne your self to thynke my boke nat myne owne, but to my rebuke (as it lyketh you to affyrme) put out by subtell sophisters: yet it is well knowen for myn, and J for myne auowe it:" &c.

1521. *Here ensueth a goostely Treatyse of the Passyon of our Lorde Jesu Chryst, with many deuout Contemplacyons Examples and Extencions of the same. Enprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of the Sonne by Wynkyn de Worde the vi. Daye of Octobre. The yere of oure Lorde m.cccc.xxi.* Quarto.

Title over a large cut of the crucifixion, and on the reverse is the following poetical prologue :—

THE PROLOGUE OF ROBERT COPLANDE.

The godly vse of prudent wytted men
Cannot absteyne theyr auncyent exercyse:
Recorde of late how beslly with his pen
The translator of the sayd treatyse
Hath him indeured, in most goodly wise
Bokes to translate, in volumes large and fayre
From Frenche in prose, of goostly examplayre.

As is *the floure of Goddes commaundementes*,
A treatyse also called *Lucydary*,
With two other of *the seuen sacramentes*,
One of *cristen men the ordinary*,
The seconde *the craft to lyue well and to dye*.
With dyuers other to mannes lyfe profytable,
A vertuose vse and ryght commendable.

And now this Boke of *Christes Passyon*
The which before, in Language was to rude
Seyng the matter to be of grete Compassyon
Hath besyed hym that Vyce for to exclude
In Englysshe clere, with grete Solycitude
Out of Frensshe at Wynkyn de Wordes Instaunce
Dayly descryng of Vertues the Fortheraunce.

The translator of the above work was Andrew Chertsey, gentleman, the laborious assistant of Wynkyn de Worde and Robert Copland.

1521. On the authority of Maurice Johnson, Esq. Ames mentions a John Butler, or Boteler, who was a judge of the common pleas and a printer; but of whose press the only relic that remains is *Paruulorum institutio ex Stanbrigiana collectione*. Quarto. It consists of two sheets, and at the end is *Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of saynt John the euangelyst by me John Butler*. It was most probably that from Butler, Robert Wyer first adopted his sign or device, and he possibly might have been his typographical instructor.

1521. The earliest edition of the *New Testament* printed in Sweden, is of this date, in folio, and executed at Stockholm.* In 1703, a splendid edition of the Swedish *Bible* was printed at the same place, by H. Keyser, in the praises of which Alnander is warm and eloquent.—At

* The seal of the bull of pope Clement VII. who succeeded Leo X. confirming the title of *Defender of the Faith*, to Henry VIII. is of solid gold and preserved in the chapter house, Westminster.

* In the royal library of Stockholm is preserved, as an interesting relic of the days of the Reformation, a copy of the *Vulgate Bible*, which was used by Martin Luther; it is a folio edition, printed at Lyons in 1521, and its margins and every void space are wholly covered with annotations in the hand-writing of that reformer.

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Stockholm, also, was published in 1548, the first edition of the *New Testament* in the *Finnish* tongue, in 4to. In 1551 the *Psalms*, with other books of the *Old Testament* were published; but an entire Finnish *Bible* was not printed until 1642.

We have already noticed that Stockholm was the first place throughout all Sweden into which the art of printing found its way; John Snell having here executed a work, entitled *Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus*, so early as 1483, which is considered to be the first book printed within that kingdom. A copy of it may be seen in the university library of Upsal. Of John Snell, who probably was a German, nothing further appears. He was succeeded at Upsal by John Fabri, whose death occurs in the year 1496. Panzer enumerates five books printed in this city during the fifteenth century. In the year 1594, the office of typographer-royal was instituted, with certain privileges and a fixed salary from the government, the printing-materials also being furnished by the king. The first printer who held this post was Anundus Olai. In the year 1700, the Academy of Antiquities, which had been established at Stockholm by Charles XI., appointed a typographer of its own, who, as well as the king's, was honoured with particular privileges and immunities. The liberal policy of queen Christina introduced to this city one of the family of Jansons of Amsterdam as a printer, to whom she allowed an annual pension, and granted several privileges, amongst which was the valuable one, of importing all his paper duty-free. At Stockholm the first Runic types were used, in a *Runic and Swedish Alphabetarium*, 8vo, 1611; they were cast at the expense of the king, and were afterwards purchased by the university: a new and more correct fount was cast at Lubec in 1702, by desire of the learned Peringskiöld. Russian types were first used in Sweden, at Stockholm, by order of Gustavus Adolphus, in order to the conversion to Christianity and instruction of those of his subjects, who, living on the confines of Muscovy, were addicted to the superstitions of that nation. Peter von Seelen was appointed over this Russian press in the year 1625.—*Dr. Cotton.*

1521, *Dec.* 1, *Died* pope Leo X. The celebrity of this pontiff, and the intimate connection of his pontificate with the reformation by Luther, may justify us in detailing at some length, the more prominent traits of his life and character.—John, or Giovanni de Medici, was a native of Florence, the second son of Lorenzo, styled the *Magnificent*, and grandson of Cosmo the Great. From his infancy he was destined to the church, and received an education suited to the high rank and ambitious views of his father, which produced a correspondent gravity of deportment at so very early an age, that his biographer says, "he seems never to have been a child."

At seven years of age he was admitted into holy orders, and about a year afterwards, was appointed abbot of Fonte Dolce, by Louis XI. of France, who also conferred upon him the abbacy of the rich monastery of Pasignans. Yet we are assured that at this early period he "was not more distinguished from his youthful associates, by the high promotions which he enjoyed, than he was by his attention to his studies, his strict performance of the duties enjoined him, and his inviolable regard to truth." He, however, bore "his blushing honours thick upon him," for when he was only thirteen years of age, he received the dignity of a cardinal, from pope Innocent VIII.; and pope Julius II. employed him as legate. On the 11th of March, 1513, being then only thirty-seven years old, he was elected supreme head of the church, on the decease of Julius, and assumed the name of Leo X. His election to the pontifical chair proved favourable to the general interests of literature, but increased the licentiousness of the papal court, and spread a baneful influence over the whole of the Romish hierarchy.

The commencement of his pontificate seemed to realize the high expectations which had been formed of it, particularly by a general amnesty published at Florence, his native city, respecting those who had been the occasion of the violent civil commotions which had taken place in it: and by the recall of the banished citizens to their country. With considerable address and perseverance, he surmounted the difficulties which had prevented the enjoyment of peace between Italy and France; and composed the troubles which the ambition of the surrounding sovereigns, or the misconduct of his predecessors, had occasioned. Unhappily, however, the hopes that were entertained respecting him, and the excellency of his pontifical government, were never realized; his ambitious projects being accomplished, by his advancement to the tiara, he became indolent and voluptuous; his assumed gravity gave way to the lowest buffoonery; his munificence degenerated into prodigality; and his attachment to truth was lost in the insincerity of his political engagements: even in his literary pursuits, *profane* was generally preferred to *sacred* literature; and his disposal of ecclesiastical dignities was frequently regulated by the aid afforded to his pleasures. "It seems to have been his intention," says one of his biographers, "to pass his time cheerfully, and to secure himself against trouble and anxiety by all the means in his power. He therefore sought all opportunities of pleasure and hilarity, and indulged his leisure in amusement, jests, and singing."

An elegant writer* thus characterizes the court of Leo: "While Leo, with equal splendour and profusion, supported the character of a sovereign prince, he was too prone to forget the gravity of the pontiff. He delighted in exposing to public ridicule, those characteristic infirmities of some of his courtiers, which his own penetration easily discovered.—But these were venial aberrations

* Gresswell's Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, &c. Manchester, 1801, 8vo. See also, Roscoe's Life of Leo X. and Life of Lorenzo de Medici.

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from decorum, in comparison with those excesses which Leo's example sanctioned, or at which his indifference connived. The few who, amidst this more than syren fascination, still retained any sense of decency, were constrained to blush on beholding ecclesiastics mingling, without reserve, in every species of pleasurable dissipation. The younger cardinals especially, many of whom were junior branches of royal or illustrious houses, exulted in the free participation of indulgences, to which the most sacred characters were no restraint.

On the first day of August in every year, Leo was accustomed to invite such of the cardinals as were among his more intimate friends, to *play at cards* with him, when he distributed pieces of gold to the crowd of spectators who were permitted to be present at this entertainment. He was also a thorough proficient in the game of chess, though he is said to have always reproved the playing with dice.

Other gratifications in which Leo indulged were of the lowest and most disgusting nature; such as his entertaining in his palace, a mendicant friar, called Father Martin, whose chief merit consisted in eating forty eggs, or twenty capons, at a meal, and such like feats of voracious gluttony; and the pleasure he derived from deceiving his guests by preparing dishes of crows and apes, and similar animals, and seeing the avidity with which the high seasoned food was devoured. Yet brutish as were these sources of diversion, they have found an apologist in a celebrated writer, who regards them when associated with Leo's literary pleasures, as serving "to mark *that diversity and range of intellect* which distinguished not only Leo X., but also other individuals of this extraordinary family!" It must, however, be acknowledged, that his own meals were generally of the most frugal nature.

The profuse expenditure of Leo involved him in embarrassments, which led to the adoption of expedients, to supply the deficiency of his income, which for a while effected their purpose, but in the end became the means of limiting the pontifical authority, and of producing an ecclesiastical revolution, infinitely serviceable to the interests of religion and truth. Among the schemes which he adopted, to drain the wealth of the credulous multitude, was the open sale of *dispensations* and *indulgences* for the most enormous and disgraceful crimes, under pretence of aiding the completion of the magnificent and expensive church of St. Peter, at Rome. In Germany, the right of promulgating these indulgences was granted to Albert, elector of Metz and archbishop of Magdeburg, who employed a Dominican friar named Tetzel, as his chief agent for retailing them in Saxony; who, executing his commission with the most shameless effrontery, roused the indignation of Luther against such flagrant abuses of the papal authority, and created such a feeling against the infamous measure, as terminated in the Reformation.

The most illustrious trait in the character of Leo, was his munificent patronage of learning and the fine arts. He was himself well versed in the Latin language, and possessed a competent knowledge of the Greek, accompanied with singular proficiency in polite literature, and extensive acquaintance with history in general. In the attention paid by him to the collecting and preserving of ancient manuscripts and other memorials of learning, he emulated the example of his father, and by his perseverance and liberality at length succeeded in restoring to its former splendour the celebrated Laurentian library, which had been commenced by Cosmo de Medici, but had been afterwards dispersed by the troops of Charles VIII. of France, on the expulsion of the haughty Piero de Medici from Florence.

His indifference to religion and religious duties, is farther confirmed by his conduct respecting the discourses delivered in his presence. "In the year 1514, he ordered his master of the palace, on pain of excommunication, to see that the sermon delivered before him did not exceed half an hour; and in the month of November, 1517, being wearied with a long discourse, he desired his master of the ceremonies to remind the master of the palace, that the council of the Lateran had decided, that a sermon should not exceed a quarter of an hour at most. In consequence of which remonstrances there was no sermon on the first day of the year 1518; the master of the palace being fearful that the preacher would exceed the prescribed limits.

It has been suspected that Leo was poisoned; but it is more probable that he died from a fever, brought on by excess of joy, at the unexpected success of the papal armies against France.

1522. The first treatise on *arithmetic*, published in this country, was printed by Pinson, entitled *De Arte Supputandi*, 4to. It was written by Cuthbert Tonstal, bishop of London, one of the best mathematicians, as well as general scholars of his age. It is dedicated by bishop Tonstall to sir Thomas More.

1522. *Hore Beate Marie Virginis ad usum ecclesie Sarum, &c. Impresse Londonii per me winandum de worde commorantem in vico nuncupato de Fletestrete ad signum solis. m.ccccc.xxij.* Duodecimo.

In the productions of early printing may be distinguished the various splendid editions of *Missals*, *Primers*, and *Prayer Books*. Some of them we have attempted to describe; but all description must indeed fall short of these early specimens of the skill displayed by the printer, engraver, illuminator, and binder. They were embellished with cuts, in a most elegant taste; many of them, however, were ludicrous, and often obscene. In one of them an angel is represented crowning the Virgin Mary, and God the Father himself at the ceremony. Sometimes St. Anthony appears attacked by devils. The *Prymer of Salisbury*, is full of cuts, and the present is the third edition, by Wynkyn de Worde, which is arranged in the following order:—The calen-

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dar, on the last leaf of which is a cut of the genealogy of Christ. Then a series of prayers in Latin, with "These prayers folowyng ought for to be sayd or ye departe out of your chambre at your vprysyng." After them—"Hic incipiunt hore beate marie secundum vsum Sarum. Adimatutinas;" with the engraving of the genealogy already mentioned, and many other small cuts are indented in the different prayers. After them are the Catholic prayers for the Passion of Christ, to the Holy Ghost, the seven Penitential Psalms, the Vigil Mortuorum, the Commendationes Animarum, the Psalms of the Passion, a Prayer for the blessed King Henry (VI.), and an anthem and collect, for the repetition of which forty days of indulgence and thirteen lents are granted. All the foregoing are decorated with the pictures usually attached to them in Catholic missals. At the end of the whole is a table, and the volume contains one hundred and fifty leaves, exclusive of the calendar.

The work is printed in red and black ink with the printer's name in red; beneath which are the following verses:—

God be in my heed
And in myn understanding
God be in myn eyen
And in my lokynge
God be in my mouth
And in my spekynge
God be in my herte
And in my thynkynge
God be at myn ende,
And my departynege.

Cocke Lorells Bote. Inprynted at London in the Fletestrete at the Sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde. Quarto. Without date.

Of the present exceedingly curious work, there is probably but one copy extant, which is imperfect, and which is preserved in the Garrick collection in the British Museum. It consists of nine leaves of text, and one other, the recto of which is blank, but which contains the large tripartite device of Wynkyn de Worde upon the reverse. It is printed in black letter, and in a full page are thirty lines, with the words "Cocke Lorell," and the signature. There are neither pages nor catch-words, but the signatures extend to c. iij, on the reverse of which the volume concludes. The work is decorated with five rude and not very appropriate wood-cuts, exclusive of the printer's device, but one of these is repeated.

The fragment of the present work commences on sign. B i, with an examination of the candidates for the Boat, and contains the latter part of the scold, who is appointed to the office of "Launder." Then follow a carrier, cobler, shoemaker, butcher, masser scourer, cannell raker, two false towlers, a myller, and a pardoner. The latter rehearses the immunities of knaves and fools, after which the crowd occasioned by the number of those of different trades who rush to the boat, concludes the ceremony. The enumeration of these trades is very singular, and they are of the following character: Grote-clyppers, Fletchers, Boke-prynters, Waferers, Owchers, Players, Forborers, Purse-cutters, Webbers, Lorymers, Brydel-bytters, Golde-washers, Parysplasterers, Orgyn-makers, Carde-makers, Bokebynders, Lanterners, Katch-pollys, Mole-sekers, Ratte-takers, Canel-rakers, Muskel-takers, Money-baterers, Ketchen-knaues, Whery-rowers, Smoggy-colyers, &c.

A part of the voyage is thus described—

They sayled Englande thorowe and thorowe
Vyllage towne cyte and borowe
They blessyd theyr shyppe whan they had done
And dranke about saynt Julyans torne.
Than euery man pulled at his ore
With that I coude se them no more
But as they rowed vp the hyll
The boteswayne blewe his whystell full shryll
And I wente homewarde.

As the author returns, he meets a company of religious persons who are disappointed of this passage with Cock Lorel, and whom he advises to sail with him the next year. The book concludes, as is usual with many of the same date, with a prayer for the eternal happiness of all who read it. "Here endeth Cocke Lorelles bote. Inprynted &c." as above. Of this very valuable and curious fragment, a limited reprint was brought out from the Shakspeare press, by the Rev. Henry Drury of Harrow, for his bibliographical gift to the Roxburghe club, at their annual meeting on June 17th, 1817. Three copies of this edition were on vellum, and facsimiles of the engravings were made by Mr. Ackermann's lithography. Cock Lorell, whose boat is thus described, was a most licentious and notorious knave, who was chief of the London rogues till 1533, in the reign of Henry VIII. He professed to be a tinker, and under that garb committed his depredations. The poem itself states, that in the vessel was a third part of England, and the point of the satire probably consists in the entire amalgamation of all professions and callings in the band of this predatory villain. Mr. Beloe, in his *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*, gives another extract from this volume and the above account of the subject of it.

1522. The famous *Complutensian Polyglott*, published under the auspices of Cardinal Ximenes,* archbishop of Toledo, in Spain, who

* Cardinal Ximenes, the munificent patron of the *Polyglot of Complutum*, or Alcala, and founder of a college there, was the most celebrated statesman of his day. He was born at Torrelaguna, an obscure town in Spain, in 1437, and received the first rudiments of his education at Alcala. He afterwards studied the civil and canon law at Salamanca, and in 1483 became a member of the order of St. Francis, at Toledo. In 1492 queen Isabella chose him for her confessor: in 1506 he was appointed regent of the kingdom of Castile: and in 1507 Pope Julius II. created him a cardinal of Spain, and inquisitor-general. Having exercised the high office of regent for about twenty months, he died, after a short and violent illness, on Sunday, November 8, 1517, in the 81st year of his age.—The manuscripts used in the above Polyglott were all deposited in the university library of Alcala. Professor Moldenhawer, a German, went to Alcala in 1784, in order to inspect these manuscripts; but he discovered that a very illiterate librarian, about 1749, who wanted room for some new books, sold all the ancient vellum manuscripts to a maker of fire works, as materials for making rockets. Among these manuscripts were seven Hebrew ones.

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spared no expense, either in procuring manuscripts, or in recompensing the editors for their trouble. The work was commenced in 1502, and for fifteen years was continued without interruption; it is equally astonishing, that neither the long and tedious application wearied the constancy of the learned editors, nor the oppressive cares which devolved on Ximenes, relaxed either his zeal, or affection for this undertaking. The whole charge of the work, including the pensions of the editors, the wages of the transcribers, the price of books, the expense of journeys, and the cost of the impression, amounted, according to the calculations that were made, to more than fifty thousand crowns of gold. Arnao Guillen de Brocar was the printer of this stupendous work.* Pope Leo X. favoured Ximenes with manuscripts from the Vatican library, frequently praised his magnificence and generosity, and even consulted him in the most important occurrences of his pontificate. The cardinal died soon after the work was finished; and doubts being started by the church of Rome, whether it was proper to bring it into general circulation, it did not receive the permission of Leo X. for its publication until the 22d of March, 1520; and the copies were not distributed to the world at large before 1522.

1522. Trials for witchcraft arose from the bulls† of three popes; Alexander VI. 1494; Julius II. 1521; Julius III. 1522.‡

1522. The edict of Nuremberg was issued at the diet held in that city, by the pope's legate, in this year, by which, among other things, it was decreed, "That printers should print no new things for the future; and that some holy and learned men, appointed for the purpose by the magistrates, within their several jurisdictions, should peruse and examine what came from the press, and that what they disapproved should not be sold." The edict being variously interpreted, Luther wrote to the princes who had sanctioned the diet, acquainting them that he had reverently and with pleasure read it, and also proposed it to the church of Wittemberg; but that since some persons of the highest quality refused to obey it, and put various constructions upon it, he thought it prudent to declare his judgment respecting its meaning, which he hoped would be consonant to their own. After this introduction, he stated the articles of the edict, and proposed his opinions as to the sense of them, and, in particular, respecting the decree before mentioned, observed, "That whereas they had decreed, that no more books should be published, unless they were first approved and licensed by learned men chosen for that purpose, he was not, indeed, against it; but, however, that he understood it so as not at all to be extended to the books of the Holy Scripture; for that the publishing of those could not be prohibited."

Whilst the more learned adversaries of Luther were thus zealously engaged in their literary endeavours to check the progress, and discountenance the perusal, of Luther's translation, the powerful aid of civil authority was called in to assist the design. The Duke George of Saxony persecuted, with unrelenting severity, the clergy of his district who were inclined to Lutheranism; recalled the students from the schools and uni-

* A small number, (it is thought not more than four,) were printed on vellum. One of these is said to be in the Vatican library; another in the Escurial; and a third was lately purchased at the sale of the Mac-Carthy library, by Mr. G. Hibbert, for £640. The rest of the copies, of which only six hundred were printed, were upon paper. The price affixed to the work, by the bishop of Avila, by order of the pope, was two golden ducats and a half; or about forty livres of French money; a considerable sum at that period.

† Pope's bulls are written on parchment, with a seal of gold, silver, wax, or lead, called a bull. On one side are the heads of Peter and Paul, and on the other, the name and year of the pope. In the formula, the pope is called "Servant of the servants of God."

‡ The following *facts* will shew a terrible and disgraceful exhibition of delusion and cruelty; and to what extent ignorance and superstition held the credulous in fear:—Five hundred witches were burnt in Geneva, in 1515.—One thousand, in the diocese of Como, in a year; and one hundred per annum for years. Nine hundred in Lorraine, between 1580 and 1595. An incredible number in France, about 1520. One sorceror confessed that he had twelve hundred associates!—One hundred and fifty-seven were burnt at Wurtzburgh only, between 1627 and 1629, old and young, clerical, learned, and ignorant. At Lindheim, thirty were burnt in four years, out of a population of six hundred. In 1749, Maria Renata was burnt at Wurtzburgh; and, in two centuries, fifteen thousand seven hundred were burnt in that city; and, throughout Germany, one hundred thousand altogether.—Three thousand were executed in England, under the Long Parliament. Sir Matthew Hales burnt two in 1664; and, in 1716, Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, aged 9, were hanged at Huntingdon. Statutes against this supposed crime were passed by Henry VIII., 1541; Elizabeth, 1562; and James I.—In Hale's trial at Bury St. Edmund's, Dr. Browne, the author of the book on *Vulgar Errors*, was a witness in support of the prosecution.—Barrington estimates the judicial murders for witchcraft in England, in 200 years, at thirty thousand.—In Scotland, thousands were burnt in about 100 years; and the last in 1722, at Dornoch; and, among the victims were persons of the highest rank, while all orders in the state concurred. James I. even caused a whole assize to be prosecuted for an acquittal.—Northamptonshire preserved the superstition about witchcraft later than any other county. Two pretended witches were executed at Northampton, in 1705, while the *Spectator* was in course of publication in London, and five others seven years afterwards.—Nine women of Husbands Bosworth were executed by the sapient magistrates of Leicester, in July, 1616, owing to a boy of the place having fits. In 1645, the rev. Mr. Lawes, of great age, a cooper, and sixteen women, were executed at one time, at Bury St. Edmund's.—The Scotch Solomon, James, called witchcraft high-treason against God, and, therefore, he prohibited the usual rules of evidence.—The last burning in Scotland was in Sutherland, in 1722; the wretch who acted as judge was captain David Ross, of Little Dean.—Only in 1821 the laws against witches in Ireland were repealed; and, at Glarus, a servant girl was burnt so late as 1786!—In New England, in 1692, above four hundred were accused, and nineteen put to death; one refusing to plead, was pressed to death.—So late as 1750, a Frenchman drew a large audience, among whom was the royal commander at Culloden and Fontenay, to see him get into a quart-bottle. The bottle stood on the stage, but the Frenchman, taking the money, disappeared.—Superstition had its origin in savage tribes and nations, in their ignorance of the causes of natural phenomena. Benefits were ascribed to a good spirit, and evils to a bad one. This primary idea was enlarged and diversified by dreaming during imperfect sleep, (or thinking while the volition was torpid,) and by illusions of the senses, which led to belief in ghosts, signs, omens, &c. These causes were augmented by enthusiasts, and played upon by cunning impostors. Hence, there are superstitions in proportion to ignorance, and the passions are subdued by appeals to them. Most priests profess, too, to be in communion with the good genius, and to be able to suddue the evil one. And then chiefs of tribes use the priests to assist in governing the people by their fears.

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versities where the doctrines of Luther were supposed to prevail; and, with a view to destroy Luther's version of the New Testament, purchased as many copies of it as he could collect, and severely punished such of his subjects as refused to deliver them up.

1522. JOHN SIBERCH, the person who introduced the art of printing into CAMBRIDGE, is supposed to have been born at Lyons, in France, where he learned the profession, and came to this country, like many other foreign typographers, to better his fortune. He styled himself the *first* Greek printer in England; yet, though there are some Greek letters in his books, there is not one that is wholly in that character; and the types he used in his first work very much resembled Caxton's largest. Notwithstanding a favourable licence* for the encouragement of the press, no books appear to have been printed at Cambridge after this year, to the year 1584, the space of sixty-two years. Siberch used this device on the books he printed at Cambridge.

1523. Printing was introduced into the city of Amsterdam about this period; and the many splendid editions of classical works which we possess from its presses, are evidences of the perfection to which the art has there been carried. William Janson Bleau, one of its eminent printers at the early part of the seventeenth century, (a notice of whom will be given at that period,) and who is well known by several beautifully executed volumes of diminutive size, enjoys the additional reputation of having introduced very considerable improvements into the structure of the printing-presses in use in his day. The first edition of Luther's *New Testament*, translated into Dutch, is given by Panzer as the earliest specimen of printing from this place. It is observed by Bachmeister that Russian types were used at Amsterdam in the year 1699.—Santander, in the supplement to his *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*, adduces something like proof that typography was exercised at Amsterdam during the fifteenth century, a circumstance not generally noticed. He had in his possession a small 8vo. volume, called *Tractatus fratris Dionysii de conversione peccatoris*, which was printed in this city, and appeared to exhibit all the marks of the fifteenth century. He gives the colophon in fac-simile at page 518 of his third volume.

1523. A decree of the university of Cambridge relative to bookbinders, booksellers, and stationers, provides, "that every bookbinder, bookseller, and stationer, should stand severally bound to the university in the sum of £40, and that they should from time to time, provide sufficient store of all manner of books fit and requisite for the furnishing of students; and that all the books should be well bound, and be sold at all times upon reasonable prices."—*Hearne*.

At this period, the trades of printers, binders, stationers, and booksellers, were exercised, as at the present time, by the same persons.

1525. A printing office was established about this time in the city of CANTERBURY; but no name or date is in the book supposed to have been printed there.

1525. TAVISTOCK. Here was an exempt monastery of Benedictines, whose abbot was a lord of parliament, and whose house was exempted from all jurisdiction except that of the pope. A school for the study and preservation of the Saxon language was established here, which was discontinued about the period of the Reformation. Several of its abbots were learned men; and the encouragement in literature is evident by the introduction of printing at so early a period. The first book which was printed was Thomas Walton's translation of Boethius, by the desire of the lady Elizabeth Berkeley: with the following colophon, "The *Boke of Comfort*, called in Latin *Boccius de Consolatione Philosophie. Emprented in the exempt monastery of Tavistok in Denshyre. By me Dan Thomas Rychard, monke of the sade monastery. To the instant desyre of the ryght worshypfull esquyer Mayster Robert Langdon, anno damini MDXXV. Deo gracias.*" It is in octave rhyme. Two copies, but neither of them perfect, are in the Bodleian library; and a perfect one is in that of Exeter college.

A book, called the *Long Grammar*, was printed at Tavistock, but no copy of it has been found. Among other productions of the same press, was printed the Stannary laws.

1525. The first person who suffered for embracing the tenets of Lutherianism in France, was Jean le Clerc, a wool-carder, at Meux, and who was denominated the restorer of the churches of Metz and Meux. Le Clerc had distinguished himself, by pulling down from the walls the bulls and mandates, and affixing in their place placards describing the pope as antichrist; for which he was whipped and branded. After this, he again offended as an image breaker; and for this latter crime, he was mutilated, crowned with hot iron, and thrown into the flames.

1526. Jacob à Liesveldt, a famous printer at Antwerp, published an edition of the *Belgic Bible*, translated by certain learned men, whose names unfortunately have not been transmitted to us. The numerous editions of this translation, printed by the same person, have gained

* In July 1534, king Henry VIII. granted to this university for ever, under his great seal, authority to name, and to have three stationers, or printers of books, alyants and strangers, not born within, or under his obedience, and they to be reputed and taken as denizens.

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them the name of *Lieseveldt's Bibles*.—He was condemned and beheaded at Antwerp, because in the *Annotations* of one of his *Bibles*, he had said, *that the salvation of mankind proceeds from Christ alone!!*

The following extracts from a work printed in Latin and English, prose and verse, will serve as a specimen of the peculiar style of poetry in which Skelton,* the laureate to King Henry VIII., wrote. The work is entitled—*A Replycacion agaynst certayne yong Scolers abjured of late &c* [by John Skelton]. *Thus endeth the Replicacyon of Skel. L. &c. Imprinted by Richard Pynson printer to the Kyng's most noble Grace.* Quarto.

"Howe yong scolers nowe a dayes embolden with the fly-blowen blast of the moche vayne glorious pipplying wynde, whan they haue delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty lernyng in the moche studeous scole hous of scrupulous philology, counting them selfe clerkes exellently enformed and transcendingly sped in moche high conyng, and whan they have ones superciliusly caught."

A lytell ragge of Rethorike
A lesse lumpe of Logyke
A pece or a patche of Philosophy
Than forthwith by and by
They tumble so in Theology
Drowned in dregges of Divinite
That they iuge them selfe able to be
Doctours of the Chayre in the Vyntre
At the thre Cranes
To magnifye their names
But madly it frames.
For all that they preche and teche
Is farther than their wytte wyll reche
Thus by demeryttes of their abusyon
Finally they fall to carefull confusyon
To beare a fagot or to be enflamed
Thus are they undone and utterly shamed.

The work consists of ten leaves, and is considered very rare.

Skelton, speaking of a book, and enraptured with the splendour of its binding, thus breaks out in verse:—

"With that of the boke lozende were the claspes,
The margin was illumined al with golden railes,
And bice empictured with grass-oppes and waspes,
With butterflies, and fresh pecocke tailes,
Englored with flowres, and slyme snayles,
Envyved pictures well touched and quickely,
It would have made a man hole that had be right sickly,
To behold how it was garnished and bound,
Encoverde over with gold and tissue fine,
The claspes and bullions were worth a M pounde,
With *aurum mosaicum* every other line," &c.

1526. James Nicholson commenced the art of printing at SOUTHWARK, but a work with this date with his name is at present unknown. In 1537, he resided in St. Thomas's hospital, and had a patent from Henry VIII. for printing the *New Testament* in Latin and English. He printed in the whole eighteen works, which are fully described in the *Typographical Antiquities*.

1526. The first edition of the *New Testament* in English. As Luther had translated the *bible* into German, William Tyndale, or Tyndall, an Englishman, or as some say, a native of Wales, determined on translating the scriptures into the English language. He attempted to accomplish this noble work in England; but the opposition and persecution he met with at home, necessitated him to withdraw to the continent; and after a conference with Luther and his associates in Germany, he settled at Antwerp, as the safest place to carry his project into effect, and where, in the course of this year, he finished an edition of the *New Testament*, without the name of translator, or printer, or of the place where printed. Only 1500 copies were printed. Tyndall was assisted by Miles Coverdale, a Franciscan friar, and who was well informed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; also by John Frith, and William Roye. Richard Grafton, an Englishman, was the printer, under the direction of Tyndall. A great number of this edition was brought to England, and sold at three shillings and sixpence per copy. The dispersion of them caused prohibitions against them to be issued by cardinal Wolsey, Tonstall, bishop of London,* archbishop Warham, and sir Thomas More. The people were acquainted "that certain children of iniquity, blinded by malice, had translated the *New Testament* into English, to spread heresy, and ruin men's souls; and that some of these pernicious books had been brought into England. The clergy were directed to search and deliver up to the bishop of the diocese or his commissary any of these dangerous books within thirty days, under pain of excommunication, and of being punished as heretics those who detained them. The only copy known to exist of Tyndall's translation is that which is preserved in the Baptist's library at Bristol. Of this copy Mr. Beloe, in his "*Anecdotes of Literature*

* John Skelton is supposed to have been born in Cumberland. He was educated at Oxford, and obtained the living of Diss in Norfolk; but his conduct was very irregular. Having reflected severely on cardinal Wolsey in his poems, he was obliged to take refuge with Islip abbot of Westminster, where he continued till his death, which took place June 21, 1529. He wrote satires, sonnets, and an invective against Lily the grammarian, who answered him in his own way.

* Tonstall, bishop of London, happened to pass through Antwerp on a journey, and to testify his abhorence of Tindall's principles, and for printing a sealed book for the multitude, he thought of purchasing all the copies, and annihilating them in one common flame. He employed an English merchant residing there, and who happened to be a secret follower and friend of Tindall. He furnished the merchant with all his unsold copies, which the bishop as eagerly bought, and had them all publicly burned in Cheapside; which the people not only declared was "a burning of the word of God," but it so inflamed the desire of reading that volume, that the second edition was sought after at any price; and when one of the Tindallists (George Constantine), who was sent to London to sell them, was promised by the lord chancellor, in a private examination, that he should not suffer if he would reveal who encouraged and supported his party at Antwerp, the Tindallist immediately accepted the offer, and assured the lord chancellor that the greatest encouragement they had was from Tonstall, the bishop of London, who had bought up half the impression, and enabled them to produce a second! —At this time many of the ignorant monks declaimed from their pulpits, that printing was the invention of the devil, and warned their hearers from using such diabolical books as were written with the blood of the victims, who devoted themselves to hell. One of them (the vicar of Croydon in Surry) exclaimed, "We must root out printing, or printing will root out us!"

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and Scarce Books, has furnished the following curious information: "It is in duodecimo, and is lettered on the back, '*New Testament* by Tyndall, first edition, 1526.' It has no title page. There is a portrait pasted to the first leaf. On the opposite leaf is a printed paper which says, that 'On Tuesday evening, (13th of May, 1760,) at Mr. Langford's sale of Mr. Ames's books, a copy of the translation of the *New Testament*, by Tyndall, and supposed to be the only one remaining which escaped the flames, was sold for fourteen guineas and a half. This very book was picked up by one of the late lord Oxford's collectors, (John Murray, written in the margin,) and was esteemed so valuable a purchase by his lordship, that he settled £20 a year for life upon the person who procured it. His lordship's library being afterwards purchased by Mr. Osburne, of Gray's Inn, he marked it at 15 shillings, for which price Mr. Ames bought it. This translation was finished in the reign of Henry VIII. an. 1526, and the whole impression, as supposed, (this copy excepted,) was purchased by Tonstall, bishop of London, and burnt at St. Paul's cross, that year.' On the other side of the leaf, in manuscript, is this, 'N.B. This choice book was purchased at Mr. Langford's sale, 13th of May, 1760, by me, John White, and on the 13th day of May, 1776, I sold it to the Rev. Dr. Gifford, for 20 guineas, the price first paid for it by the late lord Oxford.' Then follows a print of the Earl of Oxford, formerly the owner of the book, who died in 1741. At the end of the book is the following note in manuscript by J. Ames. 'This singular English translation of the *New Testament* appears perfect to a person understanding printing, although it bears no date, which many books about that time wanted also, the subject at that time so dangerous to meddle with. The place where printed is generally supposed to be Antwerpe, where persons in those days had the press, and greater liberties than in their own countries. The manner in which this book is done *show* it very early, as the illuminating of the great or initial letters, early used in the finest of our old manuscripts when they had a set of men called illuminators, for such purposes. Besides, the marginal notes being done with the pen, which were afterwards printed, show it prior to others printed with them. The person who did it *show* a fine free hand scarce now to be exceeded. These considerations put together, incline me to subscribe to this being the first printed edition of the English *New Testament*. J. Ames.' Underneath this is written, 'And what puts it out of all doubt that it is prior to all other editions, are his own words, in the second page of his address *to the reader*. A. Gifford, Sept. 11, 1776.' The address 'to the Reder,' alluded to here, is at the conclusion of the book. It is to this effect, 'Them that are learned christenly, I beseeche for as moche as I am sure, and my conscience beareth me recorde, that of a pure intent, singilly and faythfully, I have interpreted itt, (the Gospel,) as farre forth as God gave me the gyffte of knowledge and understondynge, so that the rudness of the worke now at the *first tyme* offende them not: but that they consyder howe that I had no man to counterfet, neither was holpe with englysshe of any that had interpreted the same, or soche lyke thinge in the Scripture before tyme, &c.' After this follow, 'the errours committed in the prentynge.'"

The Dutch printers pirated Tyndall's *New Testament;* and in the following year they published two editions, of five thousand, in a small form, which were sold by the Dutch booksellers at the rate of 1*s*. 1*d*. each, or three hundred for £16 5*s*. George Joye, an English refugee, who corrected the Dutch editions, received only 4½*d*. a sheet, or 14*s*. for the whole of his labour.—In England they were sold singly for about 2*s*. 6*d*. Tyndall's own edition was sold at about 3*s*.

The publication of this *New Testament* occasioned the bishop of London to issue the following prohibition:—"Cuthbert, by the permission of God, bishop of London, unto our well beloved in Christ, the archdeacon of London, or to hys officiall, health, grace, and benediction. By the duety of our pastorall office, we are bounde diligently with all our power to foresee, provide for, roote out, and put away all those thynges, which seem to tend to the peril, and daunger of our subjects, and especially to the destruction of their soules. Wherefore we hauyng understandyng, by the report of divers credible persons, and also by the evident apparaunce of the matter, that many children of iniquitie, maintayners of Luthers sect, blynded through extreame wickedness, wandrying from the way of truth, and the catholicke fayth, craftely have translated the *New Testament* into our English tongue, entermedlyng therewith many hereticall articles, and erroneous opinions, pernicious and offensive, seducyng the simple people attemptyng by their wicked and perverse interpretations, to prophanate the majestye of the scripture, which hitherto hath remained undefiled, and craftely to abuse the most holy word of God, and the true sense of the same, of the which translation there are many bookes imprinted, some with gloses, and some without, contayning in the Englishe tongue that pestiferious and most pernicious poison, dispersed throughout all our diocesse of London in great number; which truly, without it be speedily foreseene, wythout doubt will contaminate, and infect the flock committed to us, with most deadly poyson and heresie, to the grieuous peril and danger of the soules committed to our charge, and the offence of God's divine majestie: wherefore we Cuthbert the bishop aforesaid, grevously sorrowyng for the premisses, willyng to withstand the crafte and subtletie of the ancient enemy, and hys ministers, which seek the destruction of my flock, and with a diligent care to take hede unto the flock, committed to my charge, desiring to provide speedy remidies for the premises; we charge you jointly and severally, and by vertue of your obedience straightly enjoyn and commaunde you, that by our authority, you warn, or cause to be warned,

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all and singular, as wel exempt as not exempt, dwelling within your arch deaconries, that within xxx days space, whereof x dayes shall be for the first, x for the second, and x for the third peremptory terme, under paine of excommunication, and incurring the suspicion of heresie, they do bring in, and really deliver unto our vicare generall, all and singular such bookes conteyning the translation of the *New Testament* in the Englishe tongue; and that you doe certifie us, or our sayd comissarye, within ii monethes after the day of the date of these presentes, duely, personally, or by your letters, together with these presents, under your seals, what you have done in the premisses, under pain of contempt. Given under our seale the xxiii of October, in the v yere of our consecration, anno 1526."*

1526. At this time appeared a singular book, entitled *Champ Fleury*, 4to., par Maître Geoffroy Tory, of Paris, who was himself the author and printer, and who greatly contributed towards the improvement of the art. His book was in its day of considerable utility. According to Fournier, he derives the letters of the Latin alphabet from the goddess IO, pretending that they are all formed of I and O. He then brings the letters into proportion with the human body and countenance; and, after introducing a variety of extraneous matter, he gives the due and true proportions of letters. For this purpose, he divides a square into ten lines, perpendicular and transverse, which form one hundred squares completely filled with circles formed by the compass; the whole of which serve to give form and figure to the letters.

Tory was a person of considerable erudition and ingenuity. He translated into the French language various Greek works; and La Caille says, that Francis I. honoured him with a special privilege for the impression of the above work and similar devotional books, in consideration of the choice ornaments with which he embellished them.—His insigne, or mark, was "*un Pot casse remply de tonte, sorts d'instrumens*," and the words *non plus*. La Caille gives the history of Geoffroy Tory, who died in the year 1550, at considerable length.

The Myrrour of good Maners &c.—translate into englysshe &c. by Alexander Bercley preste &c. Jmpryntyd by me Rychard Pynson prynter vnto the kynges noble grace &c. Folio. Without date.

Over the presentation wood-cut is the following full title:—"Here begynnyth a ryght frutefull treatyse, intitulyd the myrrour of good maners, conteynynge the iiii. vertues, callyd cardynall, compyled in latyn by Domynike Mancyn: And translate into Englysshe, at the desyre of Syr Gyles Alyngton knyght by Alexander Bercley preste and monke of Ely."

This volume has neither running-titles, catchwords, nor numerals; but the signatures are H 8, in sixes. Colophon:—"Thus endyth the ryght frutefull matter of the fower virtues cardinall. Jmpryntyd, &c." as before, "with his gracyous pryuylege the whiche boke I haue pryntyd at the instance and request of the ryght noble Rychard yerle of Kent."

The following extract will at once shew the subject of the book, and the manner in which it is executed. The original is printed in roman letters in the margin.

This playne lytell treatyse, in style compendyous
Moche bretly conteyneth, four virtues cardynall
In ryght plesant processe, playne & commodyous
With light fote of meter, and style herocyall
Rude people to enforume in langage maternall
To whose vnderstanding, maydens of tender age
And rude lytell chylderne, shall fynde easy passage

Ye suche as the mother, doth cherisshe on her lap
With swete blandyment; of wordes amyable
Cherysshyng with mylke, and norisshyng with pappe
Shall fynde this small doctryne: both playne and profitable
Old men, whiche haue vsed in tyme passed to bable
In barbaryke langage, and wordes course & ydle
May lerne here, theyr maners & tonges newe to fyle.

1527. It will not be improper at this period to turn our attention to the state of literature in Scotland, when the effects of the reformation extended its influence to that kingdom; and when it began to experience the happy result of a more general acquaintance with the sacred writings. Before the Lutheran reformation extended its influence to that kingdom, "gross darkness," the result of popish superstition, "covered the land." "Even bishops were not ashamed to confess that they were unacquainted with the canon of their faith, and had never read any part of the Sacred Scriptures, except what they met with in their missals. Under such pastors the people perished for lack of knowledge. That book which was able to make them wise unto salvation, and intended to be equally accessible to 'Jew and Greek, Barbarian and Scythian, bond and free,' was locked up from them, and the use of it, in their own tongue, prohibited under the heaviest penalties. The religious service was mumbled over in a dead language, which many of the priests did not understand, and some of them could scarcely read; and the greatest care was taken to prevent even catechisms, composed and approved by the clergy, from coming into the hands of the laity."

By many of the Scottish clergy it was affirmed, "That Martin Luther had lately composed a wicked book called the *New Testament;* but that they, for their part, would adhere to the *Old Testament.*" Even the libraries of their monasteries were some of them without a complete copy of the Scriptures. In the catalogue of the library at Stirling, at the beginning of this century, we find only two *Psalters*, and one copy of the *Gospels* and *Epistles*, in manuscript, most probably in Latin; the rest of

* Tindall's *Testament* consists of 353 leaves, besides the epistle to the reader and errata; no marginal texts but what are wrote, and the initial letters beautifully gilt and illuminated. In 1836 Mr. Samuel Bagster, of London, reprinted, verbatim, an edition of Tyndall's *New Testament*, with a memoir of his life and writings, by George Offer, together with the proceedings and correspondence of Henry VIII., Sir T. More, and Lord Cromwell.

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its contents being purely monkish. There were four *Missals*, four *Antiphonars*, three *Breviaries*, two *Legends*, four *Graduals*, and ten *Processionals*. Nothing, however, can more completely exemplify the indifference to the Scriptures which prevailed among the dignified clergy, than the conversation which took place betwixt dean Thomas Forest, vicar of Dollar, and George Chrichton, bishop of Dunkeld, about A.D. 1538. The vicar, who was also canon of St. Columbs, was accused of heresy to the bishop, for preaching every Sunday on the epistle or gospel of the day. The bishop, when the vicar appeared before him, addressed him in this manner: "My joy, Dean Thomas, I am informed that you preach the epistle and gospel every Sunday, to your parishioners, and that you do not take the best cow and the best cloth from them, which is very prejudicial to other churchmen; and, therefore, my joy, Dean Thomas, I would you to take your cow and your cloth, as other churchmen do.* It is too much to preach every Sunday; for in so doing you make the people think that we should preach likewise: it is enough for you, when you find any good epistle, or good gospel, that setteth forth the liberties of holy church, to preach that, and let the rest alone." To this sage admonition of his bishop, the good vicar answered, "I think, my lord, that none of my parishioners will complain that I do not take the cow and the cloth; but I know they will gladly give me any thing that they have; and they know that I will gladly give them any thing that I have. There is no discord among us. Your lordship sayeth, it is too much to preach every Sunday: I think it is too little; and I wish that your lordship did the like." "Nay, nay, Dean Thomas," said the bishop, "we were not ordained to preach." "Your lordship," said the vicar, "directs me, when I meet with a good epistle, or a good gospel, to preach upon it. I have read both the *Old* and *New Testament*, and have never met with a bad epistle, or a bad gospel; but if your lordship will show me which are the good, and which are the bad, I will preach on the good, and let the bad alone." "I thank my God," said the bishop, "I know nothing of either the *Old* or *New Testament;* therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my portass, [breviary,] and my pontifical. Go away, and lay aside all these fantasies, or you will repent it when too late." M'Crie *(Life of Knox,)* has given an interesting account of this excellent clergyman, the vicar of Dollar, from which we learn that his father had been master-stabler to James IV., that after receiving the rudiments of his education in Scotland, he prosecuted his education at Cologne; and on his return was admitted a canon regular in the monastery of St. Colon's Inch; where being presented by the abbot with a volume of St. Augustin's works, his mind was enlightened, and he began to study the Scriptures. He was afterwards appointed to the vicarage of Dollar, and when the agents of the pope attempted to sell *indulgences* in his parish, he warned his parishioners against them: "I am bound," said he, "to speak the truth to you: this is but to deceive you. There is no pardon for our sins that can come to us, either from pope or any other, but only by the blood of the Christ." He used to commit three chapters of the Bible to memory every day, and made his servant hear him repeat them at night. He suffered martyrdom in 1538.

But notwithstanding the general ignorance which overspread the nation, a gleam of light threw its rays across the minds of certain individuals, probably by the introduction of some of the writings of Luther, since an act of parliament was passed so early as July 17th, 1525, *for eschewing of heresy*, which enacted, that "na maner of persoun, strangear, that happinis to arrive with thare schip, within any part of this realme, bring with thame ony bukis or workis, of the said Luther, his discipulis or servandis, disputis or rehersis, his heresies, &c. under the pane of escheting of thare schipis and guidis, and putting of thaire personis in presoun." And in 1527, the chancellor and lords of council added this clause, "and all uther the kingis liegis assistaris to sic opunyeons, be punist in semeible wise, and the effect of the said act to straike apon thaim." So that it appears, that in 1525, protestant books and opinions were circulated by strangers only, who came into Scotland for the purpose of trade; but that in 1527, it was found necessary to extend the penalties of the act to natives of the kingdom. This act was renewed in 1535, with some additions.

The jealous caution of the patrons of popery could not prevent the progress of truth; for by means of merchants who traded from England and the continent, to the ports of Leith, Dundee, and Montrose, Tyndall's *Translations of the Scriptures*, with the writings of Luther and other reformers, were imported; and consigned to persons of tried principles and prudence, who circulated them in private with indefatigable industry. "One copy of the *Bible*, or of the *New Testament*, supplied several families. At the dead hour of night, when others were asleep, they assembled in one house; the sacred volume was brought from its concealment, and, while one read, the rest listened with attention. In this way the knowledge of the scriptures was diffused, at a period when it does not appear there were any public teachers of the truth in Scotland."

Poetry also became the vehicle for conveying the sentiments of the reformers to the people. The ignorance and immorality of the clergy were satirized, and the absurdities of popery exposed to ridicule. These poetical effusions were easily

* This was a perquisite termed the *Corpse-present*, paid to the vicar of the parish, on the death of any of his parishioners. It consisted, in country parishes, of the best cow which belonged to the deceased, and the uppermost cloth or covering of his bed, or the finest of his body clothes. The *Corpse-present* was not confined to Scotland. We find the English House of Commons complaining of it, A.D. 1530. See M'Crie's *Life of Knox*, I. p. 349, note G.

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committed to memory, and could be communicated without the intervention of the press, which at that time was under the control of the bishops. Dramatic compositions of a similar tendency were repeatedly acted in the presence of the royal family, the nobility, and vast assemblies of the people. In vain did the bishops repeatedly procure the enactment of laws against the circulation of seditious rhymes, and blasphemous ballads; the people still read with avidity the metrical epistles, moralities, and psalms composed in their native language. Kennedy and Kyllor, the former a young gentleman, the latter a friar, both of whom were cruelly burnt in 1538, distinguished themselves by their satirical dramas. The latter of these composed a scripture tragedy on the *Crucifixion of Christ*, in which he satyrised the clergy.

Another poet of a similar genius was James Wedderburn, son of a merchant of Dundee, and his two brothers John and Robert, who composed a metrical version of a number of the *psalms* which were afterwards commonly sung in the assembly of the protestants, until superceded by the version of Sternhold and Hopkins. They were also the chief authors of *Gude and Godly ballates, changed out of profane songs, for avoyding of sin and hertotric, &c.* But the poet who had the greatest influence in promoting the reformation was sir David Lyndsay,* of "the Mount," Lyon king at arms, who enjoyed the favour both of James IV. and his son. His poems were so universally popular, that it is said they were read by every "man, woman, and child:" and there was a proverbial expression for a long time in common use, on hearing any extraordinary word, "there's no sic word in a' Davie Lyndsay." Previously to the appearance of Ramsey and Burns, the poetical effusions of no writer whatever had been so popular, as those of Sir David Lyndsay, or "Davie Lyndsay" as he was called. His principal defence of the translation of the scriptures into the vernacular tongue is contained in the *first book of the Monarchie*, which is his greatest and gravest work, in which a personage termed "Experience," reviews for him in high and lofty verse and tone, the history of all the mighty byegone kingdoms of old. A few stanzas from this poem are here given to show his style:—

Prudent Saint Paul doth make narration,
Touching the diverse Leedes of every land,
Saying there have been more edification
In five words, that folk do understand,
Then to pronounce of words ten thousand,
In strange language, and knows not what it means:
I think such prattling is not worth two preens.

I would that Prelates and Doctors of the Law,
With Laicke people were not discontent,
Though we into our vulgar tongue did knaw,
Of Christ Jesus the Law and Testament.
And how that we should keep commandement,
But in our language let us pray and read,
Our Pater noster, Ave, and our Creed.

I would some Prince of great discretion,
In vulgar language plainly causde translate
The needful Lawes of this Region:
Then would there not be halfe so great debate
Among us people of the low estate.
If every man the verity did knaw,
We needed not to treat these men of Law.

To do our neighbour wrong, we would beware,
If we did fear the Lawes punishment:
There would not be such brawling at the Bar,
Nor men of Law clime to such Royal rent,
To keep the Law: if all men were content,
And each man do, as he would be done to,
The Judges would get little thing adoe.

Unlearned people on the holy day,
Solemnedly they hear the Evangell sung,
Not knowing what the priest doth sing or say,
But as a Bell when that they hear it rung,
Yet would the Priests in their mother tongue,
Passe to the Pulpet and that doctrine declare,
To Laicke people, it were more necessare.

The prophet David King of Israel,
Compylde the pleasant Psalmes of the Psalter,
In his own proper tongue, as I here tell:
And Solomon which was his Son and Haire,
Did make his Book into his tongue vulgar:
Why should not their sayings be to us shown
In our language, I would the cause were known.

Let Doctors write their curious questions,
And arguments sown full of sophistrie:
Their Logick, and their high opinions,
Their dark judgements of Astronomie,
Their Medicine, and their Philosophie,
Let Poets shew their glorious engine,
As ever they please, in Greek or in Latine.

But let us have the books necessare,
To Common-wealth, and our Salvation:
Justly translated in our tongue vulgare,
And eke I make you supplication,
O gentle Reader, have none indignation,
Thinking to meddle with so high matter,
Now to my purpose forward will I fare.*

The endeavours of the Scottish reformers to disseminate the truth, and render the scriptures more generally known and understood, met with the most determined opposition; and persecution exercised its fatal cruelties upon the reformers themselves. Patrick Hamilton, an amiable youth of royal descent, and considerable learning and eloquence, was the first who fell a sacrifice in Scotland. He was burnt at the stake, at Glasgow, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, A.D. 1527. In 1530, Henry Forrest, another young man of learning, suffered at St. Andrews, for possessing a copy of the *New Testament*, and affirming that Patrick Hamilton was a true martyr. And beside many others, Sir John Borthwick was accused of entertaining and propagating heretical opinions, and dispersing heretical books, among which,

* He was the son of a gentleman of noble descent in the county of Fife, but the date of his birth is unknown. He first appeared in public life as a servant of James IV, at whose side he was standing in Linlithgow church, in the summer of 1513, when the supposed apparition came before him, to warn him against the expedition which ended in his defeat and death at Flodden, which took place on the 9th. of September, 1513. Lyndsay is supposed to have died in the year 1557. Both the name and works of Lyndsay have gone entirely out of notice, chiefly in consequence of the quaintness of the language of his poems, and the byegone character of his subjects.

* *Lindsay's Monarchie*, B. i. The copy from which this is extracted is a small 8vo., printed in the Gothic letter. It is not folioed; and having lost the title-page, it cannot be ascertained where the work was printed, nor the date; but it appears to have been printed in England, both from the form of the type, and the *anglicised* orthography.

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the *New Testament* in English was enumerated first. Having escaped to England, he was declared an obstinate heretic, and sentenced to be burnt, as soon as he could be apprehended, all persons were prohibited to entertain him: under the pain of excommunication; and all goods and estates confiscated; and his effigy to be burnt at the market cross. This was in 1540.

Some attempts were likewise made to introduce among the clergy and the higher ranks of the laity, the study of the original languages. In 1534, John Erskine, of Dun, brought a learned man from France, and employed him to teach Greek, in Montrose; and upon his removal, liberally encouraged others to come from France and succeed to his place. From this private seminary, many Greek scholars proceeded, and the knowledge of the language was gradually diffused over the kingdom. At this school, George Wishart probably obtained his acquaintance with that language; and was employed as one of the teachers. But William Chisholm, bishop of Brechin, hearing that Wishart taught the *Greek New Testament*, summoned him to appear before him, on a charge of heresy, upon which he fled the kingdom, in 1538, and remained abroad till 1544; when he returned to Scotland, but very soon fell a prey to the snares of Cardinal Beaton, and suffered death as a maytyr, at St. Andrews.

1527. Henry VIII., as he possessed himself some talent for letters, was an encourager of them in others; and the countenance thus given to learning by Henry and his ministers, contributed to render the acquisition of knowledge fashionable in England. Erasmus speaks with great satisfaction of the general regard paid by the nobility and gentry to men of learning. It is needless to be particular in mentioning the writers of this reign or of the preceding. There is scarcely one who has the least pretension to be ranked among our classics. Sir Thomas More,* though he wrote in Latin, seems to come nearest to the character of a classical author.—As a poet, the gallant and accomplished Surry† must not be overlooked; nor, as promoting the cause of the reformation, or the study of the Greek and Latin languages, the names and eminent services of Colet, Lily, Grocyn, and Latimer, deserve to be recorded at some length.

John Colet, the great and excellent dean of St. Paul's, and whose history is intimately connected with that of literature, both sacred and profane, was born in London, in the year 1466. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Colet, knt., who was twice Lord Mayor of London. In 1483 he was sent to Oxford, where he spent seven years in the study of logic and philosophy, and then took his degree in arts. Having resolved to enter the church, he was presented, when but nineteen years of age, and only in the order of an acolythe, with the rectory of Denington, in Suffolk; and in 1493 he was instituted to the rectory of Thyrning, in Huntingdonshire, on the presentation of his father, which he resigned before the end of the year 1493. In order to acquire knowledge, and to improve and extend his acquaintance with the languages and sciences which he had already studied, he visited France and Italy. He appears to have returned from his travels in 1497, and withdrew to Oxford, in order to prosecute his studies with greater success. In this situation he was neither inactive nor useless. When Erasmus visited England, Colet soon formed an intimate friendship with him; which he endeavoured to improve to a more accurate and critical knowledge of the scriptures. This friendship was maintained to the close of life, and the correspondence of these two great men served to animate them in the pursuit of biblical learning, in which they met with frequent and violent opposition, especially from the scholastic doctors, who were so enraged at any attempts to promote the study of the *Greek* tongue, that they could not forbear uttering invectives against it from the pulpit; and strove to suppress it by the cry of *heresy*. Hence the proverb, "*Take care of Greek, lest you become an heretic:* avoid Hebrew, *unlest you become like Jews.*" In 1502, Colet was made prebendary of Durnsford, in the church of Salisbury, and after some other changes in the church, he was at length, in May 1505, without the least solicitation of his own, raised to the dignity of dean of St. Paul's, on which occasion he resigned the vicarage of Stepney. Dr. Colet soon began to distinguish himself in the important station to which he was now advanced. He called to his assistance other divines of learning and talent. The contempt which the dean expressed for the religious houses or monasteries, and the display which he made of their abuses, together with the divinity lectures, and the method of expounding the scriptures, raised among the people an anxious inquiry after the sacred writings, and doubtless contributed to prepare their minds for the reformation. The ecclesiastics were stung to revenge, and a prosecution was commenced against him for heresy, in which Dr. Fitzjames, bishop of London, was the principal agent. But to the honour of Archbishop Wareham, who knew and valued the integrity and worth of Colet, became his advocate and patron, and dismissed him without giving him the trouble of a formal answer. Disappointed in their accusation of heresy, they attempted to fix upon him a suspicion of sedition or treason. In this they were equally foiled; for the young king (Henry VIII) sent for him, and in private advised him to go on, reproving and reforming a corrupt and dissolute age. Another attack was made upon the dean, of a similar nature, but which was equally unsuccessful; the king dismissing him with marks of affection, and promise of favour. Having succeeded to a very considerable estate

* Sir Thomas More was beheaded on Tower-hill, July 5, 1535, for denying the supremacy of the king.

† The earl of Surry was a young man of the most promising hopes; but his qualifications were no security against the violence of Henry's temper. He was arrested on a frivolous charge of infidelity to the king; and notwithstanding his eloquent and spirited defence, was executed on Tower-hill, January 19, 1547.

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on the death of his father, who died in 1510, he delivered his church revenues to his steward to be expended in acts of housekeeping and hospitality; and employed the annual produce of his paternal estate in acts of piety, beneficence, and generosity. Having no very near, or poor relatives, he founded the grammar school of St. Paul's, in London, which he endowed with lands and tenements, for the support of a head master, a second master, or usher, and a chaplain, for the instruction of one hundred and fifty-three boys in the Greek and Latin languages; and placed it under the care of the company of mercers; and appointed William Lily to be the head master of the school. His honesty and zeal against the corruptions of the clergy increased he number of his enemies; but, protected by the king, he escaped that degradation and martyrdom, which with a less powerful patron he would probably have suffered. About his fiftieth year, he formed a resolution to withdraw from active life, and spend the rest of his days in retirement; but he was prevented by death: for being seized with the sweating sickness, he retired to his lodgings in the monastery of the Carthusians, at Sheen, near Richmond, where he died on the 16th of September, 1519. He was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, with a humble monument, that he had several years before prepared, with only this inscription:—"JOANNES COLETUS." Such was Colet, a man who, amid the darkness of the age, shone as a light in a benighted land; and who deserves to be ranked among those who were essentially serviceable in the spread of scriptural knowledge; a honour to his country; and a blessing to posterity.

William Lily, or Lilye, was a celebrated grammarian, and a successful teacher of the learned languages. His principal work, or at least that by which he is best known is *Brevissima Institutio, seu ratio grammatices cognoscendæ*, London, 1513; commonly called Lily's *Latin grammar*. The English rudiments of it were written by Dean Colet; the preface by Cardinal Wolsey; the syntax chiefly by Erasmus, and the other parts by other hands; so that, although it bears Lily's name, he probably had not the largest share in the work; and therefore during his life, modestly refused the honour of having it ascribed to him. William Lily was born at Oldham, in Hampshire, about 1466, and studied at Oxford. He travelled to Jerusalem, and on his return visited the isle of Rhodes for the purpose of studying Greek under the learned men who had fled thither for protection, after the taking of Constantinople. From thence he went to Rome, where he further improved himself in the Latin and Greek languages. On his return to England, in 1509, he settled in London, and taught grammar, poetry, and rhetoric, with good success, and is said to have been the first who taught Greek in that city. Dean Colet appointed him head master of his school, and for twelve years he continued in that laborious and useful situation, when he was seized with the plague, of which he died. He left two sons, George and Peter, who were both learned men. The eldest of them published the *first exact map* that was ever drawn of this island. Mr. Lily had also one daughter named Dionysia, who was married to John Ritwyse, usher, and afterwards successor to him in the mastership of St. Paul's school. Lily died, Feb. 25, 1523.

William Grocyn was born at Bristol, in the year 1442; and received his education first at Winchester, and afterwards at New College, Oxford, of which he was made perpetual fellow in 1467; and in about two years afterwards was presented by the warden and fellows of that college to the rectory of Newton-Longville, in Buckinghamshire; and became divinity reader of Magdelan College, of the same university. By the low state of learning in England, he was induced to visit Italy, to perfect himself in the Greek and Latin languages. He returned to England in 1491, and took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and was appointed public teacher of Greek at Oxford, and obtained the friendship of Erasmus, who was then resident in that university; and in several of his epistles speaks of him in a manner that proves he cherished the most sincere regard for him. He died at Maidstone College, in Kent, of which he was master, in the beginning of the year 1522, aged eighty, of a stroke of the palsy; and was buried in the choir of the church at Maidstone. To William Lily, the grammarian, his godson, he bequeathed by his will, a legacy of *five shillings*.

William Latimer was considered by Erasmus, as a man of more than virgin modesty, under which was veiled the greatest worth; and as one of the greatest men of that age; a master of all sacred and profane learning. Leland celebrates also his eloquence, judgment, piety and generosity. Little is known of this eminent scholar; he was fellow of All Souls College, at Oxford, in the year 1489. Afterwards he travelled into Italy, and settled for a time at Padua, where he improved himself, particularly in the Greek tongue. On his return to his native land he settled at Oxford as a teacher, and had for his pupil Reginald Pole, who was afterwards the celebrated cardinal and archbishop, and by whose interest Latimer obtained the rectories of Saintbury and Weston-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and a prebendary of Salisbury. He died very aged, and was buried at Saintbury.

The following anecdote will serve as a curious specimen of the despotism and simplicity of an age not literary, in discovering the author of a libel, and which took place about this period. A great jealousy existed between the Londoners and those foreigners who traded to this country. The foreigners probably, observes Mr. Lodge, in his *Illustrations of English History*, worked cheaper, and were more industrious. There was a libel affixed on the door of St. Paul's, which reflected on the king and these foreigners, who were accused of buying up the wool with the

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king's money, to the undoing of Englishmen. This tended to inflame the minds of the people; and the method adopted to discover the writer of the libel must excite a smile in the present day, while it shows the state in which learning must have been in.—The plan adopted was this: In every ward, one of the king's council, with an alderman of the same, was commanded to see every man write that could, and further, took every man's book and sealed them and brought them to guildhall to confront them with the original—so that if of this number many wrote alike, the judges must have been much puzzled to fix on the criminal.

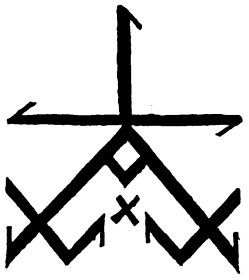
1527. LAURENCE ANDREWE is stated by Ames to have been a native of Calais, and a translator and author of various books previous to his exercising the art of printing: which he adds, he might probably have learned from John Doesborowe or Doesbrock, or Peter Treveris. *The wonderful Shape and Nature of Man, Beasts*, &c." of his translating, was printed at Antwerp by the former of the two typographers abovementioned, as was also Andrewe's English version of the *Valuacion of Golde and Sylver*, supposed to have been produced in 1499, in black-letter. Like many of the other early printers, Andrewe resided near the eastern end of Fleet-street, by the bridge which crossed the Fleet, at the sign of the Golden Cross.

The following is a list of his works:—

Boke of Distyllacyon. London in the fletestrete, in the sygne of the golden Crosse. 18th April, 1527. Folio.

Myrrour, &c. of the Worlde. In fletestrete, at the sygne of the golden crosse by fletebridge. Without date. Folio.

Directory of Conscience. Without date. Quarto.



The above monogram of Laurence Andrewe, consisted of a shield, which was contained in a very rudely-cut parallelogram, surrounded by a thick black line. The escutcheon is supported by a wreath beneath an ornamental arch, and between two curved pillars, designed in the early Italian style. The back-ground is formed of coarse horizontal lines.

1527. *Died*, John FROBEN, or FROBENIUS, an eminent and learned German printer He was a native of Hammelburg, but settled at Basil, where he acquired the reputation of being uncommonly learned. With a view of promoting useful learning, for which he was very zealous he applied himself to the art of printing. He was the first of the German printers who brought the art to any perfection. The great reputation and character of this printer was the principal motive which led Erasmus to fix his residence at Basil, in order to have his own works printed by him. He would never suffer libels, or any thing that might hurt the reputation of another, to go through his press for the sake of profit; and being a man of great probity and piety, as well as skill, he was particularly choice in the authors he printed. It is said of him, that he exposed his proof-sheets to public view, and offered a reward to any person that should discover an error. In his preface to *Celius Rodiginus*, he advises the learned against purchasing incorrect editions of books, for the sake of their cheapness, and calls the printers of them, *pests of learning*. He says, "such wretched works cannot but be dearly bought, how cheap soever they are sold; whereas he that buys a correct copy, always buys it cheap, how much soever he gives for it."

Erasmus, Heyland, Oecolampadius, and other persons of the highest rank in literature, were the learned correctors of his press. Oecolampadius says, he could not sufficiently wonder that Erasmus, who alone kept three presses continually going, who read and compared the Greek and Latin manuscripts, and consulted the writings of all the ancients and moderns, could find time enough to correct the proofs of his works; and adds, that his example had not a little encouraged him to engage in the laborious task of corrector.

We have already noticed the frequent falsification, pirating, and forgeries of literary works. The case of Froben, as described by Erasmus, may represent those of many other meritorious printers whose liberality and public spirit were thus made to enrich the ignorant and worthless. "Many are they who lie in wait for the man, and almost have conspired to his ruin. When any new work appears which is likely to be saleable, one or other of them surreptitiously procures a copy from his printing house, prints, and sells it almost for nothing; whilst Froben is at an immense expense, not only in remunerating correctors, but often in purchasing the original manuscripts."*

This excellent printer expired at Basil, in

* M'Creery, in his poem of the *Press*, alludes to the same subject in the following lines:—

How sweet to yield the tribute of applause,
When sterling worth with strong attraction draws;
Or what more pleasing to the feeling mind
Than living wreaths around his brows to bind!
But in our days what hordes of blockheads claim
The proud distinction of the printer's name;
Around his press, like hungry beasts of prey,
They swarm, whom every trade hath cast away;
Without the knowledge that can e'er improve,
The sordid aim their active passions move.
Their servile uses and their country's shame,
How frequent now the public prints proclaim.
The base pursuits that cunning can devise,
Strong advocates their hireling page supplies,
The dread of chains and slavery dispel,
And as they're brib'd th' obedient conscience sell.

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this year, lamented by all, but by none more than Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin. He was succeeded in his business by his son Jerome Froben, and his son-in-law Nicolas Episcopious, who carried on the business with the same reputation.

1527. After this time no printer is supposed to have resided at Oxford for the space of sixty years, for which chasm there is no reason assigned.

We have already noticed the introduction of printing into the city of Oxford; and without entering upon any of the disputes in question, it only remains at this time to notice those of whom we have *certain dates*. Theodoric Rood, a native of Cologne, printed at Oxford in 1480, but his first book is disputed; it is supposed that he continued in business to 1485; and that he had a partner called Thomas Hunte, an Englishman; only four books are known to have been printed by these individuals, and one of these was not known till 1735, unless we admit that Hunte was the printer of the three annonymous books in 1468 and 1479. From these we are obliged to descend to the year 1506, when Pynson or Wynkyn de Worde printed for the university till 1518, when John Scolar* printed for them, and lived in St. John's, Baptist's-lane, who was succeeded by Charles Kyfreth, a Dutchman, who resided in the city for a short time, in whose name we have only one book in 1519. Anthony Wood, in his *History of the Antiquities of Oxford*, says that Theodoric Rood was succeeded by Scolar, and he by Peter Treveris, who in 1525, removed to Southwark.—See Cotton's *Typographical Gazetteer*, Dibdin, Horne, &c.

1528. *Died* JOHN AMERBACH, one of the most excellent and learned printers of his time. He was at first a student at Paris, under the famous Lapidanus, who invited the three Germans to that city. Amerbach followed his studies until he attained the degree of master of arts; and went to Basil in 1481, where he set up a printing-press, and became very famous in the science of typography. The exact place of his birth is not determined. Orlandi calls him a Parisian, though perhaps on no other account than that he studied so long in that university. His name is unquestionably German.

Amerbach's first care, when he engaged in the printing-line, was to get a complete fount of round roman. His next was to procure some of the best correctors of that age, of whom, though no person was more capable than himself, he had a greater number than any of his cotemporaries. He was so careful and diligent in this province, that he would not let one sheet pass unrevised by himself. Reuchlin says, that he was a man of excellent genius, highly valuable for the neatness and correctness of his works, and well skilled in several arts and sciences.

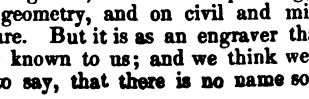
As Amerbach was a pious man, and zealous in the cause of religion, which appears from all his prefaces; so he made choice of consecrating his labours to that branch of learning, in preference to any other. This induced him to engage in printing the works of all the antient fathers, a task hitherto unattempted by any printer. He began with an edition of St. Austin, which he did not finish until 1505, in the old Gothic. What he had most at heart was to publish St. Jerome's works; which as he knew was impossible to be done without a competent skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues (the last of which he was too old and full of business to learn,) he made his three sons, youths of bright parts, divide that province among themselves; who, having studied those languages, were obliged by him, whether he lived or died, to finish that edition; which they faithfully performed. The greatest part of these particulars are communicated by Erasmus in his prefaces to St. Austin and St. Jerome.

Jodocus Badius, an eminent printer, says, he was a man of indefatigable industry, and consummate skill in correcting the errors of corrupt copies. And adds, that if all printers would follow the example of John Amerbach, their productions would be in much higher repute than they are.

Boniface, his eldest son, who died in 1562, was for thirty years law professor at Basil, five times rector of the university, and went through the different offices of the magistracy with the reputation of a man of great integrity. In 1659 was printed at Basil, 4to., the *Bibliotheca Amerbachiana*, a scarce work, which throws considerable light on the *History of Printing*.

1528, *Oct. 2. The obedience of a christian man, and how christen rulers ought to governe; wherein also, yf thou marke diligently, thou shalt fynde eyes to perceave the crafty conveyaunce of all iugglers.* At Marlborow in the land of Hesse, the seconde daye of October, MDXXVIII, by me Hans Luft. In this book Tindall asks, what is the cause why, we may not have the *old testament* translated as well as the *new*, which they had burnt. *Octavo. Marlborow*, is a fictitious name for Marpurg, in Germany, the capital of Upper Hesse, where the art of printing was introduced in 1527; and it is, in all probability, this town which William Tindall designates, in his *English translation of the Pentateuch* of the year 1530, and in many other works printed about this time, as *Marlborow in the land of Hesse*.

1528, *April 6, Died* ALBERT DURER, the celebrated engraver on wood. This individual may be called the father of the German school of painting; he was also an excellent and indefatigable engraver, a writer on painting, perspective, geometry, and on civil and military architecture. But it is as an engraver that he is chiefly known to us; and we think we may venture to say, that there is no name so cele-



* John Scolar, printer to the University of Oxford, recited in a book which he had printed, an edict of the chancellor, under his official seal, enjoining that for a period of seven years to come, no person should venture to print that work, or even to sell copies of it elsewhere printed within Oxford and its precincts, under pain of forfeiting the copies, and paying a fine of five pounds sterling and other penalties. During the censorship of the press throughout England, the vice-chancellor was the authorized licencer of all books printed at the University.—Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford.*

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brated in the annals of engraving as that of the subject of this memoir.

Albert Durer was born May 20th, 1471, at Nuremberg, in Germany, a city famed at that time, as rich and free, prosperous in trade, and fond of the arts. Having made a slight beginning with his pencil in the shop of his father, who was a goldsmith, Albert rapidly advanced in painting and engraving, and at the age of twenty-six exhibited some of his works to the public. So highly was he thought of, that his prints found their way to Italy, where Marc Antonio Raimondi not only counterfeited on copper a whole set of beautifully-executed small wood cuts of his, on subjects taken from the *New Testament*, but forged his well-known stamp; a piece of roguery which at once carried Durer into Italy to get redress. On his reaching Venice, the senate of that place so far did him justice, as to order M. Antonio to efface the mark: they also forbade any one but the right owner to use it in future. To this event in his life was owing his introduction to that wonderful genius Raphael, who sought his acquaintance: and, in the simple fashion of the times, the new friends mutually exchanged portraits. His works quickly became the rage: he received high praises from all quarters; and his style was copied by a first-rate Italian painter, Andrea del Sarto. The substantial rewards of merit kept pace with his fame. Having finished a picture of St. Bartholomew, for the church dedicated to that saint at Venice, the work rose so high in public opinion, that Rodolph II., emperor of Germany, sent orders to Venice, that it should be bought for him at any price, and brought to Prague, not by the common mode of carriage, but (to prevent its taking harm) on men's shoulders, by means of a pole. Durer's honours now flowed thick upon him; his fellow-citizens, proud of his talents, and equally so of his private virtues, chose him into the council of Nuremberg; and the emperor Maximilian sent him a pension, and a patent of nobility.

As Durer did not make so much use of the pencil as of the graver, his pictures are scarce, and seldom to be seen but in palaces or great men's houses. His engravings, on the contrary, are so numerous, as well as closely-laboured, that it would betoken a life of no common toil, directed to this one point, to have performed all those which are extant, and fairly allowed as his. In the British Museum, and in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, as well as in many other collections, are various specimens of his skill. His design proves vast invention: his copies of nature are bold and powerful, full of expression, though often extravagant and grotesque: his exactness in the composition of parts is also very striking; and he has given a neatness of finish to small points, where most draughtsmen, probably, would have sacrificed correctness to the general effect. From his power and simplicity in copying nature, as well as from his attention to particulars, the admirers of Durer have called him, by analogy, the Homer of artists, while others, from the wild and romantic spirit of his works, have compared him to our English poet, Spenser, who, in his *Faerie Queen*, has conveyed so many dark and wondrous legends, and by the magical art of description, has dressed up fiction to look like truth.

With respect to the invention of etching,* it seems to be not well known to whom it is to be ascribed. One of the most early specimens of Albert Durer, is that print, known by the name of the *Cannon*, dated 1518, and thought by some, with little foundation, to have been worked on a plate of iron. Another etching by the same artist, is *Moses receiving the Tables of the Law*, dated 1524.

One of Durer's best pieces, on wood, is that of *St. Hubert at the Chase*. The saint is seen kneeling before a stag, which has a crucifix between its horns, while around him are hounds in various attitudes, surprisingly true to nature. Another is an armed knight on horseback, attended by death (also on horseback), and followed by a frightful fiend, the group having almost as much of the ludicrous as the terrible; this is called by some *Death's Horse*, and by others *The Worldly Man*. But, perhaps, the most remarkable of all his prints is that of *Melancholy*, which conveys the idea of her being the parent of *Invention;* it is a female form, sitting on the ground, her features marked with the deepest and most solemn shades of thought, and her head resting pensively upon her hand; above, before, and around her, are a multitude of emblems of science, and instruments of study. This composition, it has been observed, is interesting on another account; namely, as a true picture of the times when it was engraved; for precisely thus was attention perplexed and distracted on most philosophical subjects, in the age of Albert Durer; and as he himself was author of *seven* treatises, most of which are on the metaphysics of art, he had probably experienced much of that sort of melancholy, which proceeds from mental weariness and disgust—the usual end of such studies. In this view, the proverb might be true of him, "the painter paints himself!" But poor Durer had other sources of melancholy, which may help us in coming to

* Some have ascribed the invention of etching to Francisco Muzzuoli, of Parma, or to Lucas a Dentecum, of Zutphen, about the year 1530. But we are certain that it was commonly practised in Germany, both at Nuremberg and Francfort, about 1512; and since the use of aquafortis was known to Durer, some scruple not to give the invention of etching to his master Wolgemuth.—*Sandrart.*—Parmegiano, who died in 1540, practised the art in Italy, and in whose etchings we discover the hand of the artist working out a system, as it were, from his own imagination, and striving to produce the forms he wanted to express.—The artists were probably not long after this before they found out the way of uniting etching with engraving, in the manner that prints are now generally executed. The precise period cannot be ascertained.—*Mierman.*

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this conclusion. Although amiable in conduct and manners; a lover of modest mirth, esteemed, and even beloved, by his brethren in art, respected by his fellow-citizens, and distinguished by his monarch, he had a private woe which imbittered all his cup of honour: he had a shrew for his wife.* Yet, as another proof that beauty and a sweet temper are not necessarily united, we are informed that, in painting the Virgin Mary, he took her face for a model. His domestic trials he bore with calmness for a time, but at last he escaped, for rest from her unkindness, to Flanders, finding an asylum in the house of a brother in profession and fame; but she discovered him in his quiet retreat, and prevailed upon him, by earnest promises of amendment, to return to his home. Unfortunately, however, for him and for the world, her ill disposition returned too, triumphed over the strength of his constitution, and hurried him to the grave before his time. He died at the age of fifty-seven. A Latin inscription† to the following effect, was engraved on his sepulchre in the cemetery of St. John:—

TO THE MEMORY OF ALBERT DURER.
ALL THAT WAS MORTAL OF ALBERT DURER IS PLACED IN THIS TOMB. MDXXVIII.

We have by this celebrated master one hundred and four engravings on copper, six on tin, a great number on wood,† and six etchings. His wife, whose maiden name was Agnes Frey, is supposed by some to have executed several small pieces, representing the miracles of Christ; but this is merely conjecture. His son, Albert, was a sculptor, and probably an engraver.

1529. *Died* RICHARD PYNSON, printer, of whom we have already given some notice (see page 196 *ante*), and also made such extracts as may shew the nature of the works in which he was engaged. Pynson, like many of the early typographers, was a foreigner. In the chapel of the rolls is contained a patent of naturalization granted to him by king Henry VII., about 1493, which calls him "Richard Pynson, descended from the countries of Normandy." The name does not then appear to have been first introduced into England, for in the churchwarden's books belonging to the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the year 1504, are the words, "Item, receuyued of Robert Pynson for four tapers iiiid." Anthony A. Wood also, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, edit. by Bliss, London, 1815, vol. ii. p. 692, mentions, that one "Philip Pinson, an English man, studied among the Minorites or Grey Friars, for a time at their house in Oxon, of which order he was a learned brother." He was subsequently suffragan-bishop to Hadrian de Castello, bishop of Hereford, and afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells; through whose endeavours, united with the interest of king Henry VII., he was advanced by the court of Rome to the archbishopric of Tuam, in Ireland, December 2nd, 1503, and three days after he died of the plague. It has been supposed, from an equivocal note inserted in Palmer's *General History of Printing*, that Richard Pynson, or Wynkyn de Worde, was the son-in-law of William Caxton; but the preference has rather been assigned to the latter, since in all his devices Caxton's monogram appears most prominently conjoined with De Worde's, while those of Pynson are composed of his own initials only. That Pynson might have been either an apprentice or workman of Caxton's is scarcely to be doubted; since in *The Prohemye*, to his edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, printed without date, he says, "whiche boke diligently ouirsen & duely examined by the polliticke reason and ouersight of my worshipful master william Caxton accordinge to the intente and effect of the seid Geoffrey Chaucer, and by a copy of the seid master Caxton purpos to imprent by the grace ayde and support of almyghty god. Whom J humbly beseche. that he of his grete and habundant grace will so dispose that J may it fynisshe to his plesure laude and glorye." It has also been considered, that Richard Pynson was probably a more ancient printer than Wynkyn de Worde, on account of the rudeness of type which is shewn in his edition of *Dives and Pauper*, 5th July 1493; and in the book of *Canterbury Tales*, without date, when contrasted with the typographical excellence of Wynkyn de Worde. The residence of Pynson was in Fleet-street, close to that of De Worde, whom it has been supposed he invited from Westminster, to dwell near him. Psalmanazar has also intimated, that the two typographers lived in the closest familiarity and friendship with each other, but by their publishing different editions of the same book, almost at the same period, it would appear more as if they had been the supporters of two rival presses. The first book of Pynson's which is known with a date, states in the colophon, that it was printed "the v day Juyl. the yere of oure lord god. m.cccc.lxxxxiii.—by me Richarde Pynson at the Temple-barre of london." The

* Matrimony has been considered, by some writers, as a condition not so well suited to the circumstances of philosophers and men of learning. There is a little tract which professes to investigate the subject; it has for its title *De Matrimonio Literati, an Celibem esse an vero nubere consentat?* That is, Marriage of a Man of Letters; with an enquiry whether it is most proper for him to continue a bachelor or marry?—The author alleges the great merit of some women; particularly that of Couzaga, the consort of Montefeltro duke of Urbino; a lady of such distinguished accomplishments, that Peter Bembus said, none but a stupid man would not prefer one of her conversations to all the formal meetings and disputations of the philosophers.—The wife of Berghem would never allow that excellent artist to quit his occupations, and she contrived an odd expedient to detect his indolence. The artist worked in a room above her; ever and anon she roused him by thumping a long stick against the ceiling, while the obedient Berghem answered by stamping his foot, to satisfy Mrs. Berghem that he was not napping.—Ælian had an aversion to the marriage state.—Sigonus, a learned and well known scholar, would never marry, and alleged no inelegant reason, that "Minerva and Venus could not live together."

† Mr. Ottley has been enabled to give a rich treat to those who can feel an interest in this study, by presenting in his book, specimens of the works of this great artist, *printed from the original blocks themselves!* There are four, viz., *The Last Supper; Christ before Pilate; Christ taken down from the Cross*; and *The Ascension.*

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Falle of Princis, of the following year, has "dwellynge withoute the Temple barre of London," which place of his residence is continued, till 1502-3. In the *Imytacyon & Folowynge ..... of Criste*, finished on the 27th of June in the latter year, his house is stated to be "in Flete-strete at the sygne of the George;" and the book to have been printed "at the commaundement and instaunce of the ryght noble and excellent Prynces Margaret moder of our souerain lorde Kynge Henry the VII. and Countesse of Rychmount and Derby." But a still higher protection is to be found attached to a Salisbury Missal, printed in 1504, which has the words, "per Richardum Pynson huius artis ingeniosissimum mandato et impensa serinissimi xpristianissimiq. et omnia virtutum genere prediti regis Henrici septimi." The *Pylgremage of Perfection*, 1525, was "Imprinted at London in Fletestrete, besyde saynt Dunstan's Churche by — printer to the Kynges noble grace;" and in an edition of the Salisbury Missal, without date, are the expressions "In parochia Sancti Dunstani (in fletestrete), iuxta ecclesiam commorantem." From these extracts, it is ascertained that Pynson lived in two, if not in three different residences; since, as the parish of St. Clement reaches to the western side of Temple-Bar, he could not be dwelling near St. Dunstan's church at the time when he was situated without the boundary. It is supposed that in 1508, when William Faques either died or resigned his office of king's printer, Pynson first properly assumed this title in his colophons; and that the royal patronage which he had previously received, must have been confined to certain books only. In December 1508, in the colophon to the *Peregrinatio Humani Generis*, he styles himself, "Prynter vnto the Kyngis noble grace," and in Alexander Barclay's translation of Sallust's *Chronicle*, no date, there is added to the above, "with priuylege vnto hym graunted by our sayd sourayne lorde the kynge."

About 1525, Robert Redman assumed and altered one of the best devices of Richard Pynson, and also interfered in one department of printing, (the law,) which the latter considered, from the royal protection already mentioned, as being peculiarly his own. At the end of an edition of *Lytylton Tenures newly and moost truly correctyed and amended*, October 12th, 1525, Pynson placed the affair before the public in a Latin letter, of which the following is a translation:—"Richard Pynson, the Royal Printer, Salutation to the Reader. Behold I now give to thee, Candid Reader, a Lyttleton corrected (not deceitfully,) of the errors which occurred in him; I have been careful that not my printing only should be amended, but also that with a more elegant type it should go forth to the day: that which hath escaped from the hands of Robert Redman, but truly Rudeman, because he is the rudest out of a thousand men, is not easily understood. Truly I wonder now at last that he hath confessed it his own typography, unless it chanced, that even as the Devil made a Cobbler a Mariner, he made him a Printer. Formerly this Scoundrel did profess himself a Bookseller, as well skilled as if he had started forth from Utopia; he knows well that he is free who pretendeth to books, although it be nothing more; notwithstanding he is a Buffoon who hath dared to engage in it, his reverend care for the Laws of England should knowingly and truly have imprinted them all. Whether the words which I give be profitable, or whether they be faithful he can tell, and do thou in reading Lyttleton excuse his care and diligence in that place where thou dost see it. Farewell;" Redman took but little notice of all this, but in April 1527, he removed into St. Clement's parish, to the sign of the George, the very house which Pynson had quitted; and in the same year, in an edition of *Magna Charta*, Pynson again attacked him in a similar manner. In 1532, Redman seemed to have occupied his antagonist's residence next to St. Dunstan's church, as his direction expresses; and Herbert supposes that Pynson thus effected a reconciliation with Redman, by retiring from business, and making over his whole stock to him. The last books printed by Pynson, are supposed to have been bishop Longland's *Convocation Sermon*, and the *Missal of the Holy Ghost*, both in octavo, 1531; but in the date of the former, Herbert supposes that there is an error, and that MDXXXI has been placed for MDXXIX. The colophons of some of Pynson's books shew that he was employed by some of considerable importance as well as the royal family, for in that to the *Promptuarius Puerorum*, 1499, he says, "Imprinted by the excellent Richard Pynson, at the charges of those virtuous men Frederick and Peter Egmont, after Easter," &c. In an edition of the *Old Tenures*, he mentions, that it was printed at "the instaunce of my maistres of the company of Stronde Inne with oute tempyll barre off London;" and in *The Myrrour of Good Maners*, no date, he says "whiche boke I haue pryntyd at the instance and request of the ryght noble Rychard Yerle of Kent." As in 1529, Thomas Berthelet had a patent for the office of king's printer, and in a book of that year he assumed the title, it has thence been concluded that Pynson died about the same time; but, if the above-mentioned books be received as evidence, this supposition is certainly erroneous. Lord Coleraine, in his manuscripts concerning Tottenham, preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford, states that in the 11th of Henry VIII., 1519, the manor-house of Tottenham with the adjoining fields, (then the property of sir William Compton), were leased for forty-one years to one Richard Pynson, gent., but whether this were the typographer is certainly doubtful. Mr. Rowe Mores, in his very curious work on *English Founders and Founderies*, speaks well both of Pynson and his types. He states that in 1496, this printer was possessed of a double pica, and great and long primers, all clear and good, with a rude Eng. english, and english, and a long primer roman. In 1499, he

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had an english, and a pica roman, of a thick appearance, but a letter which stood well in line. He had also a better fount of great primer English, with which he printed in 1498; Pynson was the first typographer who introduced the roman letter into this country.

As the authenticity of the portrait of William Caxton has already been noticed, so it should be observed, that there is no better proof than that of time and popular acceptation for the head engraved for Richard Pynson. In reality, it represents John Gorræus, junior, who lived at the court of Louis XIII. to whom he was physician in ordinary; and it occurs on the back of a Latin address to marshal Montmorenci, composed by him. The original is a fine spirited wood engraving, about six inches in height; and was discovered by Francis Douce, Esq.

The above is the principal device of Richard Pynson, though in general, they were six in number. He had also several loose engraved border pieces, for the formation of compartments and title-pages; or for the enlarging of some other device, on some of which his cypher appears in miniature. Of these compartments, one consisted of naked boys in procession to the left, carrying one upon the shoulders of four others; another had a procession to the right, in which two of the boys were riding in panniers on an elephant, the nearest of which was crowned. A third had two boys holding a festoon; and all of these were bottom pieces. A fourth compartment contained the history of Mutius and Porsenna. He probably had likewise a kind of stamp for the covers of books; since in Herbert's description of the *Imitacyon, &c. of Christ*, 1503, and Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii. page 423, he says, "a copy of this book was curiously bound, with the king at length, the printer's mark, and other figures stampt on the cover." Again, in Herbert's notice of the *Abbrevimentum Statutorum*, 1499, he states that "the king at length, and Pynson's mark, R. P. were stamped on the cover of the book." Pynson, like Wynkyn de Worde, affixed to several of his books, especially to his statutes and law publications, various engravings of the royal arms, supporters, badges, &c. as well to indicate his being the king's printer, as to denote those volumes which more immediately related to the history and constitution of England.

1529. The first patent of king's printer which has been found, is that granted to Thomas Berthelet, by Henry VIII., in this year. But before this time, Richard Pynson, in 1503, had styled himself "printer unto the king's noble grace;" and in 1508, we find William Faques, in like manner, taking the Latin title of *regis impressor* (the king's printer). It may be regarded as almost certain, that at this time the appointment of king's printer did not convey any exclusive privileges, but was merely an honorary distinction, implying that the individual possessing it was peculiarly patronized by his majesty, and perhaps was regularly employed to do the printing work of the crown. It was, in fact, an appointment very nearly of the same nature with those held at present by any of the royal tradesmen. Wynkyn de Worde, before Pynson, called himself printer to the lady Margaret (Henry VII.'s mother), but it will scarcely be pretended that that princess, by such an appointment, could confer upon him any exclusive privileges. At the very time that Pynson called himself printer to the king, the acts of parliament were printed not only at his press, but also at those of Wynkyn de Worde, and of Julian Notary. And this view is fully confirmed by the terms of the patent granted to Berthelet, in which there is not a word about the exclusive right of printing anything whatever. The king assumed the right of controlling the exercise of the art of printing, not merely in regard to certain classes, but in regard to all classes of books. He licensed at his pleasure one man to print, and refused that liberty to another; he permitted the printing of one book, and prohibited that of another. The royal prerogative, in fact, as to this matter, was held to be unlimited and omnipotent. Every thing testifies the supremacy actually exercised by the royal prerogative. No book, in the first place, could be printed at all until it was licensed; and secondly, the king assumed the power of granting a right of exclusive printing and exclusive selling to whom he pleased in regard to all books whatsoever.—We shall enumerate the patents and privileges as they were granted to certain persons for printing or vending any kind of books.

Thomas Berthelet lived at the sign of Lucretia Romana, in Fleet-street; and it is singular to remark that the king's printer, (from Pynson in 1500) to the present time, have all resided in the parish of St. Bride, which seems to have been the *Alma Mater* of our profession, upon its first introduction into the metropolis. The total number of those carrying on printing in this parish almost defies enumeration; certainly eclipses, in comparison, that of any other parish or circle of similar extent in England, or perhaps the world.

1529. Louis de Berquin, a gentleman of Artois, who was probably attached to the reformed opinions, presumed to avow himself by his conversation and writings the defender of Erasmus, and brave in his behalf the fury of the Sorbonne. Such was the fury of the Parisian divines, (who had published a *Censura*, about 1526, upon va-

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rious passages of Erasmus's *New Testament*,) that not even the royal protection of Francis I., though powerfully exerted in the favour of Berquin, was sufficient to shield him from their vengeance; and this unfortunate man was, after a tedious process, condemned to expiate his offence in the flames; and was actually burned at Paris in this year.—Noel Bedier, who affected the name of Beda after the venerable Bede, was syndic of the Sorbonne at this period. He was a fierce fanatical pedant, and an incessant disputant; always on the look out for heresy, and for some new victim to persecute; and such was his hatred to heterodoxy that he would have burned every individual whom the Sorbonne condemned.

1530.—The first abridgement of the *English Statutes*, printed in English, was done by John Rastell. The preface to this work details the arguments which caused the old Norman French to give place to the English language, in enacting the laws of this country. It is on this account an interesting relic; and we therefore give the following extracts from Luckombe:—

"Because that the lawys of this realme of England, as well the statutes as other jugementys and decreys, be made and wrytyn most commynly in the Frenche tongue, dyuerse men thereof muse, and have oftimis communycacion and argument consyderyng, that in reason euery law wherto any people shuld be boundyn, ought and shulde be wryttyn in such manere and so opynly publishyd and declaryd, that the people myght sone, wythout gret dyffyculte, have the knoulege of the seyd laws. But the verey cause why the seyd laws of Englond were writin in the French tonge, shuld seme to be this: furst, yt ys not unknowyn, that when Wyllyam, duke of Normandy, came in to thys land, and slew kyng Herrold, and conqueryd the hole realme, there was a grete nomber of people, as well gentylmen as other, that cam wyth hym, whych understode not the vulgar tong, that was at that tyme vsyd in this realme, but onely the French tong: and also, because the seyd kyng, and other grete wyse men of hys counsel, perseyuyd and suposyd that the vulgar tong, which was then usyd in this realme was, in a manere, but homely and rude, nor had not so grete copy and haboundaunce of wordys as the Frenche tong than had, nor that vulgare tong was not of yt selff suffycyent to expown and tu declare the matter of such lawys and ordenauncis, as they had determynid to be made for the good governaunce of the people so effectually, and so substancyally, as they cowd indyte them in the French tong, therefore they orderid, wrot, and indytyd the seyd lawys, that they made, in the French tong. And forthermore, long after the commyng off kyng Wylyam conquerour, because that the vse of the French tong in this realme began to mynysh, and be cause that dyuers people that inhabityd wythin this realme, wich could nother speke the vulgare tonge of thys realme, nother the French tong; therefore the wys men of this realme causyd to be ordyryd, that the matters of the law, and accions betwen partes shuld be pledyd, shewyd and defendyd, answerd, debatyd and juggyd in the English vulgar tong; and more over, that wryttyn and enteryd of record in the rollys in the latyn tong, because that every man generally, and indifferently, myght haue the knolege thereof, as apperyth by a statute made in the xxxxvi yere of E. iii. c. vltimo; wherfore, as I suppose, for these causis before rehersyd, which was intendyd for a ryght good purpose."

"Thoughe the statutys, made as well in the tyme of the seyde kyng Henry the VII., as in the tyme of our souerein lorde, that now ys, be sufficyently indytid and writyn in our Englysh tong, yet to them that be desirous shortly to knowe the effect of them, they be now more tedyouse to rede, than though the mater and effect of them were compendyously abbreuiat: wherefore now, as farr as my symple wytt and small lernynge wyll extende, I haue here takyn upon me to abbregg the effect of them more shortly in this lyttyll book, besechyng all them, to whome the syght here of shall come, to accept hyt in gree; and though they shall fortune to fynde any thynge mysreportyd, or omytted by my neglygens, elis by neglygens of the prynters, that yt wolde lyke them to pardon me, and to consyder my good wyl, which haue intendid ty for a comyn welth, for the causis and consideracyons before rehersyde; and also, that yt fortune them to be in dout in any poynt thereof, yet, yf it please them, they may resorte to the hole statute, whereof thys book is but a bregement, and in manere but a kalender. And forthermore I wyll aduertyse every mon, that shall fortune to haue any matter in ure, to resorte to some man, that ys lernyd in the laws of thys realme, to haue his councel in such poyntis, which he thinkith doubtfull concernyng these seid statutis, by the knolege wherof, and by the dylygent obseruyng of the same, he may the better do hys dewte to hys prynce and souerine, and also lyf in tranquilite and pease wyth his neyghbour, accordyng to the pleasure and commandment of all mighti God, to whom be eternal laud and glori. Amen."

1530, *Nov.* 30. *Died* CARDINAL WOLSEY, the celebrated minister of Henry VIII. Thomas Wolsey was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, born in 1471, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a youth of great parts; and, making considerable proficiency in learning, he became tutor to the sons of Grey, marquis of Dorset, who gave him the rectory of Lymington, in Hampshire, and opened the way for him at court. Prompted by ambition, he sought and obtained promotion and favour under Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to the emperor, and, on his return, made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII. gave him the living of Torrington, in Devonshire; and afterwards appointed him register of the garter and canon of Windsor. He next obtained the deanery of York; and, attending the king to Tournay in France, in 1513, was made bishop of that city.

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honours fell upon him in a degree equal to his ambition. "He was rapacious," says Sir James Mackintosh; "but it was in order to be prodigal in his household, in his dress, in his retinue, in his palaces, and, it must be added, in justice to him, in the magnificence of his literary and religious foundations. The circumstances of his time were propitious to his passion of acquiring money. The pope, the emperor, the kings of France and Spain, desirous of his sovereign's alliance, outbade each other at the sales of a minister's influence; which change of circumstances, and inconsistency of connection, rendered, during that period, more frequent than in most other times. His preferment was too enormous and too rapid to be forgiven by an envious world."

In 1514 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and the same year he was made archbishop of York. In 1515 he succeeded archbishop Warham in the office of lord chancellor: the king obtained for him the same year a cardinalship; and, in 1519, he was made the pope's legate in England, with the extraordinary power of suspending the laws and canons of the church. He made every possible effort to obtain the triple crown of his holiness the pope; and was near succeeding, but for the preponderating influence of the emperor, Charles V.

Wolsey's "passion for shows and festivities—not an uncommon infirmity in men intoxicated by sudden wealth—perhaps served him with a master, whose ruling folly long seemed to be of the same harmless and ridiculous nature. He encouraged and cultivated the learning of his age; and his conversations with Henry, on the doctrines of their great master Aquinas, are represented as one of his means of pleasing a monarch so various in his capricious tastes. He was considered as learned; his manners had acquired the polish of the society to which he was raised; his elocution was fluent and agreeable; his air and gesture were not without dignity. He was careful, as well as magnificent, in apparel. As he was chiefly occupied in enriching and aggrandizing himself, or in displaying his wealth—objects which are to be promoted either by foreign connections or by favour at court—it is impossible to what share of the merit or demerit of internal legislation ought to be allotted to him." As his revenues were immense, his pride and ostentation were carried to the greatest height: for he had five hundred servants: among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty esquires.

Wolsey's administration continued, seemingly with unabated sway, till 1527, when those who were opposed to him in the council, together with his opposition to Henry's divorce from queen Catherine, soon worked his downfall. Crimes are easily found out against a favourite in disgrace, and his enemies did not fail to blacken his good deeds, or to increase the catalogue of his errors. On the 17th of October, 1529, he was deprived of the great seal, which was given to Sir Thomas More. He was soon afterwards deprived of his ecclesiastical and temporal wealth, and only suffered to remain at Esher, in Surry, a country house of his bishopric of Winchester. Such was the state of this discarded minister, that the king left him without provisions for his table, or furniture for his apartments. In Feb. 1530, Wolsey was pardoned, and restored to his see of Winchester, and to the abbey of St. Albans, with a grant of £6,000, and of all other rents not parcel of the archbishopric of York. Even that great diocese was afterwards restored. He arrived at Cawood castle in September, 1530, where he employed himself in magnificent preparations for his installation on the archiepiscopal throne; but at that moment his final ruin seems to have been resolved upon, and the earl of Northumberland was chosen to apprehend him for high treason. Wolsey at first refused to comply with the requisition, as being a cardinal; but finding the earl bent on performing his commission, he complied, and set out by easy journeys to London, to appear as a criminal, where he had acted as a king. He was carried first to lord Shrewsbury's castle at Sheffield, where he was compelled by sickness to rest, and afterwards to the abbey of Leicester, where he died at the age of fifty-nine. His dying words were most memorable, and highly instructive to all classes of hypocritical professors of religion—"If I had served God as diligently as I have done the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs. This is the just reward that I must receive for the pains I have taken to do him service, not regarding my service to God!"

Shakspeare so correctly draws the character of this great churchman; and paints his virtues and his vices so impressively, in the following lines, that we cannot refrain from quoting them:—

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one, that by suggestion
Ty'd all the kingdom: simony was fair play;
His own opinion was his law. I' th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever double
Both in his words and meaning. He was never,
But where he meant to ruin, pitiful.
His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing.
Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ill example.
* * * * * *
This cardinal,
Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashion'd to much honour, from his cradle;
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise; fair spoken, and persuading;
Lofty, and sour to them that lov'd him not:
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
And though he was unsatisfy'd in getting,
(Which was a sin) yet in bestowing, madam,
He was most princely. Ever witness for him
Those twins of learning that he rais'd in you,
Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him,
Unwilling to outlive the good he did it.
The other, though unfinish'd yet so famous,
So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.

Wolsey founded Christchurch college in Oxford, and intended to call it Cardinal college; and also to enrich its library with copies of all manuscripts that were in the Vatican at Rome. Upon his fall, which happened before he had finished his scheme, the king seized all the revc-

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nues; but sometime afterwards restored them, and changed the name of the college. About the year 1524, Wolsey erected a school at his native town, and employed Arnold Birckman, a printer at Antwerp, to print *Grammars* for its use. We find from an epistle of his, dated at Westminster 1st September, 1528, prefixed to a grammar, with this title page. *Rudimenta grammatices, et docendi methodus, non tam scholae Gypswichianae, per reverend. D. Thomam cardinalem Ebor. foeliciter institutae, quam omnibus aliis totius Angliae scolis praescripta. Joan. Grapheus excudebat impensis Arnoldi Birckmanni, Antwerp* 1534. The cardinal also vouchsafed to direct the use of it in a short epistle to the masters of his school. The same grammar was printed the next year in twelves, at Antwerp, by Martin Ceaser.*

1530. In consequence of the opposition of the Romish clergy to the translation of the scriptures, and more particularly of their being printed in this country, many private individuals made translations, and had them printed at foreign presses. In this year, an English translation of the *Psalms* was printed at Strasburg, by Francis Foye, in 12mo. with a preface by John Aleph; and said to be "purely and faithfully translated after the text of *Feline*."† In 1531, George Joye,‡ an Englishman, translated the *Prophet Isaye and Jeremy*, and was printed at Strasburg by Balthasar Beckneth, in 8vo. Robert Shirwood, another Englishman, who succeeded Robert Wakefield as oriental professor at Louvain, published, in 1523, a Latin translation from the Hebrew, of the book of *Ecclesiastes*, accompanied with short notes, chiefly from rabbinical writers. It was printed at Antwerp, by William Vorstman, in 4to.

1530. JOHN HAUKINS. The only particulars which exist concerning this printer are suppositious. Herbert imagined him to have been an inhabitant of Exeter; to have exercised his profession in that city; and to have been the father of "*Edyth the lyeing widow*," the "*twelue merry gestys*," of whom, were printed by John Rastell, in Folio, 1525; in the preface to which, one bearing nearly the above name is thus mentioned.

This lying wydow, full fals and crafty,
Late in Englond hath dysscryued many,
Both men and wemmen of every degree,
As well of the spiritull as temporalte;
Lords, knyghts, and gentlemen, also
Yemen, gromys, and that not long ago:
For in the tyme of kyng Henry the eight
She hath used many a suttel sleight,
What with lyeing, wepyng and laughyng,
As by thys book after here doth appere.
Whoso list matter now for to here,
No faynyd storiee, but matters in dede,
Of xii. of her gestis here may ye red.

THE PREFACE.

In the cyte of Exceter, by west away,
The tyme not pased hennc many a day,
Ther dwellid a yoman discret and wyse,
At the sygne of the floure de lyse,
Whych had to name John Haukyn, &c.

And concludes thus with the xii. *gests.*

To London they tooke in all the hast,
They woud not onnis tarry to brek there fast.
And of these poses I mak an ende.
God saue the wyddow where soeuer she wende.

Quod Waterius Smyth.

Emprinted at London, at the sygne of the meremayde, at Pollis gate next to chepesyde, by J. Rastell, 23 March. In sheets d iii. Folio.

It is, however, not very probable that no degree of consanguinity existed between this printer and the before-mentioned female sharper, but also that the typographical art was unestablished in Exeter in his time. Respecting the only book which is extant with the name of Haukyns, there is scarcely less doubt than there is concerning its printer. This is entitled *Les claircissement de la Langue Francoyse;* the colophon to which states, that the imprinting was "fynysshed by Johan Haukyns the xviii. daye of July. The yere of our lorde god M.CCCCC. and XXX;" whence Ames supposed that two of the three parts into which it is divided were printed by Pynson, and only the latter one by Haukyns, with his letter. It remains to be added that the volume is well executed, and is full of curious and useful information.

Haukyns seems to have made use of Pynson's letter and compartments after his decease, by the following book:—*Les claricissement de la langue Francoyse, compose par maistre Jeban Palsgrave, Angloys, natyf de Londres, et gradue de Paris. Neque, luna, per noctem.* 1530. After this title are two verses of Leonard Cox in Latin, then the author's epistle to king Henry viii. which is followed by a copy of the privilege.

* Lord Herbert in his life of Henry VIII., supposed that cardinal Wolsey stated the effects of printing to the pope (Leo X.) thus—"That his holiness could not be ignorant what diverse effects this new invention of printing had produced, for it had brought in and restored, books and learning; and that which was most particularly to be lamented, that lay and ordinary men might read the scriptures, and to pray in their vulgar tongue; and if this was suffered, the common people might at last come to believe, that there was not so much use for the clergy.—For if men were persuaded once they could make their own way to God, and that prayers in their native and ordinary language might pierce heaven as well as Latin; how much would the authority of the mass fall? For this purpose, since printing could not be put down, it were best to set up learning against learning; and by introducing able persons to dispute, to suspend the laity between fear and controversy. This at worst would yet make them attentive to their superiors and teachers."

It is a singular circumstance that the skull of cardinal Wolsey was burnt in the printing office of Richard Phillips, of the *Leicester Herald*, consumed by an accidental fire in 1795. In 1789 the bones of cardinal Wolsey was discovered in the ruins of Leicester abbey, and lay exposed for some weeks for the inspection of the curious on a bench in the garden, but at length Mr. Phillips bought the skull of that famous man of the gardener for a shilling, and kept it till the accident.

† By the text of Feline was meant the Latin version of Martin Bucer, published by him under the feigned name of *Aretius Felinus*, Strasburg, 1526, folio.—*Strype.*

‡ George Joye was a Bedfordshire man, and educated at Cambridge, and admitted fellow of Peter House in 1517. But being accused of heresy by the prior of Newnhan, he fled to Strasburg; and was afterwards employed by the Dutch printers, in correcting the pirated editions of Tindall's New Testament. Though a learned man, he does not appear to have possessed that conscientious integrity, which would have given Christian dignity to his character; and it is to be regretted that whilst he defended the "Truth," the "Truth" does not seem "to have made him free" from guile and deception.—*Lewis.*

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Merlin's prophecy. The original is said to be of the famous Merlin, who lived about a thousand years ago; and the following translation is two hundred years old, for it seems to be written near the end of Henry the seventh's reign. I found it in an old edition of Merlin's prophecies, imprinted at London by John Haukyns in the year 1533.—*Ames.*

Seven and ten addyd to nine,
Of Fraunce her woe thys is the sygne,
Tamys rivere twys y frozen,
Walke sans wetyng shoes ne ho zen.
Then comyth foorthe, Ich understonde,
From town of Stoffe to fattyn Londe,
An herdie chyftan, woe the morne
To Fraunce, that evere he was borne.
Then shall the fyshe beweyle his bosse;
Nor shall grin berrys make up the losse,
Yonge Symnele shall again miscarrye:
And Norways pryd again shall marrey.
And from the tree blosums feele,
Ripe fruit shall come, and all is wele.
Reaums shall daunce honde in honde,
And it shall be merrye in old Inglonde.
Then old Inglonde shall be no more,
And no man shall be sorrie therefore.
Geryon shall have three hedes agayne,
Till Hapsburgh makyth them but twayne.

1530. At this period the *benefit of clergy** was abolished for the crimes of petty treason, to all under the degree of a subdeacon. But the former superstition not only protected crimes in the clergy; it exempted also the laity from punishment, by affording them shelter in the churches and sanctuaries. These privileges were abridged by the parliament. It was first declared that not sanctuaries were allowed in cases of high treason; next, in those of murder, felony, rapes, burglary, and petty treason; and it limited them in other particulars. It appears by our law books, that laymen that could read had the privilege of the clergy ever since the 25th Edward III., stat. 3, c. 4, which provides that clerks, convicts for treason or felonies, touching other persons than the king himself or his royal majesty, shall have the privilege of holy church. But yet it was not allowed in all cases whatsoever, for in some it was denied even in common law, viz., *insidiatio viarum*, or lying in wait for one on the highway, *depopolatio agrorum*, or destroying and ravaging a country; and *combustio demorum*, or arson, that is burning of houses; all which are a kind of hostile acts, and in some degree border upon treason.—And further, all these identical crimes, together with petit treason, and very many other acts of felony, are ousted of clergy by particular acts of parliament.

The privileges of the English clergy, by the ancient statutes, are very considerable; their goods are to pay no tolls either in fairs or markets; they are exempt from all offices but their own, from the king's carriages, posts, &c., from appearing at sheriffs' tourns, or frankpledges; and are not to be fined or amerced according to their spiritual, but their temporal means. A clergyman acknowledging a statute, his body is not to be imprisoned. If he is convicted of a crime for which the benefit of clergy is allowed, he shall not be burnt in the hand: and he shall have the benefit of clergy in infinitum, which no layman can have more than once. The clergy, by common law, are not to be burdened in the general charges of the laity, nor to be troubled nor encumbered, unless expressly named and charged by the statute; for general words do not affect them. Thus, if a hundred is sued for a robbery, the minister shall not contribute; neither shall they be assessed to the highway, to the watch, &c.

In England, though this privilege was allowed in some capital cases, it was not universally admitted. The method of granting it was settled in the reign of Henry VI. which required, that the prisoner should first be arraigned, and then claim his benefit of clergy, by way of declinatory plea, or, after conviction, by way of arrest of judgment, which latter mode is most usually practised. This privilege was originally confined to those who had the *habitum et tonsuram clericalem:* but in process of time every one was accounted a clerk, and admitted to this benefit, who could read; so that, after the invention of printing, and the dissemination of learning, this became a very comprehensive test, including laymen as well as divines.

This privilege was formerly admitted, even in cases of murder; but the ancient course of the law is much altered upon this head. By the statue of 18 Eliz. cap. vii. clerks are no more committed to their ordinary to be purged; but every man to whom the benefit of clergy is granted, though not in orders, is put to read at the bar, after he is found guilty and convicted of such felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary or deputy standing by, do say, Legit ut clericus: otherwise he shall suffer death.

Such was the power of the clergy in those days, that they committed the most scandalous crimes with impunity, and if ever brought to trial, which was only a matter of form, before twelve of their own body, they were invariably acquitted. At length, however, it was considered that learning was no extenuation of guilt; and experience having shewn that so universal a lenity was an encouragement of crime, that it gradually was abolished.

* *Privilegium Clericale*, or benefit of clergy, denotes an ancient privilege of the church, consisting in this, that places consecrated to religious duties were exempted from criminal process before the secular judges in particular cases. This, at first, was an indulgence granted by the civil government, but it was afterwards claimed as an inherent, indefeasible, and *jure divino* right: and the clergy endeavoured to extend the exemption not only to almost all kinds of crimes, but to a variety of persons, besides those who were properly of their own order.

We are told of a rector of a parish who, on going to law with his parishioners about paving the church, quoted this authority, as from St. Peter—*Paveant illi, non paveam ego*; which he thus construed, *They are to pave the church, not I*: and this was allowed to be good law by a judge, who was an ecclesiastic.

There is extant an old act of parliament, which provides, that a nobleman shall be entitled to the *benefit of his clergy*, even though he cannot read. And another law, cited by judge Rolls in his *Abridgment*, sets forth, that the command of the sheriff to his officer, by word of mouth, and without writing, is good; for it may be, that neither the sheriff nor his officer can *write or read*.

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"The art of reading," says lord Kaimes, "made a very slow progress: to encourage that art in England the capital punishment for murder was remitted if the criminal could but read; which in law language is termed *benefit of clergy*. One would imagine that the art must have made a very rapid progress when so greatly favoured; but there is a signal proof of the contrary; for so small an edition of the Bible as six hundred copies, translated into English in the reign of Henry VIII. was not wholly sold off in three years."—*Sketches*, vol. i. page 105.

1530. Tindall having translated the *Pentateuch, or Five Books of Moses*, and going to Hamburg to print it, the vessel in which he sailed was shipwrecked, and his papers lost, so that he was compelled to recommence his labour; in which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale, and at length, it was published in a small octavo. It seems, by the difference of the type, to have been printed at several presses. To each of the books, a prologue is prefixed. In the margin are some notes; and the whole is ornamented with ten wood-cuts. In some copies there is added at the end, "*Emprinted at Marlborow in the land of Hesse by me Hans Luft the yere of our Lord* MCCCCCXXX. *the xvii daye of January.*" In 1531, Tindall translated and published the prophecy of *Jonas*, to which he prefixed a prologue, full of invective against the church of Rome.

1530. Richard Fawkes. Bagford imagined that this person, whose name is also spelled Faukes, Fakes, and Faques, was a foreigner who printed in Syon monastery, at the same time that one Myghel Fawkes worked in conjunction with Robert Copland in 1535; but perhaps it is more than probable that he was a relative of William Faques treated of at page 214, *ante*. He was it has been ascertained, the second son of John Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, in Yorkshire, Esq.; and it is said by Herbert, although without any apparent support, that Wyer was his servant. But few of his volumes are now remaining, and they are of very considerable rarity. The residences of Faques were in Duresme, or Durham Rents, which he calls, "in the suburbes of the famous cyte of London without Temple barre," and at the sign of the A. B. C. in St. Paul's Church Yard. He published in all eight books, in the last of which is "and be for to sell in St. Martyn's parish at ye signe of ye St. John Euangelyst by R. Fawkes."

The device of Fawkes is a parallelogram, surrounded by double lines, of which the outer one is the thickest, and within them are some figures. On each side of the shield is an unicorn regardant, and beyond them the trunks of two trees running up the margin of the cut, from which issue the richest flowers and foliage spreading over their heads: the back ground is thickly stellated. There is also a variation of this device, in which the R. F. are connected by a bow knot entwining round each letter.

1530. *The Assembly of Foules. Imprinted in london in flete strete at the sygne of the Sonne agaynst the condyte, by me Wynkyn de Worde. The 24 day of January in the yere of our lorde* 1530. Folio. Title on a ribbon, under which is a wood cut of a man sitting thoughtfully in his library, and above it the words—"Here foloweth the Assemble of foules veray pleasaunt and compendyous to rede or here compyled by the preclared and famous Clerke Geffray Chaucer."

On the reverse is the following address—

"ROBERT COPLANDE BOKE PRINTER TO NEW FANGLERS.

Newes, newes, newes, haue ye ony newes
Myne eres ake, to here you call and crye
Ben bokes made with whystelynge and whewes
Ben there not yet ynow to your fantasye
In fayth nay I trow and yet haue ye dayly
Of maters sadde, and eke of apes and oules
But yet for your pleasure, thus moche do wyll I
As to lette you here the parlament of foules.
Chaucer is deed the which this pamphlete wrate
So ben his heyres in all suche besynesse
And gone is also the famous clarke Lydgate
And so is yonge Hawes, god theyr soules adresse
Many were the volumes that they made more and lesse
Theyr bokes ye lay up, tyll that the lether moules
But yet for your myndes this boke I wyll impresse
That is in titule the parlament of foules.
So many lerned at leest they saye they be
Was neuer sene, doynge so fewe good werkes
Where is the time that they do spende trow ye
In prayers?—ye, where?—in feldes and parkes
Ye but where by becommon all the clerkes?
In slouthe and ydlenesse theyr tyme defoules
For lacke of wrytynges conteynynge moral sperkes
I must imprynt the parlament of foules
Dytees, and letters them can I make myselfe
Of suche ynowe ben dayly to me brought
Olde moral bokes stond styll upon the shelfe
I am in fere they wyll neuer be bought
Tryfles and toyes they ben the thynges so sought
Theyr wyttes tryndle lyke these flemyshe boules
Yet gentyl clerkes followe hym ye ought
Tat dyd endyte the parlament of foules."

The poem then commences in seven-line stanzas, and at the end—"Thus endeth the congregacyon of Foules on saynt Valentyne's day." After this follows the "Lenvoy of Robert Coplande boke prynter."

Layde upon shelfe, in leues all to torne
With Letters, dymme, almost defaced clene
Thy hyllynge rote, with wormes all to worne
Thou lay, that pyte it was to sene
Bounde with olde quayres, for age all hoorse and grene
Thy mater endormed, for lacke of thy presence
But nowe arte losed, go shewe forth thy sentence.

And where thou become so ordre thy language
That in excuse thy prynter loke thou haue
Whiche hathe the kepte from ruynous domage
In snoweswyte paper, thy mater for to saue
With thylke same langage that Chaucer to the gave
In termes olde, of sentence clered newe
Than methe muche sweter, who can his mynde auewe.

And yf a loueuer happen on the to rede
Let be the goos with his lewde sentence
Unto the turtle and not to her to take hede
For who so chaungeth, true loue doth offence
Loue as I rede is floure of excellence
And loue also is rote of wretchednesse
Thus be two loues, scrypture bereth wytnesse.

Finis.

"Imprynted, &c." as before.

1531. The English bishops exerted all their influence to prevent the importation and circulation of Tindall's translation. In this year, a royal proclamation was issued, at the requisition of the clergy, for totally suppressing this

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translation, which was pretended to be full of heresies and errors; and holding out the expectation that another and more faithful translation should be prepared and published. The rigour with which the king pursued Tindall and his followers, serves to mark the inconsistency of his character, who, through the whole of his reign, distinguished himself, sometimes by the zeal with which he promoted literature, and at other times by the cruel policy which he exercised against those who read and studied the scriptures in English. Dr. Stokesley, bishop of London, who in the month of May, in this year, caused all the *New Testaments* of Tindall, and many other books which he had bought up, to be brought to St. Paul's churchyard, and there burnt, was one of the most cruel persecutors among the prelates of his time. The following particulars of the charges laid against several individuals, who were either imprisoned, and compelled to abjure, or put to death.

John Raimund, a Dutchman, 1528, "for causing fifteen hundred of Tindall's *New Testaments* to be printed at Antwerp, and for bringing five hundred into England."

Thomas Curson, monk of Bastacre, in Norfolk, 1530, "for going out of the monastery, and changing his weed, and letting his crown to grow, working abroad for his living, making copes and vestments. Also, for having the *New Testament* of Tindall's translation, and another book containing certain books of the *Old Testament*, translated into English, by certain persons whom the papists call Lutherans."

John Row, bookbinder, a Frenchman, "for binding, buying, and dispersing of books inhibited, was enjoined, beside other penance, to go to Smithfield with his books tied about him, and to cast them in the fire, and there to abide till they were all burnt to ashes."

Christopher, a native of Antwerp, "for selling certain *New Testaments, in English*, to John Row, aforesaid; was put in prison at Westminster, and there died."

Edward Hewet, a servingman, his crime was, "that after the king's proclamation, he read the *New Testament in English*; also the book of John Frith, against purgatory, &c."

Walter Kiry, servant, his crime was, "that he, after the king's proclamation, had and used these books, the *New Testament*, the *Summe of Scripture*, a *Primer*, and *Psalter, in English*, hidden in his bed-straw at Worcester."

In 1519, a shoemaker, residing at Newberry, in Berkshire, was burned alive, for having in his possession some books *in English*, and denying the articles of the Christian faith. A copy of Tindall's *New Testament* being found in the possession of any person was sufficient to convict him of heresy, and subject him to the flames.

John Mel, of Bockstead, 1532, "for having and reading the *New Testament* the *Psalter*, and the book called A. B. C. all in *English*.

William Nelson, priest at Lith, 1531, for having, and buying of Periman, certain books of Luther, Tindall, Thorpe, and others, and for reading and perusing the same contrary to the king's proclamation, for which he was abjured."

About the latter end of the year 1533, Thomas Bennet, a schoolmaster at Exeter, was burnt at the stake, near that city, for writing upon the doors of the cathedral church, that the pope was *antichrist*.

Humphrey Monmouth, who supported Tindall abroad, was imprisoned in the tower; and though a man of wealth, was almost reduced to ruin. Penance was enjoined to Thomas Patmore, and to John Tindall, (brother to the translator) on suspicion of importing and concealing Tindall's Testaments; and Sir Thomas More, adjudged, "that they should ride with their faces to the tails of their horses, having papers on their heads, and the *New Testaments*, and other books which they had dispersed, hung about their cloaks; and at the standard at Cheapside, should themselves throw them into a fire prepared for the purpose; and that they should afterwards be fined at the king's pleasure." The fine set upon them was £18,840 0*s.* 10*d.*

The following are a few of the names of persons accused before John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, in 1521, with the charges brought againt them, extracted from the bishop's register. An enumeration of a few of the charges, will exhibit their nature.

Agnes Well, detected by her brother, "for learning the epistle of *St. James in English*, of Thurstan Littlepage."

The wife of Bennet Ward and her daughter, "for saying that Thomas Pope was the devoutest man that ever came in their house, for he would sit reading in his book, to midnight, many times"

John Butler, impeached by his own brother, "for reading to him (his brother) in a certain book of the scriptures, and persuading him to hearken to the same."

Robert Collins, and his wife; and John Collins, and his wife, "for buying a *Bible* of Stacey, for twenty shillings."

John Heron, "for having a book of the *Exposition of the Gospels*, fair written in English."*

These are but a few of the many instances adduced by Fox, from the register of Longland, bishop of Lincoln, of persons accused and suffering, either in one way or other, for possessing, or reading, or hearing the scriptures, or other books, that the clergy deemed inimcial to them, or their religious tenets; and for whose accusation husbands had been suborned against their wives, wives against their husbands; children against their parents, and parents against their

* On the 14th of October, 1529, a placard appeared at Brussels, whereby "all such as had in their custody any prohibited books, which they had not brought forth to be burnt, as required by former placards against heresy; or had otherwise contravened them, were condemned to death, without pardon, or reprieve."

On the last of July, 1546, the Emperor Charles V. published another placard against heretical books. By this it was ordered, "that none should presume to print any books, unless they first obtained from the emperor, a license for exercising the trade of a printer, &c. on pain of death."

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children; brothers against sisters, and sisters against brothers. Persecution was not confined to one part of the kingdom; its baleful influence spread far and wide; and from one end of the land to the other, there was a continual struggle between truth and superstition. Hundreds were burned at the stake; a great number confined to monasteries, and condemned to live upon bread and water; others were sentenced to bear a fagot at the market-cross, to be burned on the cheek, to repeat certain prayers upon Sunday and Friday; they were to fast upon bread and water the remainder of their lives, except on Fridays, when a little ale was allowed them. "The clergy," says Dr. Henry, "were very sensible of their danger from the translation of the scriptures, and the progress of printing, that they exerted all their power to prevent the circulation of the *New Testament in English*, which they represented as perfect poison to the souls of christians; but all their efforts were ineffectual." "Cardinal Wolsey declaimed," says Mr. Baxter, in his *Cure of Church Divisions*, "against the art of printing, as that which would take down the honour and profit of the priesthood, by making the people as wise as they."

In the *Apology* of Sir Thomas More, printed in 1533, mention is there made of one Segar, a bookseller, of Cambridge, who was prisoner in his house for heresy four or five days; and though it was reported, that Sir Thomas had used him ill, he vindicates his conduct. Of Segar, says Herbert, I have seen no books, either printed by or for him.

1531. Dr. Van Troil, in his *Letters on Iceland*, mentions that a printing press was established at Hoolum, a town on the northern coast of Iceland, by John Areson, bishop of that place, from which issued a work entitled *Breviarium Nidarosiense*,* of this date. The following notice of the general state of typography in Iceland, is extracted from Sir George Mackenzie's Travels in that island, during the year 1810. "The first printing press was erected at Hoolum, about the year 1530, under the auspices of John Areson, who was at that time bishop of this see.† Though an illiterate and uncultivated man, he was extremely ambitious; and wished to avail himself of all the means which literature might afford for the promotion of his influence in the country. With this view he procured as his secretary, a Swede of the name of Mathiesson, who, coming over to Iceland, brought with him a printing press, and made a small establishment for its use. The types were originally of wood, and very rudely formed; and the only works issuing from the press during the first forty years after its institution, were a few *Breviaries*, *Church Rituals*, and *Calendars*. In 1574, however, Gudbrand Thorlakson, bishop of Hoolum, made very great improvements in the printing establishment at that place, providing new presses and types, some of which were constructed by his own hand, and bestowing the utmost care upon the correction of every work which was printed during his lifetime. Before the century had elapsed, a number of valuable publications made their appearance, greatly improved in their style of composition, and displaying a neatness and even elegance of execution, very remarkable at this early period of the use of printing in the country." p. 57.

"The printing-establishment at Hoolum, which had fallen into decline, and another, which in the year 1773, was instituted at Hrappsey, an island in the Breidè Fiord, were purchased by the Icelandic society [about 1794]; and a printing-office, under their management, established at Leira, in the Borgar-Fiord Syssel (on the south-western coast). From this press have issued, for the use of the society, fifty or sixty different works; some of them translated, but the greater number original, and comprising a very great variety of subjects; history, poetry, divinity, law, medicine, natural history, and rural economy." p. 309.

"We visited in our way the only printing-office now in Iceland, (1810,) which is close to Leira, in a small and miserable wooden building, situate in the midst of a bog. This establishment is at present kept up by the literary society, of which Mr. Stephenson is at the head. He has the sole management of the press; and few other people now give it employment,* none liking to submit their works to a censor who is reckoned too severe, but perhaps without much reason. This state of the press is, however, extremely injurious to the literature of Iceland. Two men are engaged in the printing-office: they have a press of the common construction, and make their own ink of oil and lamp-black. There are eight founts of types; six Gothic, and two Roman; with a few Greek characters. We found a small collection of books, which had been printed here within the last few years, and remained here for sale. We purchased several of these, among which was Pope's *Essay on Man*, translated into Icelandic verse. During the last winter the printing-office, with all its contents, was very nearly swept away by a flood; and at the present time the building is in a state of wretched repair." p. 151.

* The only copy of this volume which was known to be remaining was in the library of Arnes Magnæi, and was consumed in the fire of Copenhagen in 1728.

† Some time after the death of bishop Areson, this press appears to have been removed from Hoolum. In the year 1562 we find it at work at Breidabolstad; from whence having been purchased by bishop Gudbrand Thorlakson, together with all the materials, it was at first erected by him at Nupufell, in the valley of Eynfiord; but soon afterwards, for greater convenience towards his meditated work, *the Icelandic Bible*, the bishop restored it to Hoolum. After resting for more than a century, the press travelled to Skalholt: was brought back to Hoolum in 1704: and in 1799, being put into the hands of the Icelandic literary society, was by them erected at Leira, where it now remains. In the year 1584 the first edition of the *Icelandic Bible* was printed here, (1000 copies;) a second, in 1644, (also 1000 copies;) and another, in two volumes folio, in 1728, bearing the imprint, *Hoolum i Hiallta-dal, af Morteine Arnoddsyne.—Cotton.*

* A good and sufficient reason for which is given by Mr. Henderson, at p. 7. of the second volume of his "Journal."

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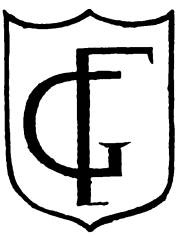
1531. John Toye. Nothing is known of this person, more than the appearance of his name to a small work of eight leaves, intituled *Gradus comparationum cum verbis, &c.* Quarto. At the end, "Imprynted at London, in Poules chyrche yard, at the sygne of saynte Nycolas, by me John Toye." John Scot's device is at the conclusion.

1532. *Died* Alexander Barclay, a priest of St. Mary Ottery, in Devonshire. We have already quoted largely from his poem of the *Ship of Fools;* but he is more memorable for having been the earliest writer of *Eclogues* in the English language. Barclay's age is not known, but he must have been very old.

1532. The first exclusive patent for printing a book in England, was granted to Thomas Godfray, for the *History of King Boccus*, at the coste and charge of Dan Robert Saltwode, monk of saynt Austens of Canterbury, 1510. He printed other works *cum gratia et privilegio. An Epistle of Erasmus to Christopher Bishop of Basyle, concerning the eating of flesh.* London. 1522. Sextodecimo. *The works of Geoffray Chaucer.* London. 1532. Quarto. And many others. Godfray resided at Temple-bar, and continued in business until the above year. Ames assigns to Godfray the following monogram.



1532. In the privy purse expenses of Henry VIII. (edited by Nicolas, 8vo.) are the following entries. "Paied to Westby clerk of king's closet for vj *masse bookes*. And for vellute for to covr them iiij*l.* xj*s.* To Rasmus one of the armerars garnisshing of bookes and div's necessaryes for the same by the king's comaundment, xj*l.* vs. vij*d.* To Peter Scryvener for bying vellum and other stuf for the king's bookes, iiij*l.* To the bokebynder, for bryngyng of bokes fro hamptonco'te to yorke place, iiij*s.* viij*d.* To Rasmus the armerar, for the garnisshing of iiij-xx. vj. bookes as apperith by his bille, xxxiiij*l.* x*s.* And paied for sending of certeyne bookes to the king's bokebynder, ij*s.*"

A tolerable correct idea may be formed of the superb manner in which books were bound, that were designed for the use of the cathedral or other principal churches, from the following extract of an inventory of copies of the gospels, belonging to the cathedral church of Lincoln, about this period:—*Imprimis*, A text after *Matthew*, covered with a plate silver and gilt, having an image of his majesty, (the Saviour) with the four evangelists and four angels about the said image; and having at one corner an image of a man, with divers stones, great and small; begining in the second less: and a transmigration, wanting divers stones and little pieces of the plate. *Item*, One other text after *John*, covered with a plate, silver gilt, with an image of the crucifix, Mary, and John, having twenty-two stones of divers colours, wanting four, written in the second less: *Est qui prior me erat.* —Dugdale's *Monast. Anglic.*

These accounts prove that a degree of splendour was lavished on the exterior coatings of books almost unknown to our day.

1532. Gerard Morrhius flourished at this time as one of the most celebrated Parisian Greek printers. The ardour and diligence of this eminent typographer in the multiplication of Greek books appear in eleven distinct impressions in one year. His learning, no less than his liberality, may be reasonably inferred from the elegant Latin preface to the *Lexicon Græco-Latinum, &c.* in which he declares that the augmentations found in it had been carefully prepared by persons of competent erudition, whom he had engaged at great expense. And to the *Interpretatio Didymi in Odysseam*, a perspicuous Greek epistle is prefixed; in which he avows, that his own love of philology inclines him to risk his whole fortune for the public benefit. This, he says, his late costly impression of the *Lexicon Græcum* has sufficiently indicated: that he is far from emulating the example of sordid typographers, who, intent only upon their private gain, execute their impressions in a slovenly and inaccurate manner; thus bringing the art itself into contempt; that therefore he has engaged correctors of approved ability, by whose means his establishment will acquire a reputation of faithfulness and correctness beyond those which preceded it; of which, he trusts, this accurate edition of the Scholiast will convince the public. At the end of this volume he subscribes himself Gerardus Morrhius, Germanus. His impressions are usually dated from the Sorbonne.

As the singular device of Morrhius presents an enigma, which neither La Caille nor Mattaire has explained, I may venture, says Mr. Greswell,* to suggest, that the figure exhibited in his titles is that of Vice; female form above, but changing beneath "*in monstrum horrendum & informe.*" The Greek motto above, may imply: "I neither possess sweetness, nor the means of procuring it." That beneath, is the well known adage: *Nocet empta dolore voluptas.*" In some of the smaller specimens of this device the figure holds a mirror, as if to contemplate her own deformity.

This interesting printer was a warm friend of Erasmus, to whom a letter of his is cited by Mattaire, in which he evinces his prudence and moderation, by disapproving of the violent measures of the Sorbonne against that scholar.

Mattaire finds no mention of Morrhius after the year 1532.

* View of the early Parisian Greek Press, vol. 1. p. 120.

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1533. About this time, a cunning friar who resided at Coventry, asserted that any person who said over the *Blessed Virgin's Psalter* every day, could not possibly be damned. This bold and irreligious assertion was eagerly swallowed by the ignorant multitude, and all opposition to it was treated with virulence and violence.—Sir Thomas More, though somewhat bigotted and superstitious, could not entirely assent to this proposition, published a letter on the subject, in which he reasoned and ridiculed such an absurd idea; the effect was, that the friar gained the applause; while Sir Thomas was derided as a fool. Such was the conquest of superstition and credulity over learning and common sense.

1533. A statute was passed at this time to fix the price of beef, pork, mutton, and veal. Beef and pork were ordered to be sold at a halfpenny a pound; mutton and veal at a halfpenny half a farthing, money of the time. The preamble of the statute says, that these four species of butcher's meat were the food of the poorer sort. Fat oxen were sold for 26*s.* 8*d.* each; a fat lamb for one shilling.

1533. *Died* Lucas Van Leyden, the friend and rival of Albert Durer. Inferior to Durer in design, his engravings have more harmony, and his heads more expression—he finished very highly. The great number of his works, which consist of one hundred and sixty-six engravings on copper, twenty-eight on wood, and six etchings, and the shortness of his life, is, of itself, little short of miraculous. Several of the finest and the most highly finished works of Leyden were executed before he had completed his fifteenth year. He was born at the end of May, or the begining of June, 1494; and he said to have astonished the artists of his time by a picture of *St. Hubert*, painted when he was only twelve years of age. His print of *Sergius, killed by Mahomet*, as it is called, is dated 1508; and his *Conversion of St. Paul*, one of his largest and most esteemed prints, is dated 1509.

V. Gemberlein, or Gamperlein, of Strasburg, executed many excellent wood-cuts, from 1507, to about this time.

Hans Schaeufelin, a German, executed wood-cuts in the manner of Albert Durer; his principal work is *Christ's Passion*, in twenty-four pieces. He flourished from 1507, to 1520. Albert Glockenthon executed *Christ's Passion* in twelve plates—1510.

Hans Burgmair, of Nuremberg, was one of Durer's best scholars. He engraved a set of *Histories* in thirty-six pieces, and sometimes used his master's mark, sometimes H. B. I. B. &c. From 1510, to 1520.

Albert Altorffer, of Switzerland, 1511. His works both on wood and copper, are excellent for the time.

1533. In the 25th of Henry VIII, was passed the following act, touching the importation and binding of books, and for providing against enhancing their prices.

Whereas by the provision of a statute made in the first year of the reign of king Richard III, it was provided in the same act, that all strangers repairing unto this realm might lawfully bring into the said realm, printed and written books, to sell at their liberty and pleasure. 2. By force of which provision there hath come into this realm, sithen the making of the same, a marvelous number of printed books, and daily doth; and the cause of making of the same provision seemeth to be, for that there were but few books, and few printers, within this realm at that time, which could well exercise and occupy the said science and craft of printing: nevertheless, sithen the making of the said provision, many of this realm, being the king's natural subjects, have given themselves so diligently to learn and exercise the said craft of printing, that at this day there be within this realm a great number of cunning and expert in the said science or craft of printing: as able to exercise the said craft in all points, as any stranger in any other realm or country. 3. And furthermore, where there be a great number of the king's subjects within this realm, which live by the craft and mystery of binding of books, and that there be a great multitude well expert in the same, yet all this notwithstanding there are diverse persons, that bring from beyond the sea great plenty of printed books, not only in the Latin tonge, but also in our maternal English tonge, some bound in boards, some in leather, and some in parchment, and them sell by retail, whereby many of the king's subjects, being binders of books, and having no other faculty wherewith to get their living, be destitute of work, and like to be undone, except some reformation be herein had. Be it therefore enacted by the king our sovereigne lord, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that the said proviso, made the first year of the said king Richard the third, that from the feast of the nativity of our Lord God next coming, shall be void and of none effect.

II. And further, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no persons, resiant, or inhabitant, within this realm, after the said feast of Christmas next coming, shall buy to sell again, any printed books, brought from any parts out of the king's obeysance, ready bound in boards, leather, or parchment, upon pain to lose and forfeit for every book bound out of the said king's obeysance, and brought into this realm, and brought by any person or persons within the same to sell again contrary to this act, six shillings and eightpence.

III.* And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons, inhabitant, or resiant, within this realm, after the said feast of Christmas, shall buy within this realm, of any stranger born out of the king's obedience,

* It was not till the end of this reign that any sallads, carrots, turnips, or other edible roots were produced in England. These were generally imported from Holland and Flanders. Queen Catherine, when she wanted a sallad, was obliged to dispatch a messenger thither on purpose. The use of hops, and the planting of them, was introduced from Flanders about the begining of this reign.

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other then of denizens, any manner of printed books, brought from any of the parts beyond the sea, except only by engross, and not by retail, upon pain of forfeiture of six shillings and eight pence, for every book so bought by retail, contrary to the form and effect of this statute.—2. The said forfeitures to be always levied of the buyers of any such books contrary to this act, the one half of the said forfeitures to be to the use of our sovereign lord the king, and the other moity to be to the party that will seize, or sue for the same in any of the king's courts, to be by bill, plaint, or information, werein the defendent shall not be admitted to wage his law, nor no protection, no essoin shall be to him allowed.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority before said, that if any of the said printers, or sellers of printed books, inhabited within this realm, at any time hereafter, happen in such wise to enhance, or encrease the prices of any such printed books in sale or binding, at too high and unreasonable prices, in such wise as complaint be made thereof unto the king's highness, or unto the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, or any of the chief justices of the one bench or the other, that then the same lord chancellor, lord treasurer, and two chief justices, or two of any of them, have power and authority to enquire thereof, as well by the oaths of twelve honest and discreet persons, as otherwise by due examination by their discretion. 2. And after the same enhauncing and encreasing of the said prices of the said books and binding, shall be so found by the said twelve men, or otherwise, by examination of the said lord chancellor, lord treasurer, and justices, or two of them at the least, that then the same lord chancellor, lord treasurer, and the justices, or two of them at the least, from time to come, shall have power and authority to reform and redress such enhauncing of the prices of printed books from time to time by their discressions, and to limit the prices all well of the books, as for the binding of them. 3. And over that, the offender or offenders thereof being convict by examination of the same lord chancellor, lord treasurer, or two justices, or two of them, or otherwise, shall lose and forfeit for every book by them sold, whereof the price shall be enhanced for the book, or binding thereof, three shillings and fourpence, the one half thereof shall be to the king's highness, and the other to the parties grieved, that will complain upon the same, in manner and form before rehearsed.

1533. The convocation of the clergy met, and among other things, decreed, that the scripture should be translated into the vulgar tongue; but at that time it was not carried into execution. In this year, popery was abolished in England, and Henry VIII. declared head of the church. But though the king thus separated from the church of Rome, he by no means adhered to the doctrines of Luther which had been lately published. The title of *Defender of the Faith*, which Henry had obtained, he seemed to be determined to maintain, and, therefore, persecuted the reformers most violently. Many were burnt for denying the papal doctrines, and some also were executed for maintaining the supremacy of the pope. All the authority and credit which the popes had maintained over England for ages was overthrown at once; and all tributes formerly paid to the holy see were declared illegal.

1533. Warton observes, that the public pageantries of this reign are proofs of the growing familiarity and national diffusion of classical learning: and selects as instances, among others, from the shews exhibited with great magnificence, at the coronation of queen Anne Boleyn. Among the other polite amusements of this reign, the *Masque* seems to have held the first place. It chiefly consisted of music, dancing, gaming, a banquet, and a display of grotesque personages and fantastic dresses. The performers were often the king, and the chief of the nobility of both sexes, who under proper disguises executed some preconcerted stratagem, which ended in mirth and good humour. With one of these shews, in 1530, the king formed a scheme to surprize Wolsey, while he was celebrating a splendid banquet at his palace of Whitehall.

I do not find that it was a part of this diversion in these entertainments to display humour and character. Their chief aim seems to have been to surprize, by the ridiculous and exaggerated oddity of the visors, and by the singularity and splendor of the dresses. Every thing was out of nature and propriety. Frequently the masque was attended with an exhibition of some gorgeous machinery, resembling the wonders of a modern pantomime.

1534. The *Bible* first printed in a complete form by John Lufft, of Wittenberg. The psalms of this edition were those of the translation of 1531. The eagerness with which copies of this translation were sought after, called for numerous editions, so that besides several printed at Nuremberg, Strasburg, Augsburg, and other places in Germany, editions were printed under the inspection of Luther and his learned coadjutors, and were supplied so rapidly that betwixt 1534 and 1574, a hundred thousand copies were issued from the office of one printer only.

1534. Tindall revised and prepared a *second* edition of his *New Testament** for the press, which was afterwards printed at Antwerp, by Martin Emperour, 8vo.; but before the printing

* A singularly beautiful copy upon vellum, of the revised edition of Tyndall's *New Testament*, is in the Cracherode collection, now in the British Museum. It belonged to the unfortunate "Anne Boleyn, when she was queen of England, as we learn from her name in large red letters, equally divided on the fore-edges of the top, side, and bottom margins; thus at the top Anna; on the right margin fore-edge Regina; at the bottom Anglise. The illumination of the frontispiece is also in very fair condition." It is bound in one thick volume in blue morocco. In its history every lover of the bible must feel interested, and to such the following brief sketch may afford some gratification.

Anne Boleyn, the ill-fated wife of Henry VIII., was beheaded on Tower-hill, May 19, 1536, in the 29th year of her age. She was the daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, and mother of queen Elizabeth. She was doubtless gay and thoughtless, but the charge of incontinence was never substantiated. The tyrant Henry, as he had cast off one wife, to gratify his lust, conceived a new passion for Jane Seymour, whom he married May 22, 1536.

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was quite finished Tindall was betrayed, and in the end suffered martyrdom.

1534. *Died* THEODORE MARTENS an eminent printer, who introduced the art into Alost about 1472. Martens continued the printing business for nearly sixty years at Alost, Louvain, and Antwerp. He was an author as well as a printer, but he is more renowned for the many beautiful editions of other men's works which issued from his press. He was highly esteemed by the learned men of the period in which he lived; Santander is loud and long in his praise, and he enjoyed the friendship of Erasmus, who lodged in his house. His device was the double anchor. Martens was born at Alost, in the year 1454.

1534. *Died*, WYNKYN DE WORDE, the first assistant and successor of Caxton, (see page 195 *ante*.) Throughout the whole range of our ancient typographers, there is scarcely one whose memory beams with greater effulgence than that of Wynkyn de Worde: he gained this high distinction not only from the number of his publications, but also from the typographical excellence which they exhibit. By an examination of the patent in the chapel of the rolls, it will appear that W. de Worde was born in the dukedom of Lorraine: he became a denizen of England in the year 1496. It has been conjectured, that he was an assistant, or workman, with William Caxton, during his residence at Bruges, or Cologne: be this as it may, there is no doubt of his having been a servant to our first typographer, and remaining in that capacity till his death. From this period he most successfully practised the art of printing on his own account; and continued to print in his master's house. Mr. Dibdin imagines, that the interval between the death of his master, and the appearance of his first publication, was principally occupied in rearrangements, and in procuring new types. In the colophon to Hilton's *Ladder of Perfection*, printed in 1494, Wynkyn de Worde notices the death of his master, Caxton; and in the second verse he mentions the patronage which he himself had obtained from Margaret Beaufort, countess of Richmond, only daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and mother of king Henry VII.

"This heuenly boke, more precyous than goule,
Was late dyrect, wyth great humylyte,
For godly plesur thereon to beholde,
Unto the right noble Margaret as ye see,
The Kynges moder, of excellent bounte,
Herry the Seuenth, that Jhu hym preserue,
This myghty pryncesse hath cammanded me
Temprynt this boke, her grace for to deserue."

In the following year, Wynkyn de Worde produced from his press the *Vitas Patrum*, the *Polychronicon*, and, most probable, *Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum*; as they are all printed with the same types, and under the same patron, namely, Robert Thorney, mercer. The colophon of the *Constitutiones Prouinciales Ecclesie Anglicanæ*, 1496, shews that Wynkyn de Worde was at that period still living at Westminster, in Caxton's house; as was also the case when he printed *Withal's Short Dictionary*, the *Accidence*, the *Chorle and the Byrde*, and the *Doctrynalle of Dethe*; all of which have a similar notice in their colophons. In this office he appears to have continued until the year 1499, and soon after he removed to the "sign of the Golden Sun, in the parish of St. Bride, in the Fletestrete, London;" the neighbourhood of which he appears never to have left, as in his will he directs his body to be buried in the parochial church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, before the high altar of St. Katharine. He was also a considerable benefactor to that parish, as he bequeathed to the church, £36 in money, to be laid out in lands, and with the rents thereof, an obit, or funeral service, was to be said for his soul, on the day of his death, for ever. It is supposed that Wynkyn de Worde died in the year 1534; although the colophon to his edition of *Esop* is dated 1535, yet the circumstance adduced by Mr. Dibdin, of his will having been proved in January 19th in that year, is almost a sufficient evidence that it must be a typographical error.

Whether he was married or not, or had relations that came over with him, does not appear by his will; yet we find in the churchwarden's accounts for St. Margaret's Westminster, an entry made in the year 1498. "*Item*, for the knell of Elizabeth de Worde vi pence. *Item*, for iii torches, with the grate belle for, v. iiii." Again, in the year 1500, "*Item*, for the knelle of Iuliane de Worde, with the grete belle, vi pence."

According to the custom of his time, this eminent typographer was a stationer, since, he calls himself in his will, "citizen and stationer of London;" yet Stow is certainly in an error when he states that Wynkyn de Worde was one of the corporation, since the stationer's charter was not granted until 1555-6, and he had then been deceased about twenty years. Herbert endeavours to obviate this anachronism, by adducing a receipt given by the stationer's collectors in 1554, and by this he supposes they might have been qualified to act as an associated body, previous to their receiving an act of incorporation. The name of Wynkyn de Worde also appears on the books of the leatherseller's company, in the reign of Henry VIII. and he was one of the brotherhood of our lady's assumption, which, probably, was a fraternity belonging to St. Bridget's church, as Stow relates that such associations "were numberless" in "most churches and chapels." The same laborious antiquary supposes that de Worde was a native of Holland.

Herbert remarks of him, that "although he was the immediate successor of Caxton, yet he improved the art to a very great degree of perfection; cutting a new set of punches, which he sunk into matrices, and cast the several sorts of printing letter which he made use of himself; and some of them have been in use to this day, being cut so true, and standing so well in line, as not to be excelled by any: and of these he had also a larger variety of sorts and sizes than his predecessors." It has been supposed by some authors, that Wynkyn de Worde was the

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first printer who introduced the Roman letter into England; but that honour has usually been claimed and assigned to Richard Pynson, his cotemporary. Mr. Rowe Mores, in his treatise of *English Founders and Founderies*, seems inclined to believe that Wynkyn de Worde was his own letter founder; and the Rev. T. F. Dibdin remarks, that "the type with which he printed most of his early folio volumes, is not, to the best of his recollection, to be found in any of the books printed abroad at the same period;" this latter evidence gives force to the assertion of Mr. Mores, when he states that Wynkyn de Worde's gothic type has been "the pattern for his successors in the art."

In many classes of literature, this eminent typographer produced several volumes from his press, but his principal fame rests on the grammars which he printed; although his curious romances and poetical books have also greatly contributed to procure respect for his memory.

The typographical devices of Wynkyn de Worde were nine in number, of which the following is one of them.

As in the instance of the portrait of W. Caxton, so the head which hitherto has been received as a likeness of Wynkyn de Worde has been produced by a similar error. From the same book in the Harleian collection, as that which contained the fictitious head of Caxton, another purporting to be Wynkyn de Worde, was engraved on wood by Ames; and this, after having been for so many years received as genuine, proves to be the portrait of Joachim Ringelberg, a profound scholar, critic, and commentator of Antwerp; the original of which was affixed to his *Elegantiæ*, Antwerp, 1529, octavo. A facsimile of it will be found in the Rev. T. F. Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. II. page 289.

He made his will, as may be seen in the prerogative-office, dated the 5th of June, 1534, and died not long after. He writes himself "citizen and stationer of London." He recommends his soul to God and the blessed St. Mary, and his body to be buried in the parochial church of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, before the high alter of St. Katherine. "Item, For tythes forgotten six shillings and eight pence. Item, To the fraternity of our lady, of which I am a brother, ten shillings, to pray for my soul. Item, To my maid, three pounds in books. To Agnes Tidder, widow, forty shillings in books. Item, to Robert Darby, three pounds in printed books. To John Barbanson, sixty shillings in books, and ten marks. To Hector, my servant, five marks sterling in books. To Wislin, twenty shillings in printed books. To Nowel, the book-binder, in Shoe-lane, twenty shillings in books. To Simon, my servant, twenty shillings in printed books. To every of my apprentices, three pounds in printed books. To John Butler, late my servant, six pounds in printed books. To my servant, James Ganer, in books twenty marks. And forgive John Bedel, stationer, all the money he owes me, &c., for executing this my will, with James Ganer; and that they, with the consent of the wardens of the parish of St. Bride's, purchase at least twenty shillings a year in or near the city, to pray for my soule, and say mass. To Henry Pepwell, stationer, four pounds in printed books. To John Gouge forgive what he owes me, and four pounds. To Robert Copland, ten marks. And to Alard, book-binder, my servant, six pounds fifteen shillings and four pence."

1534. The *first* Concordance to the English *New Testament*, was compiled by Thomas Gibson, an eminent printer in London. The title of it was, *The concordance of the new testament, most neceisary to be had in the handes of all soche, as desire the communicacion of any place contayned in the new testament. Imprinted by me Thomas Gybson, Cum privilegio regali;* with the mark T. G. on the sides of a cut, afterwards used by John Day, with this motto, *Sum horum charitas.* Besides being a printer, Gibson was a studious man, and continued in business till 1539.

1535. The well-known edition of the *first French Protestant* Bible* was printed by P. de Wingle, at Neuchattle, in Switzerland, and published, under the superintendance of Calvin, by Robert Pierre Olivetan. This edition was printed at the expense of the Vaudoise, or Waldenses, and is called the *Bible of the Sword*, on account of that emblem being adopted by the printer.

Robert Pierre Olivetan, the coadjutor of John Calvin, in the translation of this version, was also related to that intrepid reformer. His true name was Olivetan, but having assumed the name of *Olivetanus* in Latin, he was usually called Olivetan. He died at Rome, in 1538, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned.

For more ample accounts, concerning the Olivetan edition of the French bible, and the *French New Testament* of Faber, printed by de Wingle, in 1534, the reader may consult Le Long, Clement, and other bibliographers.

1535. William Marshall seems to have been a gentleman, or merchant, who had great interest at court, and the desire of queen Anne Boleyn to promote the reformation, are the causes

* In 1527, John, elector of Saxony, appointed Melancthon to draw up the *Augsburg Confession of faith*, and which received its name from being presented in 1530 to the emperor Charles V., at the diet held in that city, as the confession of faith of those who from having *protested* against the decree of the diet of Spires, in 1529, had received the honourable denomination of Protestants.

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mentioned by Ames and Herbert for his receiving a royal licence to print. In this year John Byddell printed for him, the *fine Reformed or Protestant Primer* from the *Cantabrians* or *Oxonians* casting off the pope's supremacy the year before. A patent was granted to Marshall, as the publisher, prohibiting all printers, booksellers, merchants, and others, without license of him, from selling the same, during the space of six years. Most of his books were executed for him, as the *Defence of Peace*, 1545, of which he has been supposed to have been the author, printed by Robert Wyer; *An Abridgment of Sebastian Munsters Chronicle*, 1542; and *Erasmus on Confession*, by John Byddell. Marshall had likewise printed for him, *Pictures and Images*, without date, 12mo; and *Chrysten Bysshop and Counterfayte Bysshop*, without date, 8vo.

1535. ROGER LATHEM, according to Ames, resided in the Old Bailey, and printed a work entitled *A Grammar of the Latin Tongue*, 1535. Quarto. For this work, Ames cites a book in the collection of the late earl of Oxford; but Herbert states, that such work was not to be found in the *Bibl. Harleiana*.

1535, *July* 5. SIR THOMAS MORE, beheaded on Tower hill, for denying or speaking ambiguously about the supremacy of the king. He was the son of sir John More, a judge, and born in London in 1480. As soon as he came of age he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such force that it was refused by the house. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and in 1508 appointed judge of the sheriff's court, in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey he obtained the honour of knighthood, and a place in the privy-council. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and in 1523 chosen speaker of the house of commons,* where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas was made lord chancellor in 1530, and by his indefatigable application in that office there was in a short time not a cause left undetermined.

The following lines are attributed to Sir Thomas More; if they do not establish his reputation as a poet, says Mr. Beloe, they at least confirm the account of the more than philosophic indifference with which he went to his execution:—

> If evils come not, then our fears are vain;
> And if they do, fear but augments the pain.

Sir Thomas wrote several pieces against the reformation, and epistles to Erasmus and other learned men. The best of his works is a kind of political romance, entitled *Utopia*,* which was translated into English by bishop Burnet.

The king also had John Fisher,† bishop of Rochester, executed for a similar offence, who was created a cardinal while in prison. When this was reported in Italy, numerous libels were published all over the kingdom, comparing the king of England to Nero, Domitian, Caligula, and the tyrants of antiquity.

The following Epigram upon bishop Fisher, is from a work called *Two Centuries of Epigrams*, written by John Heath, B. A. Oxford. London, printed by John Windet, 1610.

> Fisher, by being the pope's humble thrall,
> Missed not much of being cardinall;
> A cap there was prepared, a legate sent,
> T'invest his brow with that pure ornament;
> But see how things fell out, see how he sped,
> Before his cap came he had lost his head.

1535, *Oct.* 4. The first edition of the *whole Bible* in the English language, being the translation by Miles Coverdale, and generally called *Coverdale's Bible*, with the following title.

Bibla. The Bible, that is, the holy scripture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of the Douche and Latyn into Englyshe. M. D. XXXV. The last page has these words:—*Prynted in the yeare of our Lorde* M. D. XXXV. *and fynished the fourth daye of October.* It is in folio, and from the appearance of the types, it is now generally considered to have been printed at Zurich, in the printing-office of Christopher Froschover, an eminent printer of that place.

This noble work had been conducted under the patronage of lord Cromwell. Six copies were presented to archbishop Cranmer and Cromwell. It was dedicated to the King in the following manner:—

Unto the moost victorious prynce and our moost gracyous soveraygne lord kynge Henry the eyghth, kynge of Englande and of France, lorde of Irelande, &c. defendour of the fayth, and under God the chefe suppreme heade of the church of Englande.

The ryght and just administracyon of the lawes of God gave unto Moses and unto Josua: the testimonye of faythfulness that God gave of David: the plenteous abundance of wysedome that God gave unto Salomon: the lucky and prosperous age with the multiplicacyon of sede

* In the 14th year of Henry VIII. sir Thomas More was speaker to the house of commons, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and was treated by the king with singular familiarity. The king having once dined with sir Thomas at his house at Chelsea, walked with him near an hour in the garden, with his arm round his neck. After the king was gone, Mr. Roper, sir Thomas's son-in-law, observed he was to be envied to be so familiarly treated by the king; to which sir Thomas replied, "I thank our lord, son Roper, I find his grace my very good lord indeed, and believe he doth as singularly favour me as any subject within this realm; howbeit, I must tell thee, I have no cause to be proud thereof; for if my head would win him a castle in France, it would not fail to go off." From this anecdote, it appears, that sir Thomas knew the king to be a villain.

* The *Utopia* is a political romance which represents a perfect, but visionary republic, in an island supposed to have been newly discovered in America. "As this was the age of discovery," says Granger, "the learned Budeaus, and others, took it for a genuine history, and considered it highly expedient, that missionaries should be sent thither, in order to convert so wise a nation to christianity."

† John Fisher was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1459, and educated at Cambridge. He became confessor to Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge. He was a man of considerable learning, strict integrity, and fervent piety. He was beheaded on Tower hill, June 22, 1535, in the 86th year of his age.

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which God gave unto Abraham and Sara his wyfe, be geven unto you, moost gracyous prynce, with your dearest just wyfe and moost vertuous pryncesse quene Jane. Amen.—This dedication is thus subscribed,

Your grace's humble subjecte and daylye oratour, Myles Coverdale."

In this dedication he tells his majesty that "The blynd bishop of Rome no more knew what he did when he gave him this title, defender of the faith, than the Jewish bishop, Caiphas, when he prophesied that it was better to put Christ to death, than that all the people should perish: that the pope gave him this title because his highness suffered his bishops to burne God's word, the root of faith, and to persecute the lovers and ministers of it, where in every deed he prophecyed, that by the righteous administration of his grace the faith should be so defended, that God's word, the mother of faith, should have its free course thorow all christendome, but especially in his grace's realme: that his grace in very deed should defende the faith, yea even the true faith of Christ, no dreames, no fables, no heresye, no papistical inventions, but the uncorrupt faith of God's most holy word; which, to set forth, his highness with his most honourable council applied all studie and endeavour."

He also takes notice of the intolerable injuries done unto God, to all princes, and the commonalities of all christian realms, since "they who should be only the ministers of God's word became Lords of the world, and thrust the true and just princes out of their rooms." This he imputes to "the ignorance of the scripture of God, and to the light of God's word being extinct, and God's law being clean shut up, depressed, cast aside, and put out of remembrance." But he adds, that "By the king's most righteous administration it was now found again; and that his majesty, like another Josia, commanded straitly, that the law of God should be read and taught unto all the people."

The following extract is from a little manuscript *Manuel of Devotions*, which, according to the tradition of the family in which it is preserved, was the present of queen Anne Boleyn to her maids of honour:—"Grante us, most mercyful father, this one of the greatest gyftes that ever thowe gavest to mankynde, the knowledge of thie holy wille and gladde tidinges of oure saluation, this greate while oppressed with the tyrannye of thy adversary of Rome and his fautors, and kepte close undre his Latyne Lettres, and now at length promulgate, publyshed, and sette at lybertye by the grace poured into the harte of thy supreme power our prince, as all kinges hartes be in thie hande, as in the olde lawe dydest use lyke mercye to thie people of Israell by thie hie instrument, the good king Josia, which restored the temple decayed to his former beawtie, abolyshed all worshippynge of images and ydolatrye, and sette abrode the lawe by the space of many hundred yeres befor clean oute of remembraunce."

1535. *Died*, Jodocus Badius, surnamed Ascensius, one of the most eminent printers of this century, or that France ever produced. He was a Fleming, a native of Asc, (in argo Bruxellensi,) whence he was denominated Ascensius. He is supposed to have been born *anno* 1462, to have received the rudiments of his education in a religious house at Ghent: and after continuing his studies at Brussels to have visited Ferrara, where he became a scholar of Baptista Guarino. He afterwards became a professor of humanity, as some accounts say, at Paris, but according to others, at Lyons; where he read public lectures upon the Latin poets. At the last mentioned city Badius commenced his typographical career as a corrector of the press in the establishment of Jean Treschel, a German, *cujus stipendiis utebatur*," as Guagin said: but probably this employment was not incompatible with the duties of his literary professorship. After the death of Treschel, he married his daughter Thelif, and removed to Paris.

He became so great a proficient in the art of printing, that the learned Robert Gaguin, general of the Trinitarian order, who was perfectly well acquainted with his merit, wrote a letter to him, desiring he would undertake the printing of his works. This, with some other invitations of the learned, brought Badius to Paris about 1499, where he designed to teach the Greek tongue, and where his last endeavour, after he had furnished himself with fine Roman characters, was to explode the old gothic; both in his works and by his example. Accordingly, he printed the *Philobiblion* of that great encourager of learning, Richard Bury, lord high chancellor of England, bishop of Durham, and founder of the Oxford library, towards the middle of the 14th century; which book was sent to him by Dr. Bureau, bishop of Cisteron, and confessor to the French king, in order to be printed by him, which was in 1500. The name of Ascensius first occurs as a printer in a book of the year 1497.

Badius was no less skilful in restoring corrupt manuscripts, than careful in printing them with the greatest accuracy; so that some of his *erratas* have contained but five words. In printing the work of any living author, he always followed the copy exactly; and he informs us in his preface to his edition of *Angelus Politianus*, that he endeavoured to imitate the laudable diligence of Aldus Manutius, and to print from his copies with the utmost exactness. This made not only the learned very ambitious to have their works printed by him, but the most eminent booksellers of Paris courted his acquaintance, and endea-

* Copies of bishop Coverdale's version of the *Bible* are preserved in the following libraries, viz., of the British museum and Sion college, in London; of his grace the arehbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth; in the public library, at Cambridge; in the library at all soul's college, and in the Bodleian library, at Cambridge; and in the library of the baptist academy at Bristol.

* A fragment of this *Bible* (an entirely perfect copy is not known to exist) was offered in a trade catalogue, 1837, for £18 18s.

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voured to cultivate it, in order to secure their business from his press. John Petit, sworn bookseller to that university, and one of the most famous of that age, caused several noble editions to be printed by him; as the *Calepini Dictionarium Octo Linguar.* 1516.

Amongst the works which issued from this prolific press, we find almost every important Latin classic author, generally exhibited in a large size, and having the pages filled with notes, or *explanations*, by Badius himself and other commentators.

Badius was a *Libraire Jure* of the university of Paris, under which character he was specially employed by the doctors of the Sorbonne in printing their *censuræ*, &c. His claims to the character of erudition were so far from contemptible, that Trithemius praises him extravagantly; and Erasmus has spoken well of his Latinity; and the famous Henry Stephans compliments him highly on his abilities as a printer. So attached was Badius to the typographical profession, that he married his three daughters to three of the most eminent printers in Paris. Petronilla became the wife of Robert Stephans, and mother of Henry Stephans the second, and of two other sons, Robert and Francis. Badius gave the second, Johanna, to John Roigny, and the youngest Catherina to Michael Vascosanus.

Jodocus Badius had a brother named John, and a son named Conrad, who both exercised the same profession. The latter is found subsequently as a refugee for the sake of religion at Geneva, and labouring in his profession there conjointly with Robert Stephans. Badius was succeeded in his business by his son-in-law John de Roigny.

The insigne or mark of Badius is the representation of an ancient printing press, beneath which is sometimes found the words *Prelum Ascensianum*. He occasionally subjoined this sentence, *Æra merent*.

1536. *Died*, JOHN RASTELL, a celebrated printer of London, where, according to several authorities he was born; that he was educated in grammar and philosophy; afterwards studied at Oxford, and probably brought up to the law. In 1517, he commenced the art of printing, which, at that time, was esteemed a profession fit for a scholar or ingenious man. Being distinguished for his piety and learning, he became intimate with Sir Thomas More, whose sister Elizabeth he married; he was a zealous defender of the catholic cause, and a great opposer of the proceedings of Henry VIII. There is not any information to be gained of Rastell's instructor, and it is known only, that he resided at the sign of the "Mermaid at Powls gate, next Cheapside." Rastell's works are, *Natura Naturata; Canones Astrologici;* three dialogues, one of which is on purgatory, and which was answered by John Frith; this produced from Rastell an *Apology against John Frith;* who also followed it by a second reply, which is said to have ended in his opponent's conversion to Protestanism. Rastell likewise wrote the *Rules of a good Life;* and the celebrated *Anglorum Regum Chronicon; or, Pastimes of the People;* beside which seven Latin tracts are attributed to him, on the following subjects: *Concerning good Works; Of Speaking; Upon Indulgences; On the Brotherhood of the Rosary;* the *Abasement of Popery; Words of the English Law; or, les Termes de la Ley;* and the *Indexes of Anthony Fitzherbert.* The books printed by John Rastell are thirty in number. He left two sons, William and John; the former of them succeeded his father as a printer, and the latter was in the commission of the peace, who had a daughter named Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Robert Laugher, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter.

Like the devices of some of the other early printers, Rastell's principal mark was formed from the sign of his dwelling-house, the mermaid, of which a representation is here given.

There were, it is probable, two families of the Rastell's about this time, which makes it difficult, in many places, to distinguish one from the other. It is plain, that William Rastell, of St. Bride's parish in London, in the year 1530, and in the lifetime of John, was a very noted printer of law books. This family existed some time before the Rastells mentioned by Wood.

1536. John Hertford endeavoured to revive the art of printing at St. Albans, half a dozen books, executed within the space of four years, are all which are known to have proceeded from its reestablishment. In 1538, Hertford finding it not to answer his expectation, removed to Aldersgate-street, London. This second interruption, says Dr. Cotton, is easily accounted for, in the total dispersion of the inmates of religious houses by command of king Henry VIII.

1536, *July* 12. *Died*, ERASMUS, who occasionly assumed the prænomen of *Desiderius*. This learned Dutchman was born at Rotterdam in 1467. He was a singing boy in the cathedral of Utrecht till his ninth year, then entered the school at Deventer, where he displayed such brilliant powers that it was predicted that he would be the most learned man of his time. Alexander Hegins was his master, and Adrianus Florentius, afterwards pope Adrian IV. was his school fellow.

After the death of his parents, whom he lost

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in his fourteenth year, his guardians compelled him to enter a monastery; and at the age of seventeen he assumed the monastic habit. The bishop of Cambray delivered him from this constraint. In 1492 he travelled to Paris, to perfect himself in theology and polite literature. He there became the instructor of several rich Englishmen, from one of whom he received a pension for life. He accompanied them to this country in 1497, where he was graciously received by the king. He returned soon after to Paris, and then travelled into Italy to increase his stock of knowledge. In Bologna, where he received the degree of doctor of theology, he was one day mistaken, on account of his white scapulary, for one of the physicians who attended those sick of the plague; and not keeping out of the way of the people, as such persons were required to do, he was stoned, and narrowly escaped with his life. This accident was the occasion of his asking a dispensation from the vows of his order, which the pope granted him.

He visited Venice, Padua, and Rome; but, brilliant as were the offers here made him, he preferred the invitation of his friends in England, where the favour in which he stood with Henry VIII. promised him still greater advantages. When he visited the lord chancellor, sir Thomas More, without making himself known to him, the chancellor was so delighted with his conversation that he exclaimed, "You are either Erasmus or the devil." He was offered a benefice, but was unwilling to fetter himself by an office of this kind. He was for a short time professor of Greek at Oxford. He afterwards travelled through Germany and the Netherland, and went to Basil, where he had his works printed by Froben, and in whose house he for a long time resided.

The bold and satirical manner in which Erasmus attacked the corruptions of the Romish church and clergy, not only in his biblical works, but in his numerous other writings, exposed him to the hatred, and malicious machinations of a host of enemies, who regarded him as one of the most dangerous and powerful opponents of the Roman catholic hierarchy and doctrines, that the monks, used to say that "Erasmus laid the egg that Martin Luther hatched." His works were exclaimed against as disseminating heretical opinions, and placed in the *Indices Expurgatorii*,* as dangerous to be read; and narrowly escaped becoming a martyr through the fiery zeal of his adversaries. About the year 1526, the Parisian divines published their *censurae* upon various passages of the paraphrases of his *New Testament* and other parts of his works. He states, that amongst other dreadful charges of heterodoxy, they had accused him of maintaining the Arian heresy, on account of a typographical error which had crept into a second edition of his paraphrase before mentioned. The liberality of Francis I. was indeed happily, for some time a counterpoise to the precipitate and anathemising zeal of these bigotted divines; for a considerable period elapsed before the university dared to publish their censure of his works.

Whatever imperfections may be discovered in some particular parts in the character of Erasmus, he must be considered as one of the greatest men that ever adorned the commonwealth of learning, and his memory must be revered by every friend of genius, learning, and moderation. Liveliness of imagination, depth and variety of erudition, together with great sagacity of judgment, were in him eminently united.

Erasmus and Luther asserted, that to burn heretics was contrary to the spirit of the gospel; the condemnation of which proposition was constantly repeated in all the doctrinal decisions of the Sorbonne. P. Courayer considers this *censure* of theirs more scandalous, than all the propositions of Luther. Such cruel measures were revolting to the natural feelings of Francis. His first movement was aversion; and he began by rescuing some of the victims of intolerance.

1536, *Sept.* 22. William Tyndale or Tindall, otherwise named HITCHINS, one of the first publishers of the *Holy Scriptures* in English: burnt at the stake. He was born at Hunt's court, about the year 1477. Studied at Oxford. His ancestors were the barons de Tynedale, who for several centuries were settled on the banks of the Tyne, and whose seat was Langley Castle, a small but strong fortress. His behaviour at college was such as gained him a high reputation both for morals and learning, so that he was admitted a canon of cardinal Wolsey's new college, now Christ church. But making his opinions too public he was ejected, and retired to Cambridge, where he pursued his studies and took a degree. Embracing every opportunity to propagate the new opinions, he was placed in imminent danger both in Gloucestershire, at Bristol, and at London. His thoughts were bent, about 1524-5, upon translating the *New Testament* into English; but being sensible he could not do it with safety in England, he went abroad, receiving very liberal pecuniary assistance from his friends, who were favourers of Luther's opinions. He first went to Saxony, where he held conferences with Luther, and his learned friends, then came back into the Netherlands, and settled at Antwerp, where there was a very considerable factory of English merchants, many of whom were zealous adherents to Luther's doctrine. Here he immediately began his translation of the *New Testament*, in which he had the assistance of John Fryth, and William Roye, the former of whom was burnt at Smithfield for heresy, July, 1533, and the

* When the insertions in the index were found of no other use than to bring the peccant volumes under the eyes of the curious, they employed the secular arm in burning them in public places. The history of these literary conflagrations has often been traced by writers of opposite parties, for the truth is, that both used them; zealots seem all formed of one material, whatever be their party. They had yet to learn, that burning was not confuting, and that these public fires were an advertisement by proclamation. The publisher of Erasmus's *Colloquies* intrigued to procure the burning of his book, which raised the sale to twenty-four thousand copies.

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latter suffered that dreadful death in Portugal on the same accusation. The *New Testament* was printed in 1526, in 8vo., without the translator's name. As there were only 1500 printed, and all the copies which could possibly be got into England, were committed to the flames, this first edition is extremely rare.

When this translation was imported into England, the supporters of the church of Rome became very much alarmed; William Warham,* archbishop of Canterbury, and Cuthbert Tonstall,† bishop of London, issued their orders and monitions to bring in all the *New Testaments* translated into the vulgar tongue, that they might be burnt. But this illjudged policy only took off many copies which lay dead upon Tindall's hands, and supplied him with money for another and more correct edition, printed in 1534, while the first edition was in the mean while printed twice, but not by the translator. Of Tonstall's singular purchase, we have given an anecdote at page 235 *ante*. the following fact is also related: "sir Thomas More being lord chancellor, and having several persons accused of heresy, and ready for execution, offered to compound with one of them, named George Constantine, for his life, upon the easy terms of discovering to him who they were in London that maintained Tindall beyond sea. After the poor man had got as good security for his life as the honour and truth of the chancellor could give him, he told him it was the bishop of London who maintained Tindall, by sending him a sum of money to buy up the impressions of his *Testaments*. The chancellor smiled, saying that he believed he said true. Thus was the poor confessors life saved." John Tindall, our authors brother, was prosecuted, and condemned to do penance. Humphrey Monmouth, his great patron and benefactor, was imprisoned in the tower, and almost ruined. In 1529, sir Thomas More published *A Dyaloge*, in which he endeavoured to prove that the books burnt were not *New Testaments*, but Tindall's or Luther's *Testaments;* and so corrupted, as to be quite another thing. In 1530, Tindall published an answer to this dialogue, and proceeded in translating the five books of Moses, from the Hebrew into English; but happening to go by sea to Hamburgh, to have it printed there, the vessel was wrecked, and he lost all his money, books, writings and copies, and was obliged to begin a-new. At Hamburgh he met with Miles Coverdale, who assisted him in translating the *Pentateuch*, which was printed in 1530, in a small octavo volume, and apparently at different presses. He afterwards made an English version of the *Prophecy of Jonas*, with a large prologue, which was printed in 1531; and it is asserted that he translated no more books of scripture.

From Hamburgh he returned to Antwerp, and was there betrayed into the hands of his enemies. Henry VIII., and his council employed one Henry Philips on this disgraceful commission. He got the procurator general of the emperor's court at Brussels, and other officers, to seize him, and convey him to the castle of Villefort, where he remained a prisoner a year and a half. Tindall was at length brought to trial, where he pleaded his own cause. None of his arguments, however, being admitted, he was condemned, and being brought to execution in 1536, he was first strangled and then burnt. His last words were "Lord, open the king of England's eyes." Thus perished one of the best men and ablest writers of his time.

Speaking of Tindall—It is a common thing with grateful people to erect statutes, and embellish monuments with florid inscriptions in honour of those who have done service to their country; but, surely he who devoted his time to the translating of the scriptures, and became a martyr in the cause of religious liberty, deserves a more lasting remembrance than pyramids of stone or marble.

Tindall's principal theological and controversial tracts were collected together, and printed with the works of John Fryth, and Barnes, in one volume, fol. by John Day, 1572.

1536. In this year, three hundred and seventy-six monasteries were abolished, and their revenues, amounting to £32,000 per annum, confiscated to the king's use, in addition to a vast quantity of plate and other valuable property, computed at more than £100,000. As the monks had all along shown the king the greatest resistance, he resolved to deprive them of future power to injure him. He accordingly empowered Thomas Cromwell, who was now made principal secretary of state, to send commissioners into the several counties of England to inspect the monasteries, and to report with rigorous exactness the conduct and deportment of those who were resident there.* This employment was readily undertaken by some creatures of the court, who are said to have discovered monstrous disorders in many of the religious houses. The accusations, whether true or false, were urged with

* William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Oakeley, in Hampshire, about the year 1458. He was high in favour both with Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and was successively master of the rolls, lord keeper, lord chancellor, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and archbishop of Canterbury. He died August 23, 1532, and was buried in his cathedral. He was succeeded in the archbishopric of Canterbury by Cranmer.

† Cuthbert Tonstall, bishop of Durham, was successively master of the rolls, prebendary of York, dean of Sarum, bishop of London, and lord privy seal. He was an able negotiator, and a good critic. He was deprived by Edward VI. but was restored by Mary, and appointed one of her ecclesiastical commissioners. In that odious office he distinguished himself by his mildness and humanity. He was again deprived by Elizabeth, but so highly esteemed was he, even by protestants, that he found an asylum in the family of archbishop Parker, with whom he resided till his death, which took place November 18, 1559, and was buried in Lambeth church.

* A book was kept by the English monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors under Henry VIII., in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution. It was termed the *Black Book*, Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll set you down in my black book."

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great clamour against these communities, and a general horror was excited in the nation against them. But as great discontent and murmurs were evinced by many persons of rank and learning, who still adhered to the old religion, Henry took care that all those who could be useful to him, or even dangerous in case of opposition, should be sharers in the spoil. He either made a gift of the revenues of the convents to his principal courtiers, or sold them at low prices, or exchanged them for lands on very disadvantageous terms. In the midst of these commotions the fires of Smithfield were seen to blaze with unusual fierceness.* Those who adhered to the pope or those who followed the doctrines of Luther, were equally the objects of royal vengeance and ecclesiastical persecution. Henry delivered his opinions in a law, which, from its horrid consequences, was afterwards termed the *Bloody Statute*.† From the multiplied alterations which were made in the national systems of belief, mostly drawn up by the king himself, few knew not what to think or what to profess.—Cromwell earl of Essex, who was lord privy seal, vicegerent to the king's highness, and Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, were both seen to favour the reformation with all their endeavours. On the other hand, Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, together with the duke of Norfolk, were for leading the king back to his original superstition. But, in fact, Henry submitted to neither; his pride had long been so inflamed by flattery, that he thought himself entitled to regulate by his own single opinion, the religious faith of the whole nation.

Dr. Priestley, in his *Lectures on History*, truly observes, how can we help acknowledging the hand of God when we see great and important events brought about by seemingly trifling and inconsiderable means; or by means which seem to have little or no relation to the end; who would have imagined that the desire which Henry VIII. had to be divorced from his wife, would have brought about the reformation in England?‡ Again, he observes, how incapable riches and power are to satisfy the minds of man; is an observation which few persons, in the course of their own experience, have not seen occasion to make. But the sentiment makes a deeper impression upon us when we see it exemplified in the history of statesmen and kings. How often do we see the vanity of the living in their boundless provision for futurity, in the dissipation of the large fortunes of covetous persons, by the extravagance of their heirs. But it does not affect us so much as when we read in history, that the riches which pope Sixtus V. amassed in his pontificate, and those which Henry IV. king of France, had with great difficulty saved, were squandered away within less than a year after their deaths; and also, that the treasure which Henry VII. of England, had raised, by every art of extortion, went almost as fast by Henry VIII. his son and successor.

1536. Shortly after the appearance of *Coverdale's Bible*, a royal proclamation was issued to the clergy to provide a book "of the *whole Bible*, both in *Laten*, and also in *English*, and lay the same in the quire for everye man that will to loke and reade thereon."

The convocation of the province of Canterbury assembling June 9, the year 1536, Dr. Heylin tells us that the clergy then agreed upon a form of a petition to be presented to the king, that he would graciously indulge unto his subjects of the laity the reading of the Bible in the English tongue, and that a new translation of it might be forthwith made for that end and purpose. By this it appears that the clergy did not approve of the translation already made by Tindall and Coverdale, and that their attempt, which they made two years ago to have the royal permission to make a new one did not succeed.

Soon after the finishing this Bible, were published by Lord Cromwell, keeper of the privy seal, and vicegerent to the king for and concerning all his jurisdiction ecclesiastical within his realme, "Injunctions to the clergy, by the authorite of the king's highnesse,"* the seventh of which was as follows:—

"That every person or proprietary of any parish churche within this realme shall on this side the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (August 1) nexte comming prouide a boke of the whole Bible, both in Latin and also in English, and lay the same in the quire for everye man that will to loke and read thereon; and shall discourage no man from the reading any parte of the Bible,

* Elizabeth Barton, a country girl of Aldington, in Kent, (therefore called the "holy maid of Kent,") with some of her accomplices, were adjudged guilty of high treason, for a conspiracy against the king, and executed, April 30th, 1534.

† No less than five hundred persons were imprisoned for contradicting the opinions delivered in the *Bloody Statute*: and received protection only from the lenity of Cromwell. Lambert, a schoolmaster, and doctor Barnes, who had been instrumental in Lambert's execution, felt the severity of the persecuting spirit, and by a bill in parliament, without any trial, were condemned to the flames, discussing *theological* questions at the very stake. With Barnes were executed one Gerrard, and Jerome, for the same opinions. Three catholics also, whose names were Abel, Featherstone, and Powel, were dragged upon the same hurdles to execution; and who declared that the most grievous part of their punishment was the being coupled with such heretical *miscreants* as were united in the same calamity.

‡ The indiscretion of a Portuguese priest, who would not give place to one of the king's officers in Japan, and the obstinacy of the Jesuits, in refusing to give up the house which a nobleman had given them, when his son claimed it back again, occasioned the extirpation of the Roman catholic religion in that country.

* Formerly kings were apostrophised by the title of *your grace*. Henry VIII. was the first, says Houssaie, who first assumed the title of *highness*; and at length majesty. It was Francis I. who saluted him with the last title, in their interview, in this year, though he called himself only the first gentleman in his kingdom. The *titles of Honour* of Seldon is a very curious volume, and, as the learned Usher told Evelyn, the most valuable work of this great scholar. He vindicates the right of a king of England to the title of *Emperor*.

> And never yet was TITLE did not move;
> And never eke a mind, *that title* did not love.

An honest curate of Montferrat refused to bestow the title of *highness* on the duke of Mantua, because he found in his breviary these words: *Tu solus Dominus, tu solus Altissimus*; from all which he concluded, that none but the Lord, was to be honoured with the title of *highness*.

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either in Latin or English, but rather comfort, exhort, and admonish every man to read the same as the very word of God and the spiritual foode of manne's soul, whereby they may the better knowe their duties to God, to their soueraigne lord the king, and their neighbour; ever gentilly and charitably exhorting them, that, using a sober and modest behaviour in the reading and inquisition of the true sense of the same, they doo in no wise stifly or eagerly contend to stryve one with another about the same, but referre the declaration of those places that be in controversie to the judgemente of them that be better learned. This seems a confirmation of Coverdale's Bible being licensed by the king, since by this injunction it is ordered to be had in churches, and there read by any that would, there being no other Bible in English at this time than Coverdale's.

Whether the archbishop had a mind to have Tindall's prologues and notes reprinted, or the printers thought such an edition would sell well we find the next year (1537) published another noted edition of the English Bible in folio, and is usually called MATTHEWE'S BIBLE,* from the name affixed to it, as the editor. It was printed abroad, at the expense of Grafton and Whitchurch; and was "set forth with the king's most gracious licence." It bears the following title:—*The Byble, which is all the Holy Scripture, in which are contayned the Olde and Newe Testament, truly and purely translated into Englysh.* By Thomas Matthewe."†

At the beginning of the prophets are printed on the top of the page the initial letters R. G. *i. e.* Richard Grafton, and at the bottom E. W. *i. e.* Edward Whitchurch, who were both the printers and publishers, and at whose expense this impression was made; and was "set forth with the king's most gracious licence."

Richard Grafton, sent *six copies* of this edition to Cromwell, at his lordship's request, accompanying them with a letter, in which he complained, that after having printed 1500 copies at an expense of not less than £500 he was apprehensive of being undersold by the Dutch booksellers, who, observing how acceptable the English bible was to the common people, were designing to print it in a smaller volume; and though he believed the editions which they would print would be very inferior in paper, type, and correctness, yet without his lordship's interposition, they would probably ruin him and his friends. He therefore entreated his lordship to obtain for him, from the king, "that none should print the bible for three years but himself;" and urged the advantage that would result from enjoining every clergyman to have one, and placing six copies in every abbey. By this it would seem, that Grafton intended another impression, since the number already printed, namely, 1500, was no wise sufficient to answer so large a demand.

A resolution was soon after taken to revise this edition of Matthew's, and to print it again without the prologues or annotations, at which great offence was pretended to be taken, as containing matters heretical, and very scandalous and defamatory. From the following circumstance, it is supposed that Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, executed this edition at Paris, because at that time there were in France better printers and paper than could be had here in England. Cromwell, earl of Essex, procured a letter to be written from Henry VIII. to the king of France, that some of his subjects might be licensed to print an English bible at the university of Paris; and at the same time another letter was sent to Bonner, Henry's ambassador at the French court, to afford this request all the assistance in his power. Francis complied, and Bonner appeared so zealous in the cause, that Cromwell first procured him the bishopric of Hereford, and immediately afterwards that of London. The work advanced and was even on the verge of its conclusion, when the printer was summoned before the inquisitors* of the faith, who charged him with certain articles of heresy, whilst Grafton and Whitchurch, the proprietor, of the book, and Coverdale the corrector of the press, escaped only by suddenly leaving the country. Four dry vats filled with the copies of the bibles which they left behind, were sold by the lieutenant criminal, to whom they were delivered to be burned in Maulbert place, to a haberdasher to wrap his wares in, and these upon a second visit which Grafton and Whitchurch made to Paris, were bought up by them, together with the presses and types which they had formerly used, and the servants of their first printer engaged to go with them to England, where they resumed the work, and finished it the middle of April, in the following year. It is in large folio, and has obtained the name of the *bible of the largest volume*, or the *great bible*,† a

* The *Bible*, with marginal notes, black letter, with cuts. 1520. This is the *Bible*, in which, by an artful counterfeit, described by Mr. Wanley, St. Paul is called the *knave*, &c. the rasure of the true word *servant*, and the insertion of the false reading, though discoverable by an exact observer, are so well executed, that the *Bible* was sold to the duke of Lauderdale, for seventeen guineas, by one Thornton, who, indeed, first effaced Matthew's preface, all the dates except one, of which he erased XVII., and added a note that this *Bible*, which was the edition of 1537, was printed in 1520, a date earlier than that of any English *Bible*. It does not appear that this reading was ever really printed. There is no other copy in the world that has this alteration.

† The name of Thomas Matthewe is affixed to this bible as the editor; but this, it is said, was fictitious; and that the real editor was John Rogers; a native of Lancashire, who was educated at Cambridge, and became acquainted with Tindall at Antwerp; but in queen Mary's reign, (being then in England) he became the first martyr of her reign, being burnt at Smithfield, February 4, 1555, on account of printing this bible. Nicholls, in his *Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer*, however, states that Thomas Matthewe was prebendary of St. Paul's.

* Copies of the royal license by Francis I., and of the instrument of the inquisition for inhibiting the bibles, may be seen in Strype's *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, v. 1., c. xxi., b. 1., p. 119; and vol. II., appendix, No. xxx., Fox.

† Vellum copies of this edition are in the British museum, and in the library of St. John's college, Cambridge.

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term which seems to have been occasionally given to other early folio editions.

Fulke, in his *Defence of the English Translation of the Bible*, relates, that "when Coverdale's translation was finished, and presented to Henry, he gave it bishop Gardiner and some others to examine. They kept it so long, that at last Henry had to call for it himself. When they delivered the book, he demanded their opinion of the translation. They answered, that there were many faults in it." "Well," said the king, "but are there any heresies mentioned in it?" They replied, "There were no heresies they could find." "If there be no heresies," said Henry, "then, in God's name, let it go abroad among our people."—*Lewis.*

1536. Engraving in *dots* or commonly called *stippling*, is the only mode of engraving which is supposed to have been the invention of the Italians. Agostino de Musis, better known by the name of *Augustine of Venice*, a pupil of Mark Antonio, used it in several of his earliest works, but confined it to the flesh, as in the undated print of *an old man seated upon a bank, with a cottage in the back ground.* He flourished from 1509 to 1536. We also find it in a print of *a single figure standing, holding a cup and looking upwards*, by Giulio Campagnola, who engraved about the year 1516. The back ground is executed with round dots, made apparently with a dry point. The figure is outlined with a stroke deeply engraved, and finished with dots, in a manner greatly resembling those prints which Demarteau engraved at Paris in imitation of red chalk. The hair and beard are expressed by strokes. Stephen de Laulne, a native of Germany, followed the steps of Campagnola; and many of his slight works are executed in dots only. John Boulanger, a French artist, who flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century, and his cotemporary, Nicholas Van Plattenberg, improved greatly on this method, and practised it with much success. John Lutma executed this kind of work with a hammer and a small punch or chissel.

In this style of engraving, Francis Bartolozzi, stands preeminent in modern times; he contrived to execute it so beautifully as to assist in seducing the public taste from the superior and legitimate style of line engraving. He was born at Florence, in 1728, and died at Lisbon, 1815. He resided for some time in England, and executed many prints for Boydell's *Shakspeare*, which exhibit exquisite specimens of taste and execution.

1537. In this year was printed at Lyons, a book entitled, *Les Controves des Sexes masculin et femenin*, 16mo. The author, Gratian du Pont; asserts that every man will, at the resurrection, be an entire body, without the least deformity. He maintains that were every part of the body separated into fifteen hundred different places, they would all unite, and become complete. He adds that Adam will regain the part from which Eve was formed, and that Eve must again become Adam's side; and thus, he says, it will be with all other persons; every man will be like Adam, and every woman like Eve; and he concludes with a positive assertion, that woman will cease to exist.

1538. Printing introduced at Tortosa, a city of Spain. In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, there is a curious book of this year, namely the *Mariale* of Bernardinus de Sorio, who was rector of the college of Tortosa. The printer, Arnaldum Guillermi, is protected for ten years, under a penalty of 1000 florins and forfeiture of the copies.—The *Mariale* is a quarto, consisting of 277 leaves printed irregularly in black letter, with a few flowered initials of coarse workmanship. The title-page is ornamented with wood cuts on both sides. The paper is strong though yellow; neither the type nor press-work are very good.

1538. In this year the *English Bible* was permitted to be exposed to sale, and publicly read; and an injunction was published by the vicar general of the kingdom, "orderifig the clergy to provide, before a certain festival, one book of the whole bible, of the largest volume in English, and to set it up in some convenient place within their churches, where their parishioners might most commodiously resort to read it;" the expense of which was to be borne equally by the clergyman and the parishioners. A royal declaration was also issued, which the curates were to read in their respective churches, informing the people of the injunction to place it in the churches, and of the permission given to all to read it; with directions how to read and hear it, and advising them to avoid all disputes about the scriptures in "taverns or alehouses," and rather to consult those who were authorized to preach and explain them. "It was wonderful," says Strype, "to see with what joy this book of God was received, not only among the learneder sort, and those that were noted for lovers of the Reformation, but generally all England over, among all the vulgar and common people; and with what greediness God's word was read, and what resort to places where the reading of it was." Again, he observes, "that the parsons, vicars, and curates did read confusedly the word of God, and the king's injunctions, lately set forth, and commanded by them to be read: humming and hawking therat, that almost no man could understand the meaning of the injunction. And they secretly suborned certain spreaders of rumours and false tales in corners, who interpreted the injunctions to a false sense. And bad their parishioners, notwithstanding what they read, being compelled so to do, that they should do as they did in times past, to live as their fathers; and that the old fashion is the best. They even insinuated that the king meant to take away the liberties of the realm, with other seditious intimations."

Mr. Thoresby mentions the *New Testament* printed at Paris, by Reignault, in 1538, at the expense of bishop Bonner. It was printed in 8vo. in two columns, *English* and *Latin;* and has 1 Peter ii. 13, thus translated, "*Unto the Kynge as the chefe heade*," doubtless out of compliment to Henry VIII.

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1538. King Henry VIII. granted a license to James Nicholson, a printer, who resided in St. Thomas's hospital, in Southwark, to print the *New Testament* in *Latin* and *English*, in quarto. The English was Coverdale's version, and the Latin, that of the Vulgate. Coverdale wrote a dedication to the king, in which he assured his majesty "that his principal design was to induce such as knew the English only, and were not learned in Latin, that in comparing these two texts together, they might the better understand the one by the other; and he did not doubt, but such ignorant bodies, as having care and charge of souls, were very unlearned in the Latin tongue, should through this small labour be occasioned to attain unto knowledge, and at least be constrained to say well of the thing which heretofore they had blasphemed."

1538. *Nov.* 16. The proclamation of Henry VIII. following the formal trial and condemnation of the *shrine* and goods of Thomas á Becket,* declaring that he was no saint, but a rebel and a traitor to his prince, and caused his bones to be burnt by the hangman. The account of the miracles wrought at his tomb filled two folio volumes. His jubilee of fifteen days was attended by 100,000 pilgrims, and the offering, in two years, to God, were £3 2*s.* 6*d.*; to the virgin, £67 7*s.* 2*d.*; but to *Saint Thomas*, £1786 18*s.* 6*d.* The shrine was estimated at above a million of money.

When relics of saints were first introduced, the relique-mania was universal; they were bought and sold like other articles of commerce; and the collectors made no scruple to *steal* them. It is entertaining, says Mr. D'Israeli, to observe the singular ardour and grasping avidity of some, to enrich themselves with these religious morsels; their little discernment, the curious impositions of the vender, and the good faith and sincerity of the purchaser. The prelate of the place sometimes purchased for the holy benefit of the village or town.

The following legend concerning Thomas a Becket, is taken from the *Golden Legend*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, folio:—"And anon after, Saint Thomas came to Rome on Saint Marcus day at afternoon, and when his catour should have brought fish for his dinner, by cause it was fasting day, he could get none for no money, and came and told his lord St. Thomas so. And he bade him buy such as he get; and then bought flesh, and made it ready for their dinner; an St. Thomas was served with a capon roasted, and his meyne with boiled meat; and so it was that the pope heard that he was come, and sent a cardinal to welcome him; and he found him at his dinner eating flesh; which anon returned, and told the pope how he was not so perfect a man as he had supposed; for, contrary to the rule of the church, he eated this day flesh. The pope would not believe him, but sent another cardinal, who, for more evidence, took the leg of the capon in his keuerchyef, and affirmed the same. And opened his keuerchyef to fore the pope, and he found the leg turned into a fish called a carp. And when the pope saw it, he said they were not true men to say such things of this good bishop. They said faithfully it was flesh that he did eat. And after this, St. Thomas came to the pope, and did his reverence and obedience, whom the pope welcomed; and after certayn communication, he demanded what meat he had eaten? and he said flesh, as ye have heard to fore; because he could find no fish, and very need compelled him thereto. Then the pope (understood of the miracle that the capon's leg was turned into a carp) of his goodness, granted to him and to all them of the diocese of Canterbury, license to eat flesh for ever on Saint Marcus day, and pardon withal; which is kept and accustomed unto this day."

The Roman church not being able to deny, says Bayle, that there have been false relics, which have operated miracles, they reply that the good intentions of those believers who have recourse to them obtained from God this reward for their good faith! In the same spirit, when it was shown that two or three bodies of the same saint are said to exist in different places, and that therefore they all could not be authentic, it was answered that they were all genuine; for God had multiplied and miraculously reproduced them for the comfort of the faithful.

Canute II. who reigned in 1041, commissioned his agent at Rome to purchase *St. Augustine's arm* for one hundred talents of silver and one of gold; a much greater sum observes Granger, than the finest statue of antiquity would have sold for. Henry III. of England, who reigned from 1216 to 1272, was so deeply tainted with the superstition of the age, summoned all the great in the kingdom to meet in London. This summons excited the most general curiosity, and

* Thomas a Becket, was born in London, in 1119, and educated at Oxford and Paris. Henry II. appointed him, in 1158, chancellor and preceptor to the prince. In 1162 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, on which he resigned the chancellorship, and assuming the arrogance of a sovereign pontiff, came to hostilities with the king, who endeavoured to effect a reform among the clergy. In a convention held at Clarendon, laws were passed respecting the privileges of the church, to which Becket assented at first, but afterwards retracted, and endeavoured to leave the kingdom, to communicate his grievances to the pope. This occasioned a parliament to be called at Northampton, in 1165, when the archbishop was sentenced to forfeit all his goods to the king. On this he left the kingdom, and Henry seized upon the revenues of his see. Becket resigned at Sens his archbishopric into the hands of the pope, who returned it to him with assurances of support. The prelate now fulminated his anathemas against several bishops and noblemen, which so irritated the king that he banished all his relations. An accommodation was at last concluded between Becket and the king, but Becket refusing to withdraw his excommunication of the bishops, they laid their complaints before Henry, who was in Normandy. In a fit of passion the king exclaimed how unhappy he was, that among so many attendants none had gratitude enough to rid him of one who caused him so much disturbance. On this, four knights set out for Canterbury, and assassinated the archbishop at the altar of his cathedral, December 29, 1171. For this the king was obliged by the pope to do penance at Becket's tomb, where he was scourged by the monks, and passed the whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. The murderers were sent on penance to the Holy Land, where they died. Becket was canonized two years after; and his pretended miracles were so numerous, that his shrine became the richest in Europe.

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multitudes appeared. The king then acquainted them that the great master of the knight templars had sent a phial containing *a small portion of the precious blood of Christ* which he had shed upon the *cross;* and *attested to be genuine* by the seals of the patriarch of Jerusalem and others! He commanded a procession the following day; and the historian adds, that though the road between St. Paul's and Westminster abbey was very deep and miry, the king kept his eyes constantly fixed on the phial. Two monks received, and deposited the phial in the abbey "which made all England shine with glory, dedicating it to God and St. Edward."—This is one of the many absurdities of this king.

Lord Herbert, in his life of Henry VIII., notices the *great fall of the price of relics* at the dissolution of the monasteries. "The respect given to relics, and some pretended miracles, fell; insomuch, as I find by our records, that *a piece of St. Andrew's finger* (covered only with an ounce of silver), being laid to pledge by a monastry for forty pounds, was left unredeemed at the dissolution of the house; the king's commissioners, who upon surrender of any foundation undertook to pay the debts, refusing to return the price again." That is, they did not choose to repay the *forty pounds*, to receive *a piece of the finger of St. Andrew.*

Lord Cromwell's commissioners found, in St. Augustine's abbey, at Bristol, the following relics:—two flowers which bore blossoms only on Christmas day, Jesus's coat, our Ladie's smocke, part of the last supper, part of a stone on which Jesus sat in Bethlehem, &c. The prior of Maiden Bradley, they found had five sons, and a daughter married.

About this time the property of relics suddenly sunk to the South-sea bubble; for shortly after the artifice of the Rood of Grace, at Boxley in Kent, was fully opened to the eye of the populace; and a far-famed relic at Hales in Gloucestershire, of the blood of Christ, was at the same time exhibited. It was shown in a phial, and it was believed that none could see it who were in mortal sin; and after many trials usually repeated to the same person, the deluded pilgrims at length went away fully satisfied. This relic was the *blood of a duck*, renewed every week, and put in a phial; one side was *opaque*, and the other *transparent;* the monk turned either side to the pilgrim, as he thought proper. The success of the pilgrim depended on the oblations he made; those who were scanty in their offerings were the longest to get a sight of the blood: when a man was in despair, he usually became generous!

1538. The introduction of *Parochial Registers* in England was in consequence of the injunctions of Thomas Lord Cromwell, which were set forth in this year, the thirtieth year of Henry VIII; but they were not much attended till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who issued injunctions concerning them in the 1st, 7th, and 39th years of her reign. It appears that in Spain they had been in use several years before, and are said to have been instituted by cardinal Ximenes, in the year 1497, in order to remedy the disorders arising from the frequency of divorces in that country. Till late years, they were kept very negligently in many parts of England; and being in the custody of churchwardens who changed from year to year, old registers were frequently lost or destroyed. In Northamptonshire, a piece of an old parish register, on parchment, was found on the pillow of a lace-maker, with the pattern of her work pricked upon it.

In a letter written by Mr. Brokesby to Mr. Hearne, (both learned antiquaries, dated Dec. 12, 1708, the writer, speaking of long-lived persons, tells us that there was a woman whom he had conversed with in Yorkshire, who gave out that she was six score, and afterwards seven score, and hence had many visitants, from whom she got money. He then adds, "She was born before registers were kept in country parishes. Hence I could have no light for the time of her baptism."

1538. The first play printed in England was entitled *A Tragedye or Enterlude, manyfestyng the chefe Promyses of God unto Man, by all ages in the Olde Lawe, from the fall of Adam to the incarnacyon of the Lorde Jesus Christ.* Compyled by Johan Bale, *anno domina* M.D. XXXIII. This is one of the rarest and valuable articles belonging to the British drama. It is in the Garrick collection.*

1538. *The New Testament, faithfully translated and lately corrected by Miles Coverdale*, 8vo.

This testament seems to have been printed abroad, but is very accurate. In the title is a kind of label, inclosing the words, *Search the Scriptures.* At the end, is a collection of the *Epistles* from the bible, *after the use of Salisbury.* It has cuts only in the *apocalypse*, which, whatever was the reason, are very frequent in the testaments of that time.

In Smith's *Facsimiles*, plate 17, there is a letter by Miles Coverdale to Thomas lord Cromwell, relative to his translation of the *Bible*, which says, A.D. 1538, "As concernyng y^e *New Testament* in English, ye copy whereof yor good lordshippe receaved lately a boke by

* John Bale, a tolerable Latin classic, and an eminent biographer, embraced the reformation, and was advanced to the bishopric of Ossory, by king Edward VI. Prior to his conversion from popery, he composed many scriptural interludes, chiefly from incidents of the *New Testament;* amongst them are the *Life of Saint John the Baptist*, written in 1538, *Christ in his Twelfth year, Baptism and Temptation, The Resurrection of Lazarus, The Council of the High Priests, Simon the Leper, Our Lord's Supper, and the Washing of the Feet of his Disciples, Christ's Burial and Resurrection, the Passion of Christ, the Comedy of the three Laws of Nature, Moses and Christ corrupted by the Sodomites, Pharisees and Papist*, printed by Nicholes, Hamburgh, in 1538, and so popular that it was reprinted by Colwell, in 1562; *God's Promises to Man*, which he calls *A Tragedie, or Interlude, manyfestynge the chyfe promises of God unto man, in all ages, from the begynnynge of the worlde to the Deathe of Jesus Christe, a Mysterie*, 1538; our author in his *Vocacyon*, to the Bishoprick of Ossory informs us, that his comedy of *John the Baptist*, and his tragedy of *God's Promises*, were acted by the youths upon Sunday at the Market-cross of Kilkenny.—John Bale died 1563.

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y^r servant Sebastian y coke, I besech y^r L. to consydre ye grenesse thereof, which (for lack of tyme,) can not as yet be so apte to be bounde as it should be."

1539. *Died* HENRY PEPWELL. Ames considered this person more in the light of an extensive publisher and bookseller, than in that of a printer; and he supposes that he probably might have been that agent or factor who lived at the sign of the Holy Trinity, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and who sold the numerous works which were printed abroad at the expense of merchants or literary men. About the close of the reign of Henry VII., independent of the books produced by the English presses, many religious volumes were printed on the Continent; and William Bretton, a London merchant, who perhaps was the same with William Bretton, M.A. of Cambridge in 1494, was a particular encourager of foreign printing for the use of Britain and his own profit. Maittaire would infer that he resided at the sign of the Trinity, in St. Paul's Church-yard; but it is perhaps more probable that it was the dwelling of his publishing correspondent, although it is very doubtful whether Henry Pepwell were that person. His name does not appear until 1520, but all the works which are stated to have been sold at the house already mentioned, are attributed to him, as no other occupant of it is now known. The will of Henry Pepwell, citizen and stationer, is dated September 11th, 1539; and it state, that he was a married man, as he left his wife, Ursula, and his children his executors. He desires to be buried in the church of St. Faith, beneath St. Paul's, near the high altar; and he bequeaths to the parish of Bermondsey in which, he was born, *a printed mass book of five shillings value*, for prayers to be made for his soul. He seems to have been attached rigidly to the Roman catholic religion all his days, and a useful man for John Stokesley, bishop of London.

The list of his works now extant, which were to be sold at the Holy Trinity, in St. Paul's church-yard: those to which Pepwell's name appears as printer, have it there indicated, together with the names of such foreigners as printed the books which were executed on the continent for him, amounting to seventeen.

The device of this printer consisted of his name on a ribbon. There are however some wood-cut representations of the Trinity, perhaps copies of the sign of his house in St. Paul's church-yard, which are considered by Ames as being equally entitled to the name of devices.

1539. In the course of this year, another *Bible* was printed by John Byddell. The principal editor of it was Richard Taverner, who received his education at Christ church, in Oxford, under the patronage of lord Cromwell, when secretary of state. It is probable that his patron encouraged him to undertake this work, on account of his skill in the Greek tongue. It is neither a bare revisal, nor a new version, but a correction of what is called *Matthewe's Bible;* many of whose marginal notes are adopted, and many omitted, and others inserted. After his patron's death, Taverner was imprisoned, Wood believes through the influence of those bishops who were addicted to the Romish religion. He had, however, the address to reinstate himself in the king's favour; and regained his situation at court. His death is said to have happened in 1573. In November of the same year, the king, at Cranmer's intercession, appointed his vicar-general, lord Cromwell, to take special care and charge that no person within the realm attempt to print any English *Bible* during the space of five years, but such as shall be admitted by the said lord Cromwell. The reason given was, "that the Bible should be perused and considered in one translation; the frailty of men being such, that the diversity thereof may breed and bring forth manyfold inconveniences, as when wilful and heady folk shall confer upon the diversity of the said translations." Accordingly it appears by the bibles printed this very year, that Cromwell assigned other printers besides Grafton and Whitchurch, as John Byddell, Thomas Berthelet, &c. to print bibles in the English tongue.

1539. *An epitome of the psalmes, or briefe meditations upon the same, with diverse other most christian prayers.* Translated by Richard Taverner. *Cum privilegio.* No printer's name. Printed at the White Hart, in Fleet-street, in twelves.

1539. FOX, in his *Acts and Monuments*, cites *Certayne other injunctions*, set forth by the authoritie of the king, against *English bookes, sectes, &c.*

FIRST. That none without special license of the king, transport, or bring from outward parties into England, any manner of English books, neyther yet sell, give, utter, or publish any such, upon pain to forfeit all their goods and chattles, and their bodies to be imprisoned, so long as it shall please the king's majesty.

Item. That none shall print, or bring over any English books with annotations, or prologues, unless such books before be examined by the king's privy council, or others appointed by his highness, and yet not to put thereto these words, *Cum privilegio regali*, without adding, *ad imprimendum solum.* Neither yet to print it, without the king's privilege be printed therewith in the English tongue, that all men may read it. Neither shall they print any translated book, without the plain name of the translator be in it, or else the printer to be made the translator, and to suffer the fine and punishment thereof at the king's pleasure.

Item. That none of the occupation of printing shall within the realm, print, utter, sell, or cause to be published any English books of scripture, unless the same be first viewed, examined, and admitted by the king's highness, or one of his privy council, or one bishop within the realm, whose name shall therein be expressed, upon pain of the king's high displeasure, the loss of their goods and chattles, and imprisonment, so long as it shall please the king, &c.

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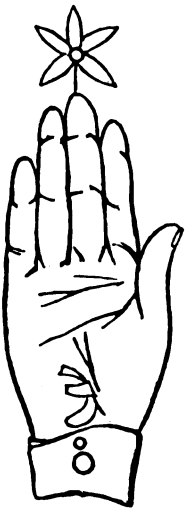
1539. Every one knows how often we are obliged to refer to ancient times to explain common terms of art and words which are in every one's mouth. We have a curious instance of this in the names which are given to the different sorts and sizes of paper. We all talk of *foolscap paper*, *post paper*, and *note paper*, and paper makers and stationers have other terms of the same kind, as *hand-paper*, *pot-paper*, &c. Now, the term *note paper* is clear enough, as it evidently means paper of the size fit for notes; while *post paper*, we may suppose, means the larger size which is used for letters sent by the post. But when we come to *foolscap* paper we are altogether at a loss for an explanation; and here we find we must look to something else than the size of the paper as the origin of the name.

Now, if we go back to the early history of paper-making, we find that terms which now puzzle us so much, may easily be explained by the various paper-marks which have been in use at different times. In ancient times, we have shewn, when very few people could read, pictures of every kind were very much in use, where writing would now be employed: every shop had a sign, as well as every public-house; and these signs were not then, as they very often are now, only printed upon a board: they were always either painted pictures, as many inn-signs still are, or else models of the thing which the sign expressed, as we still sometimes see a bee-hive, a tea-canister, or a doll. For the same reason, printers always had some device which they put upon the title-pages and at the end of their books; and paper-makers used marks to distinguish the paper of their manufacture from that of others. Some of these marks becoming common, naturally gave their name to different sorts of paper; and as names, we all know, remain very often long after the origin of them is forgotten and the circumstances changed, we shall not be surprised to find the old names still in use; though, in some cases, they are not applied to the same things they originally denoted.

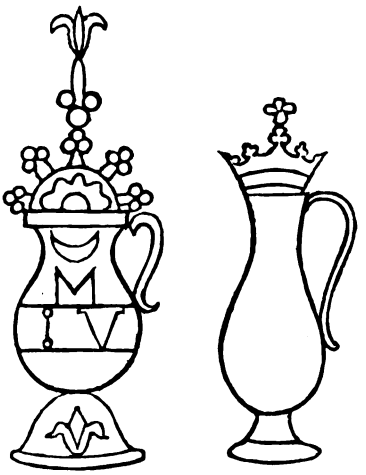
It will be the best way, perhaps, to mention briefly the chief paper-marks which have been used, as they occur in the order of time.

The first paper-maker in England was John Tate, who had a mill near Hertford: his device was a star of five points, within a double circle. The first book printed on paper manufactured in England was a Latin one entitled *Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum:* it was printed in 1495 or 1496: the paper seems to have been made by John Tate the younger, and had the mark of a wheel. The paper used by Caxton, and other early printers, had a great variety of marks, of which the chief are the ox-head and star, the letter P, the shears, the hand and star, a collared dog's head, with a trefoil over it, a crown, a shield with something like a bend upon it, &c. &c. The ox-head, sometimes with a star or a flower over it, is the mark of the paper on which Faust printed some of his early books: but the open hand, which was likewise a very ancient mark, remained longer in fashion, and probably gave the name to what is still called *hand paper*. We have given a representation of one which is copied (as were the rest which we shall give) from loose pages of old written or printed books.



The above figure was taken from a loose page at the beginning of a *Bible* printed in 1539.

Another very favourite paper-mark, at a somewhat later period, was the jug, or pot, which seems to have been the origin of the term *pot paper*. It is sometimes found plain, but oftener bears the initials or first letters of the maker's name: hence there is a very great variety of figures, every paper-maker having a somewhat different mark. We have given figures of both kinds: the jugs or flagons are often of a very elegant shape, and curious as showing the workmanship of the times in which they were made.



The specimens here given are taken from books printed in 1539.

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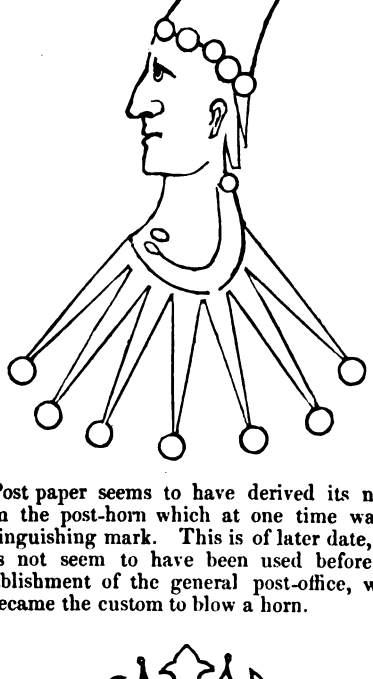
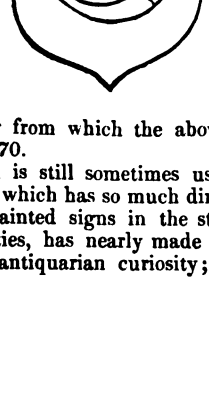
The *fool's cap* was a later device, and does not seem to have been nearly of such long continuance as the former. It has given place to the figure Britannia, or that of a lion rampant, supporting the cap of liberty on a pole: the name, however, has continued, and we still denominate paper of a particular size by the title of *foolscap paper*. The subjoined figure has the cap and bells which we so often read of in old plays and histories as the particular dress of the fool, who formerly formed part of every great man's establishment.



Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post-horn which at one time was its distinguishing mark. This is of later date, and does not seem to have been used before the establishment of the general post-office, when it became the custom to blow a horn.



The paper from which the above is copied was dated 1670.

The mark is still sometimes used; but the same change which has so much diminished the number of painted signs in the streets of our towns and cities, has nearly made paper-marks a matter of antiquarian curiosity; the maker's name being now generally used, and the mark in the few instances where it still remains, serving the purpose of mere ornament rather than of distinction.

1539. *The Byble in Englyshe: That is to saye, the content of all the Holy Scrypture, both of the Olde and Newe Testament; truly translated after the veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes, by the dylygent studye of dyvers excellent learned men, expert in the forsayde tonges.* Prynted by Rychard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, *cum priv.*

This is called *Cranmer's Bible;* and this edition of it has a beautiful frontispiece, cut in wood, said to have been designed by Hans Holbien; representing in the upper part, king Henry VIII. on his throne, under God, delivering these books to his lords spiritual, on one hand, and temporal on the other; in the middle part is archbishop Cranmer, on one side, delivering the said book to the clergy; and Cromwell, earl of Essex, the king's vicar-general, on the other side, to the laity; all expressing themselves to the purpose, by Latin labels out of scripture: at the bottom is the said king at divine service in his cross-barred pew; the priest, in his pulpit, praying, and almost all the congregation turned towards the king, and crying *vivat rex.* On the back of this frontispiece, are the names of all the books in the *Bible;* Then a kalendar: an almanac for 19 years: an exhortation to the studye of the holy scriptures, &c. The sum and content of the holy scripture, &c. A prologue, expresynge what is meant by certain signes and tokens set in the *Bible:* the succession of the kynges of Judah and Jerusalem, declaring when, and under what kynges every prophet lyved: lastly, with what judgment the bokes of the *Olde Testament* are to be read. After these chapters begins the first book of Moses, which is followed by the rest; which are adorned, in many places, with wooden cuts. The title of the *New Testament* is—*The New Testament in Englyshe; translated after the Greke: Contayning these Bokes, &c.* Around it is a broad border, representing, in wooden cuts, the principal stories in the said *Testament,* as the salutation, the nativity, &c. At the end are two tables; the one, to the epistles and gospels, usually read in the church, after Salisbury use; and the other, a table of the epistles and gospels, which are red on divers sainctes dayes in the yeare. The whole book concluding with these words:—The Ende of the *New Testament,* and of the whole *Byble;* fynished in Apryll, *anno.* 1539.

1539, *May* 13. A bill was brought into parliament vesting in the crown all the property of the monastic institutions. By a late visitation, fresh crimes had been produced against the religious houses; so that the severity of the king was conducted with such seeming justice and success, that within twelve months after the passing of the act, the greater monasteries shared the fate of their predecessors. The monasteries visited amounted to six hundred and forty-four,

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of which twenty-eight had abbots who enjoyed seats in parliament. Ninety colleges were demolished in several counties; two thousand three hundred and seventy-four chantries and free chapels, and one hundred and ten hospitals. The revenue of these establishments amounted to £161,000, which was about a twentieth part of the national income.

A few instances will serve to show the wealth of the greater monasteries. Fountains abbey, in Yorkshire, at the time of the dissolution, was one of the most opulent, for its revenues were estimated at £998 6*s.* 8½*d.* per annum, according to Dugdale: to £1073 0*s.* 7½*d.* according to Speed: to £1125 18*s.* 1½*d.* according to Burton. In plate, to the value of £708 5*s.* 9½*d.* and of cattle, 2356 oxen, cows, and calves; 1326 sheep; 86 horses; and 79 swine; and the domains of the house annually produced 117 quarters of wheat; 12 quarters of rye; 134 quarters of oats; and 392 loads of hay.*

St. Mary's abbey, at Reading, in Berkshire, was endowed for two hundred Benedictine monks. At the dissolution of the religious houses, the revenues of this monastery were found to be no less than £1,938 14*s.* 3*d.* according to Dugdale; but £2,116 2*s.* 6*d.* according to Spelman. The poor and travellers of all sorts were so well entertained from the funds of this abbey, that, according to William of Malmsbury, more money was spent in hospitality than expended on the monks.

Hugh Farringdon, the abbot at this period, refusing to deliver up his abbey to the visitors, was attainted of high treason, on some charge trumped up against him; and, in the month of November, 1539, with two of his monks, named Rugg and Onion, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Reading. This was on the same day on which the abbot of Glastonbury suffered the like sentence, for a similar provocation.

The annual revenues of St. Osyth, in Essex, at the time of the surrender, was £758 5*s.* 8½*d.* according to Speed; or £677 7*s.* 2*d.* according to Dugdale. The abbot, and *eighteen* canons subscribed to the king's supremacy, by which may be conjectured the extent of this priory.

Martin Luther speaking of the monasteries, says, "the reformation will cause the downfall of all monastic institutions, and similar abominations, which, under the mask of godliness, have been only intent on accumulating wealth; it must be considered that these lands are the result of universal robbery. It could be wished that monasteries had never existed; but since they do exist, it is best to let them decay, or accelerate their fall. In order to place the true christian doctrine on a permanent and profitable foundation, so that the inward, no less than the outward man, may feel the beneficial effects of liberty of conscience, it would be necessary to establish schools upon a rational plan."

A modern writer, in defending the monastic institutions, thus observes: "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is often interred with their bones." How truly have the long ages of opprobium been heaped on the heads of the "idle and volumptuous clergy" proved the truth of the poet's adage! It is clear that in the then state of the world, their institutions were well adapted, and powerful instruments of good. Let the works of their own hands speak for them. The temples reared to God were the means of improving the capabilities and enlarging the minds of men. Those splendid structures which show the purity of design, the grandeur of conception, and the amazing skill with which every detail was executed, are monuments of men filled with high imaginings, endowed with refined tastes, and really devoted to the adorning of their country, and improving the condition of their countrymen. The monks always had the good taste to build their monasteries in a neighbourhood remarkable for beauty, and buried in the thickest foliage from the stranger's eye, but opening on wide lawn ground, and commanding long vistas in the immediate distance;—the church tower looking over tree-tops to rock or mountain, which might warn of coming danger; even the domestic buildings were seated with a sunward aspect; the grounds were laid out in gardens, and the forest cleared so as to make the alternate copse and pasture, is always an object of the deepest interest to those who have the qualities of contemplation, who love retirement, and who "look through nature up to nature's God."

Where is the record of one man who sought instruction of these monks and it was denied him? Whose soldiers were earlier in the field in defence of their country? What sages sat more worthily in council for the honour and prosperity of England than the soldiers and the sages of the church? Where were lands tilled as theirs were? Where were the arts of peace encouraged, and the labouring hind and herd protected as they were on the lands of the church? Where are the hospitium for the traveller, the maison-dieu for the afflicted, the spital for the lame and the criple, and the lazar for the sick or plague-stricken? Is the daily dole delivered at the gates of the abbey to the neighbouring poor? Is there a place of prayer at all times open for the devout

* The character of the last abbot of this celebrated monastery may be judged of by the following letter of one of the visitors sent by Henry VIII., addressed to lord Cromwell.

Please your worship to understand that the abbot of Fontayns hath so greatly dilapidate his house, wasted ye woods, notoriously keeping six women, and six days before our coming he committed theft and sacrilege, confessing the same; for at midnight he caused his chapleyn to stele the keys of the sexton and took out a jewel, a cross of gold with stones, one Warren a goldsmyth of the Chepe was with him in his chamber at the hour, and there they stole out a great emerode with a rubye, the sayd Warren made the abbot believe the rubye was a garnet, and so that he paid nothing, for the emerode but twenty pounds. He sold him also plate without weight or ounces. Subscribed your poor priest and faithful servant R. Layton. From Richmont (in con Ebor) the 20th Jan.

The abbot at this period, according to Willis, was William Thurst, Burton calls him Thirske, admitted B.D. at Oxford *anno* 1523, created abbot 1526, and hanged at Tyburn Jan. 1537. As he suffered in company with persons concerned in the insurrection in Yorkshire, called the pilgrimage of grace, wherein, among other things, a restoration of monasteries was insisted on, it is likely he was concerned in that affair.

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and the sorrow-striken? May the peasant take his penny to the abbey and bring away seven flaggons of home-brewed beer for it? Are tithes less rigorously exacted by the lay impropriator* of the present day, as in the days of the monks? Are the burgesses of towns and the freemen of the dale free as they were before the reformation, from poor rates, or other private taxes? The cup of reviling has been poured from many sources; but one ingredient—knowledge—has been wanting, or the bitter draught would have been sweetened. The men who establish soup kitchens for the relief of hunger and poverty, give clothes and blankets for the comfort of the aged and infirm, endow almshouses for the deserving poor, and erect hospitals and dispensaries for the cure of sickness, and the removal of those infirmities which flesh is heir to, such men are the active, useful, avowed monks of the present day. If then, the moral culture, the corporeal comfort, and the political dignity of the mass of the people be not cared for by those who enjoy that property which was left distinctly for their use, than they were in the days of the children of "darkness, ignorance, and superstition," titles we too often hear the monks branded with, surely, it is time to enquire, how the good of the old system might be restored and engrafted on the good of the present system, while the evils of both were rigidly uprooted.

In toiling through books and manuscripts, not in expectation, but with a bare hope of discovering a few facts respecting manners in the olden time, the mind glooms on the supposition that stores of information perished with the destruction of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. He who "neither spared man in his rage, nor women in his lust," spared not the literary collections in the libraries of the church. For though it appears that Henry directed a commission to Leland, the antiquary, to search for and preserve such works belonging to the dissolved monasteries and colleges, as might rescue remarkable English events and occurrences from oblivion, and though Leland acquainted Henry, that he had "conserved many good authors the which otherwise had been lyke to have peryshed, to no small incommodite of good letters; of the which," he tells him, "part remayne in the most magnificent lybraryes of your royal palaces; part also remayne in my custodie;" yet he expressly recites, that one of his purposes was to expel "the crafty coloured doctryne of a rowt of Romayne bysshopps;" which too plainly indicates that he "conserved" but little concerning ancient customs. Strype, who praises Henry's commissioners to Leland, afterwards breaks out, saying, "But great pity it was, and a most irreparable loss, that notwithstanding this provision, most of the ancient manuscript histories and writings of learned British and Saxon authors were lost."

Libraries were sold by mercenary men for anything they could get, in that confusion and devastation of religious houses. Bale, the antiquary, makes mention of a merchant that bought two noble libraries about these times for forty shillings; the books whereof served him for no other use but for waste paper; and that he had been ten years consuming them, and yet there remained still store enough for as many years more. Vast quantities and numbers of these books, banished with the monks and friars from their monasteries, were conveyed away and carried beyond seas to booksellers there, by whole ship loadings; and a great many more were used in shops and kitchens. It is not surprising, then, that so little remains from those immense collections, or rather it is wonderful that so much should have escaped the general devastation. Yet, in the economy of the Reformation, the ruthless deed was, perhaps, an essential preparation for the mighty knowledge that submerged the superstition of a thousand years.

In England, as the reformation gained ground, and the *Bible* was permitted to be publicly read, mysteries and moralities gradually yielded to the purer and more rational instruction of the scriptures themselves, as rendered accessible to the people by vernacular translations. The inconsistent Henry VIII. in the same law by which he forbade Tindall's English *Bible*, decreed that the kingdom should be purged and cleansed of all religious plays, interludes, rhymes, ballads, and songs, which are equally pestiferous and noysome to the peace of the church. We have already adverted to the *mysteries* and *moralities*, as illustrative of English manners and the state of knowledge among the people, and we cannot do better in the present place than take another example as marking the spirit of the age. The church of Rome now began to "totter to its fall," and the heads of the monastic establishments discovered that some sort of concession was necessary to enable them to retain their influence over the people. This was, to a cer-

* It might have been reasonably expected that, at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, the clergy would have received back those revenues which, being originally vested in them for religious purposes, had been subsequently appropriated by the monks. When Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries, their incomes from the great tithes were seized upon by his courtiers; and these persons and their successors, by inheritance or purchase, constitute the 7597 lay impropriators, who make a traffic of these ecclesiastical concerns.

On the subject of tithes, the following information will be of service to the reader:—For the first 800 years of the Christian era, tithes were given purely as alms. We are informed by Saint Jerome, Bernard, Chrysostom, Wiclif, Hus, and many ancient historians, who uniformly agree, that tithes at first were purely voluntary.

In Burns' *Ecclesiastical Law* is the following:—About the year 794, Offa, King of Mercia, (the most potent of all the Saxon kings of his time in this island,) made a law, whereby he gave unto the church the tithes of all his kingdom; which was done to expiate for the death of Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, whom, in the year preceding, he had caused to be murdered."

Others say, that tithes on all the land in England were granted to the clergy, in 855, by Ethelwolfe, on his return from a pilgrimage to Rome.

St. Augustine says, "If we (the bishops) do possess any thing privately which doth suffice us, the tithes, or alms, are not ours, but the goods of the poor, whose stewards we are; except we do challenge to ourselves a property, by some damnable usurpation.

Eusebius says, "If thou dost possess any thing more than extreme necessity doth require, and do not help the needy, thou art a thief and a robber."

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tain extent, effected by allowing them to take as food for their merriment even the very feasts and ceremonials of the church itself. The same thing had even been done at earlier periods, but never before to the same extent. In an illuminated manuscript in the Bodleian library there is a representation of the fool's dance from a religious mummery held at Christmas. At the mummeries practised by the lower classes of the people on these occasions, such persons as could not procure masks rubbed their faces over with soot, or painted them; hence Sebastian Brant, in his *Ship of Fools*, alluding to this custom, says—

> "The one hath a visor ugley set on his face,
> Another hath on a vile counterfaite vesture.
> Or painteth his visage with fume in such case,
> That what he is himself is scantily sure"

It appears that many abuses were committed under the sanction of these disguisements; and for this reason an ordinance was established, by which a man was liable to punishment who appeared in the streets of London with "a painted visage." In the third year of the reign of Henry VII. it was ordained that no persons should appear abroad like mummers, covering their faces with vizors, and in disguised apparel, under pain of imprisonment for three months. The act enforced the penalty of twenty shillings against such as kept vizors in their houses for the purpose of mumming.

1539. Having in the early part of this work treated on the apparent origin of the Newspaper, (see *Acta Diurna*, page 34) we have to encounter an immense interregnum, before we can again trace the object of our inquiry. About this period, the republic of Venice, being engaged in an important war with the Turks, the expedient was resorted to of supplying the inhabitants of the city with occasional accounts of the naval and military operations of the republic, by means of written sheets, which were deposited at particular places, where they were accessible to any one desirous of learning the news, upon the payment of a small piece of coin, called the *gazeta*, a name which, by degrees, was transferred to the newspaper itself.* That jealous government, however, would not permit printed intelligence to be circulated, and the Venetian *gazeta* continued to be distributed in manuscript, at a period when printing had been invented upwards of a century. The extension of this species of knowledge at length excited the jealousy of the holy see; for, in the time of pope Gregory XIII. written newspapers having appeared in several cities in Italy, they were formally prohibited in that country, by a papal bull issued by the above named pontiff.*

In the Magliabecchian† library at Florence, are to be seen thirty volumes of the *gazeta* from the commencement. In the frontispiece of each paper it is called the *gazeta* of such a year; and some of the most ancient *printed* newspapers may be seen, in good preservation, in the public libraries at Venice.

In Lodge's *Illustrations of History*, there is a letter from lord Burleigh, to lord Talbot, dated Oct. 23, 1590, in which he says, "I pray your lordship esteem my news as those which in Venice are fraught in the *gazeta*;" which would seem to imply a character of correctness to this ancient paper. Upon the application, however, of the art of printing to the Venetian *gazeta*, all Christendom became indebted to that republic for political information,—a circumstance which will excite the less surprise, when we call to mind, that the period under consideration, her ships traversed every known sea, and her maratime power gave her a prominent place in the list of nations.

1540. *Died*, ROBERT REDMAN, who styled himself "stationer and freeman of London." The dispute between Pinson and Redman has already been noticed, but whether it arose solely from the interference of Redman with the same line of printing as that which occupied Pinson, or whether his having assumed Pinson's device were not in a great part the cause of it, it is now difficult to determine. In 1523, Redman commenced his typographic labours by the following work entitled *Diuersite de Courtz*, octavo. In 1527, he carried on business in the same house where Pinson had formerly resided, the George, in St. Clement's parish, without Temple-bar, which might perhaps contribute to strengthen their animosity; but to all the revilings of his antagonist, Redman's only answer, which he added to the colophons of some of his books, appears to have been in the words of St. Paul, "If God be with us, who is against us?" About 1532, it is imagined that Redman came into the possession of the whole of Pinson's business and stock in trade; but he had previously removed his sign into Fleet-street, since in a work dated April 18, 1527, he dates it "in parochia St. Dunstani." At the end of *Cocke's Art of Rhetoryke*, 1532, is "imprynted at London in Flete-

* In Blount's *Glossographia* (published at the early part of the seventeenth century), the word *Gazette* is defined as "a certain Venetian coin, scarce worth one farthing; also a bill of news, or short relation of the general occurrences of the time."

The title of their gazettas was perhaps derived from gazzeras, a magpie or chatterer; or more probably from a farthing coin peculiar to the city of Venice, called gazetta, which was the common price of the newspapers. Another etymologist is for deriving it from the Latin gaza, which would colloquially lengthen into gazetta, and signify a little treasury of news. The Spanish derive it from the Latin gaza, and likewise their gazetors and our gazetteer for a writer of the gazette, and, what is peculiar to themselves, gazetista, for a lover of the gazette.

Those who first wrote newspapers were called by the Italians menanti; because says Vessius, they intended commonly by these loose papers to spread about defamatory reflections, and were therefore prohibited in Italy by Gregory XIII. by a particular bull, under the name of menantes, from the Latin minantes, threatening. Manage, however, derives it from the Italian menare, which signifies tolaedat large, or spread afar.

* Hugh Buoncompagno, pope Gregory XIII. established the Gregorian, or *new style* in the calendar, which commenced in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy, on the 5th of October, accounting the 15th, 1582, (omitting *ten* days.) He died February 11th, 1585.

† Magliabecchi, the founder of this library, was born at Florence, in 1633: he was a great bibliopolist, and had a wonderful memory.

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strete by Saint Dunstones Chyrche at the sign of the George, by me, &c. Redman's will is dated the 21st of October, 1540, and the probate on the 4th of November following, and is as follows: —"Robert Redman, stationer and freeman of London, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, made his will the 21st day of October, 1540. His estates he left to his family. Forty pence to be given to the poor, at the day of his death. Elizabeth, his wife, to be sole executrix; William Peyghan, and his son-in-law, Henry Smith, to be overseers of his will; and they have for their labour at the discretion of his executrix.

The number of works printed by Redman amount to seventy-six, chiefly law books. In 1540, he printed the *Byble in Englysshe*, folio; and in the same year, the *Byble in five parts or volumes*, 16mo. And in 1538, an edition of the *English New Testament*, 4to. *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.*

The principal device used by Redman, was that which we have given in the account of Pinson, page 247 *ante*, but somewhat improved. He had likewise an engraving of his sign.

Elizabeth Redman the widow of the above, who afterwards carried on his typographical profession. Her maiden name was Pyckerynge, and she was subsequently married to Ralph Cholmondley, Esq. It is not known how long she continued to print; seven works bear her imprint, and her devices were the same as those used by her husband.

Matthew Cromer, a printer at Antwerp, executed the *New Testament in English*, with cuts.

1540. The earliest specimen of copper-plate printing known in this country, is found in a work entitled the *Byrth of Mankynd*, otherwise called the *Woman's Book*, dedicated to queen Catharine, and printed by Thomas Raynald, in this year, with many small copper engravings, without name, in 4to.*

Thomas Raynald was an ingenius printer, who resided in the parish of St. Andrew, in the Waredrop or Wardrobe; but in 1549, he kept a shop at the sign of the Star, in St. Paul's church yard. It has been imagined that he was a physician, and the author of this celebrated work.

The art of engraving upon copper must have travelled so slowly into England, that Sir John Harrington, in his translation of *Ariosto*, published in the year 1591, informs us, "that he never but once saw pictures cut in brass for any book except his own, and that book was Mr. Broughton's treatise on the *Revelations;* the others which he had seen in England with pictures, were Livy, Gesner, Alciat's *Emblems*, and a book *de spectris*, in Latin; and in the English tongue, the *Chronicles*, the book of *Hawking and Hunting*, and Whitney's *Emblems;* but that the figures in these books were cut in wood." He further observes, that according to Bagford the rolling-press was first brought into England by John Speed, who procured one from Antwerp in the year 1610; but that Sir John Harrington had seen pictures cut in brass in England in 1591; Bagford must have been mistaken, or some other machine must have been used for the same purpose. Prints are to be found almost as soon as printing; but it must be observed, they are only cut in wood; the printers themselves using such for their devices and rebuses. Caxton's *Golden Legend*, printed in 1473, has in the beginning a group of saints, and many other cuts dispersed through the body of the work. The second edition of the *Game of Chess*, and the *Death of Arthur*, has also cuts. Wynkyn de Worde, prefixed to the title of his *Statutes*, 1491, a plate with the king's arms, crests, &c. The same printer exhibited several books adorned with cuts. The subsequent printers continued to ornament their books with wooden cuts. One considerable work, published by John Rastell, called the *Pastyme of the People*, 1529, and Rastell's *Chronicle*, were distinguished by prints of such uncommon merit for that age, as to have been ascribed to that celebrated artist, Hans Holbein. Grafton's *Chronicle*, printed in 1569 contained many, as those of William I. Henry VIII. queen Elizabeth, and others which are recorded by Ames. But though portraits were used in books, Mr. Walpole, in his *Catalogue of Engravers*, observes, that he could find no trace of single prints being wrought off in that age. Those which composed part of the collection of Henry VIII. were probably the productions of foreign artists. The same author further says, that it was not till Raphael had formed Marc Antonio, that engraving placed itself by the side of painting.

1540. The *Oratorio* commenced with the priests of the Oratory, a brotherhood founded at Rome, in this year, by St. Philip Neri, who in order to draw youth to church, had hymns, psalms, and spiritual songs, or cantatas, sung either in chorus, or by a single favourite voice. These pieces were divided into two parts, the one performed before the sermon, and the other after it. Sacred stories, or events from scripture, written in verse, and by way of dialogue, were set to music, and the first part being performed, the sermon succeeded, which the people were induced to stay and hear, that they might be present at the performance of the second part. The subjects in early times were the good Samaritan, the Prodigal Son, Tobit with the angel, his father, and his wife, and similar histories, which by the excellence of the composition, the band of instruments, and the performance, brought the *Oratory* into great repute; and hence this species of musical drama obtained the general appellation of *Oratorio*. Dr. Burney says, it is certain that the modern tragedy is taken from the mysteries, and that the *Oratorio* is only a mystery, or morality in music.

* T. F. Atkinson, Esq. of Oak House, near Manchester, has a curious old portrait in his possession with the following inscription underneath:—

Ivstvs Lipsivs Iscanvs was the glory of his time, The first inventor of printing at the roeling press aged 36.

R. Gaywood, fecit. P. Stent, exe. No date.

After diligent search no information can be obtained of this worthy, to whom we are so much indebted.

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1540, *Aug.* 23, *Died*, William Budæus, or Bude, whom Erasmus calls the prodigy of France. He was born at Paris, in 1467, and having spent the principal part of his youth in dissipation, he began at the age of twenty-four to entertain a love of literature, and devoted himself to study with the greatest zeal, in particular to belles lettres, to mathematics, and to Greek. He was so indefatigable at his studies, that even on his wedding-day, he spent three hours at his books. In 1522, he published his excellent treatise *De Asse et Partibus ejus*, and *Commentaries on the Greek Language*, which not only acquired him great celebrity during his life, but immortalized his memory. By his influence the college royal was founded. He had seven sons and four daughters, educated by himself and wife. She was one of those rare women, who, whilst they sedulously attend to domestic concerns, take every opportunity to cultivate their own minds. The same genius, the same inclinations, and the same ardour for literature, eminently appeared in Budæus and his wife. He was sometimes so absorbed in his studies as even to neglect his own safety. Being one day informed, while in his library, that his house was *on fire*, he coolly said, "Tell my wife of it, for I never meddle with domestic affairs."

Budæus gave strict orders that his funeral should be celebrated without pomp. The observance of this charge gave rise to the following epigram, in the way of *questions* and *answers*, of Melin de St. Gelais:

Q. Whom now extinct do countless followers mourn?
A. Alas! Budæus, on the bier extended.
Q. Why are the fane's knell-wafting sounds forborne?
A. On wider flights his fair fame is suspended.
Q. On torches why no liberal sums expended,
As custom bids, and holy funeral rite?
A. 'Tis by the solemn veil of night intended,
To mark the extinction sad of Gallia's light.

After the decease of Budæus, the President de S. Andre bought his library, and added it to his own. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Jesuits of the college of Clermont, who retained it till they quitted France. Afterwards the books which they had collected or possessed were entirely dispersed.

It has been remarked by Mr. Wotton, that no age was so productive of learned women as the sixteenth century. Speaking of the flourishing condition of learning in that century, he says, it was so modish, that the fair sex seemed to believe that Greek and Latin added to their charms, and that Plato and Aristotle untranslated were frequent ornaments of their closets. "One would think by the effects, that it was a proper way of educating them, since there are no accounts in history of so many great women in any one age, as are to be found between the years fifteen and sixteen hundred." Erasmus, also, describing those times, says, "Scena rerum humanarum invertitur: monarchi literas nesciunt, et fœminæ libris indulgent.—Bellum est eum sexum ad prisca exempla sese postliminio recipere." "The scene of human affairs is changed: the monks are ignorant of literature, and women are fond of books.—It is a pleasing circumstance, that the female sex should at length have recourse to the ancient examples." Learning was then held in such high estimation, that several great men were desirous that their daughters should be possessed of it, as well as their sons. The examples of King Henry VIII., in the education of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, and of Sir Thomas More with regard to Mrs. Roper, are thought to have chiefly contributed to the introduction of this custom. There can be no doubt but that the conduct of persons so illustrious would have much effect upon the sentiments of our countrymen, and be productive of imitation. But, besides this, there was a concurrence of other causes; such as the recent origin of printing; the curiosity hence excited in the human mind; the admiration with which the ancient writers, so lately brought to light, were contemplated; and the distinguished honour that arose from literary pursuits. In short, the general spirit of the age nourished the principle of training up women in learning. Nor was a slight degree of learning deemed sufficient for them. They were rendered complete mistresses of the Greek and Latin, as well as of the modern languages. Their reading was not confined to the classic authors, but comprehended the fathers of the church. They could write Greek epistles, and compose Greek verses. It should be remembered, however, that the literature of the women of this period extended but to a few persons, and those only of considerable rank, the generality of the female sex being in a state of ignorance. There was by no means that diffusion of knowledge, that cultivation of mind, that taste for books, which we now meet with in almost every company of ladies. Neither do we find that the learned women of the sixteenth century produced such works as have continued to be read much by posterity. The most important production of any of Sir Anthony Cooke's daughters,* was lady Bacon's translation of bishop Jewel's apology; and yet, who but an antiquary would now seek for it, or give himself the trouble of perusing it. If we come down to later times, we shall be sensible that, independently of poetry, the learned women of the sixteenth century have been far exceeded by the ingenious ladies of the present age, both in the general and extensive utility of their writings, and in the elegancies of composition. We pretend not to enumerate all those whose works will be read and admired by succeeding generations; but it is impossible, while we are treating on such a subject, to forget the names of Cockburn, Rowe, Montagu, Carter, Chapone, More, Barbauld, Seward, Burney, Williams, Smith, Baillie, Porter, Mitford, Martineau, Hall, Hemans, Howitt, Landon, Norton, Blessington,

* To the life of sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to king Edward VI., in the fourth volume of the *Biographia Britannica*, Dr. Kippis has added a note, in which he gives a particular account of sir Anthony's four celebrated daughters.

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Gore, and many others who deserve to be held up to the admiration of succeeding generations, and justly form the boast of Great Britain.

There is a remark to be made concerning the difference between the literature of the ladies of the sixteenth century, and that of the women of more recent times. The former entered deeply into the study of the ancient languages, while the latter, beside acquiring a skill in the modern tongues, especially the French and the Italian, have paid their principal attention to the cultivation of general knowledge. Some of them, however, have been no small proficients in the learning of antiquity.

Another circumstance observable in the learned ladies of the sixteenth century is, that they were most eminent for their piety. Religion was deeply impressed upon their minds, and, agreeably to the fashion of the times, religion was almost the sole topic of their writings. It is pleasing to reflect, that the best female authors of the present day are not inferior to them in pious and virtuous principles and conduct.

1540. The spirit of persecution raged not only in England, but in almost every part of Christendom. One or two instances of the severity with which those were treated who sold or dispersed the scriptures in France, will exhibit in its true light the antipathy of superstition and intolerance, over truth, and a desire to obtain that knowledge which maketh us wise unto salvation.

In this year, William Hussen, an apothecary of Blois, was detected, in the city of Rouen, distributing small pamphlets, explaining the tenets of the reformed church, and exposing the Romish superstition. Being apprehended at Dieppe, doing the same, he was taken back to Rouen, where he confessed that he was both author and distributor of the books in question. This confession occasioned him his condemnation, when he was executed in the following manner. His tongue being cut out, his hands and feet were tied behind him, and he was drawn up by a pulley to a gibbet, and then let down into a fire kindled beneath, in which situation he called upon the Lord, and soon expired.

Another victim to bigotry, was a poor bookseller, who resided at Avignon, and obtained his livelihood by the sale of religious publications.

At Avignon, the bishop of Rieux gave a banquet to the bishop of Aix and other prelates engaged in the violent persecution of the inhabitants of Merindola, to which the most beautiful women were invited. After the banquet, the company amused themselves with dancing, playing at dice, and similar dissipative pleasures; after which the prelates, with each a female leaning on his arm, walked up and down the streets, to pass the time till supper, when seeing a man offering obscene pictures and songs to sale, they purchased the whole of his stock, "as many as a mule could well carry." With these they entertained their female companions, at the expense of all modesty and gravity, and with most indecent levity, explained the difficult sentences which occurred in them. In the course of their walk through the city, they a met with a bookseller, who had exhibited sale certain *Latin* and *French Bibles*. T prelates, indignant at his heretical boldne sternly asked him, "Darest thou be so bold to set out such merchandise as this to sell, in t town? Dost thou not know that such books forbidden?" The bookseller answered, "Is the Holy Bible as good as those goodly pictu which you have bought for these gentlewome Scarcely had he spoken the words, but the bish of Aix said, "I renounce my part of paradi if this fellow be not a Lutheran. Let him taken and examined." Immediately a compa of ruffians, who attended on the prelates, beg to cry out, "a Lutheran,—a Lutheran; to fire with him,—to the fire with him;" whilst gave him a blow, and another pulled him by hair, and a third plucked him by the beard, that the poor man was covered with blo before he reached the prison to which they w dragging him. The next day he was brought fore the judges, and examined in the presence the bishops. Being asked, "hast not thou set fo to sale the *Bible* and the *New Testament French;*" he honestly acknowledged "that had done so." It was then demanded of hi "whether he did not know and understand, t it was forbidden throughout all Christendom, print or sell the Bible in any language exce Latin?" To which he replied, "that he kn the contrary to be true; and that he had s many *Bibles* in the French tongue, with emperor's privilege in them, and many *oth* printed at Lyons, and also *New Testame* printed by the king's privilege;" and added, t "he knew no nation throughout all Christendo which had not the Holy Scriptures in their v gar tongue." He then courageously address them in the following terms: "O ye inhabita of Avignon, are you alone in all Christendo the men who despise and abhor the Testament the heavenly Father? Will ye forbid and hi that which Jesus Christ has commanded to revealed and published? Do you not know t our Lord Jesus Christ gave power to his apost to speak all manner of tongues, to the end t his holy gospel might be taught to all creatur in every language? And why do you not forb those books and pictures, which are full of filt ness and abomination, and which stir up people to whoredom and uncleanness, and p voke God's vengeance and great indignati against you? What greater blasphemy can th be, than to forbid God's most holy books whi he ordained to instruct the ignorant, and to duce and bring again into this way such as ha gone astray? What cruelty is this, to take aw from the poor simple souls their nourishme and sustenance! But, my lords, you shall gi a heavy account, who call sweet sour, and so sweet, and who countenance abominable a detestable books and pictures, but reject th which is holy." The bishops, enraged these words, violently exclaimed, "What ne have you of any more examination? Let hi

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be sent straight to the fire, without any more words." But Liberius, the judge, and some others, who conceived that the prisoner had done nothing worthy of death, proposed the adoption of a milder sentence, wishing only to have him fined, and to acknowledge that the bishop of Aix and his companions were the true pastors of the church. This the pious and intrepid bookseller refused, saying, that "he could not do it with a good conscience, since he had an instance before his eyes, that these bishops countenanced filthy books and abominable pictures, rejecting and refusing the holy books of God, and he therefore judged them rather to be priests of Bacchus and Venus, than the true pastors of the church of Christ." On this refusal, the bookseller was immediately condemned to be burnt; and the dreadful sentence was executed the very same day. As a token of the cause of his condemnation, *two Bibles* were hung about his neck one of them before, and the other behind, and he was thus led to the place of execution. Such, however, was the firmness of his mind, and the Divine support which he experienced, that with undaunted earnestness he continued to exhort the multitude, as he passed on the way to execution, to read the Holy Scriptures; and with such effect, that several became inquirers after truth.

The death of the pious bookseller created considerable emotion among the inhabitants of the city, who not only murmured at the execution of the excellent man who had suffered, but were indignant at the contempt which the prelates had shown for the Scriptures. The bishops, therefore, in order to silence the people, caused a proclamation to be made by sound of trumpet, throughout the whole city and country, "that all those who had any books, in the French tongue, treating upon the Holy Scriptures, should bring them forth, and deliver them into the hands of the commissioners appointed for that purpose, under pain of death, if any such books should be afterwards found about them, or in any way in their possession."

Another who suffered for the sake of the Gospel was *Peter Chapot*, corrector of the press to a printer at Paris. Having been at Geneva, he returned into France, with a number of copies of the Scriptures. These he dispersed among those of his own persuasion. But his zeal cost him his life; for being apprehended, on the information of John Andre, a bookseller, he was condemned, and afterwards strangled and burnt. This fanatical catastrophy took place at Paris, in 1546.

Anthony Cornellius, a lawyer of this century, wrote a small tract, which was so effectually suppressed as a monster of atheism, that a copy is now only to be found in the hands of the curious. This author ridiculed the absurd and horrid doctrine of *infant damnation*, and was instantly decried as an atheist, and the printer prosecuted to his ruin.

1540, *April*. ANTHONY MALERT, or MARLER, was a haberdasher by company, as appears by a patent granted him for printing a *folio bible*.* In the king's library, in the British museum, at the beginning of a very fine illuminated folio bible, printed on vellum, are the following words wrote, "This book is presented unto your most excellent hyghness, by your loving, faithfull, and obedient subject, and dayly orator, Anthony Marler, of London, haberdasher." His desire to oblige by this present, might probably be a means of his having the grant. See Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. 14. page 745.

1540. RICHARD BANKS was employed, as Herbert states, as a printer and bookseller for about twenty years, in various parts of London, although few books of his are now extant. In this year he received a patent for printing the *epistles* and *gospels*. This, says Hansard, appears to me to have been a privilege much more comprehensive in its nature than those just before noticed, and to have some analogy to that sort of property now denominated COPY-RIGHT, of which we may perhaps deem it the first instance. It runs thus:—"Henry the eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and of France, defender of the Faith, lord of Ireland, and in earth supreme head immediately under Christ of the church of England. To all printers of books within this realm, and to all our letters hearing or seeing, greeting. Be it known to all, that we of our especial grace have given privilege unto our well-beloved subject Richard Banks, that no person within this realm shall print any manner of books whatsoever that our said subject shall first print within the space of seven years next ensuing the printing of every such book so by him printed, upon pain of forfeiture of the same. Wherefore we will and command, that you, nor one of you, do presume to print any of the said books during the time aforesaid; as you tender our pleasure and will, avoid the contrary." The device of Richard Banks, if he used any, is not known. Few of his books are now extant: the first is dated 1525, and the last 1542. In the whole he printed fifteen books.

1541, *May* 6. A proclamation ordeyned by the kynges majestie, with the advice of his honourable counsayle, for the byble of the largest and greatest volume, to be had in every church before All Saints' Day. Devised the VI. day of May, the xxxiii. yeare of the kynges moste gracious reygne. *Excusum per Richardum Grafton et Eduardum Whitchurch. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.* Notwithstanding the former injunctions, many parish churches were yet destitute of the Bible. At the same time, the king fixed the price of the Bibles at *ten shillings* unbound, and not above *twelve shillings* well bound and clasped; and charged all ordinaries to take care that the command of the king was executed. Upon this Bonner, bishop of London, set up *six* Bibles in certain convenient places of St. Paul's church, and affixed

* Printed by Thomas Petit and Robert Redman, for Thomas Berthelet, the king's printer.

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upon the pillars to which the Bibles were chained, an admonition to the readers, to "prepare themselves to be edified thereby; to make no exposition thereupon, but what was declared in the books themselves; not to read with noise in time of divine service, or dispute and contend with each other; nor such number to meet together as to make a multitude."

1540, *July* 28. Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, beheaded on Tower Hill: he was the chief promoter both of printing and dispersing the scriptures. The fall of Thomas Lord Cromwell, earl of Essex, who from an obscure station, being the son of a blacksmith, had risen to the highest offices in the kingdom, was severely felt by the friends of the Reformation. His attachment to the Bible is said to have been greatly confirmed by an intimate acquaintance with the New Testament, having committed the whole of Erasmus's Latin translation of it to memory, during a journey to Rome! He lost the favour of Henry by the active part he took in procuring the marriage of that monarch with Ann of Cleves, and was suddenly seized as he was sitting in council, and committed to the tower. He was attainted by an act of parliament without being heard.

Immediately after the death of Cromwell, Richard Grafton was imprisoned for six weeks in the Fleet, for printing Matthew's Bible, and the great Bible without notes; and before his release he was bound in a penalty of £100, that he should neither sell nor imprint, nor cause to be imprinted, any more Bibles until the king and clergy should agree upon a translation.

The enemies of the English translation of the Bible immediately advanced, that as Cromwell had been the king's chief adviser respecting it, it ought to be regarded as set forth by a traitor; —and complained of it as being exceedingly erroneous and heretical. They further represented to the king, that allowing the people the free use of the Scriptures was the means of increasing faction and party spirit, and was injurious to the peace of the nation; that the common people disputed and quarrelled about them in taverns and alehouses, calling one another papist and heretic; and that others read them in the churches in the time of divine service, and with so loud a voice as to disturb the congregation.* They also censured the prefaces and notes which had accompanied several of the editions.

About this time a small volume was published, under the title of the *Institution of a Christian Man*, which was received by the convocation of the clergy, and made the infallible standard of orthodoxy. In this book the points of justification, faith, free-will, good works, and grace, were discussed in a manner somewhat favourable to the opinions of the reformers. The sacraments, which a few years before were only allowed to be three, were now increased to seven. Throughout the whole of this book the king's caprice is very discernible; and the book is in reality to be regarded as his composition. For Henry, while he made his opinion a rule for the nation, would himself submit to no authority whatever; not even to any which he had formerly established. The same year the people had a farther instance of the king's inconsistency. He ordered a new book to be composed, called the *Erudition of a Christian Man;* and, without asking the consent of the convocation, he published, by his own authority, this new model of orthodoxy. This work was printed by Thomas Berthelet; and as the end, the price is thus noticed: ☞ This boke bounde in paper boardes, or in claspes not to be sold above xvid.

But while the king was thus spreading his own books among the people, both he and his clergy seem to have been very much perplexed with regard to the scriptures; and the knowledge of the people seemed to be still more dangerous than their ignorance. The *mass book* also passed under the king's examination; but little alteration was yet made in it. Some doubtful or fictitious saints only were struck out; and the name of the pope was erased. The latter precaution was also used with every new book that was printed, and even every old one that was sold. The word pope was carefully omitted or blotted out; as if that precaution could abolish the term from the language, or cause the people to forget that such a person existed.

Concerning the acknowledged infallibility of the popes, it appears that Gregory VII. in council, decreed that the Church of Rome neither had erred and never should err. It was thus this prerogative of his holiness became received till 1313, when John XXII. abrogated decrees made by three popes, his predecessors, and declared, that what was done amiss by one pope or council might be corrected by another; and Gregory XI. 1370, in his will, deprecates, si quid in catholica fide errasset. The University of Vienna protested against it, calling it a contempt of God, and idolatry, if any one in matters of faith should appeal from a council to the pope: that is, from God, who presides in councils, to man. But the infallibility was at length established by Leo X., especially after Luther's opposition, because they despaired of defending their indulgencies, bulls, &c. by any other method.

Imagination cannot form a scene more terrific than when these men were in the height of power, and to serve their political purposes, hurled the thunders of their excommunications* over a kingdom. It was a national distress not inferior to a plague or a famine.

* After the death of Cromwell, Bonner immediately commenced a prosecution against many persons for reading the Bibles thus set up. One of those thus accused was a young man of the name af John Porter, who was sent to Newgate, where he was loaded with irons, and fastened by an iron collar round his neck to the wall of his dungeon. Still asserting his innocence, and refusing the admonitions of the bishop, in a few days afterwards he was found dead in his cell, not without strong suspicions of being murdered.

* Excommunication is of Hindoo origin in the Pariah caste, adopted by the Jews, and from them by the Christian churches. The Greek and Roman priests, and even the Druids, had similar punishments in aid of their religion.

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Philip Augustus, desirous of divorcing Jugalburg, to unite himself to Agnes de Marania, the pope put his kingdom under an interdict. The churches were shut during the space of eight months; they said neither mass nor vespers; they did not marry; and even the offspring of the married, born at this unhappy period, were considered as illicit; and because the king would not sleep with his wife, it was not permitted to any of his subjects to sleep with theirs! In that year France was threatened with an extinction of the ordinary generation. A man under this curse of public penance was divested of all his functions, civil, military, and matrimonial; he was not allowed to dress his hair, to shave, to bathe, nor even change his linen; so that upon the whole this made a filthy penitent. The good King Robert incurred the censures of the church for having married his cousin. He was immediately abandoned. Two faithful domestics alone remained with him, and these always passed through the fire whatever he touched. In a word, the horror which an excommunication occasion was such, that a courtesan, with whom one Peletier had passed some moments, having learnt soon afterwards that he had been above six months an excommunicated person, fell into a panic, and with great difficulty recovered from her convulsions.

1541. In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Wye, in Kent, for this year, 12*d.* was paid for making a desk for the bible. Leland, (1538) speaking of Wressil castle, in Yorkshire, says, "one thing I likid exceedingly yn one of the towers, that was a study, caullid paradise; wher was a closet in the midle, of 8 squares latised aboute, and at the toppe of every square was a desk ledgid to set bookes on cofers withyn them, and these semid as yoinid hard to the toppe of the closet; and yet by pulling, one or al wold cum downe briste highe in rabettes, and serve for desks to lay bookes on."

That books were frequently chained to desks, we have already given many instances, and, we further learn from Wood, who in speaking of Foulis's *History of the Plots and Conspiracies of our pretended Saints the Presbyterians*, says, "this book has been so pleasing to the royalists, that they have chained it to desks in public places for the vulgar to read."

Besides the bible, we find that Erasmus's *Paraphrase of the New Testament*, Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, commonly called the *Book of Martyrs*, *Lives of the Saints*, and many other books were in like manner secured According to Nicolas's *Test. Vetusta*, Judge Littleton, who died in 1481, (see page 167 *ante*) bequeathed "to the abbot and convent of Hales Owen, in Shropshire, a book wherein is contained the *Constitutions Provincial* and *De Gestis Romanorum*, and other treatise therein, which I will be laid and bounded with an yron chayne in some convenient parte within the saide church, at my costs, so that all preests and others may see and rede it whenne it pleaseth them."

1541. The first poem that was written in praise of printing was by Arnold de Bergel, a printer at Mentz, entitled *Encomion Chalcographiæ*, 4to. containing 454 heroic verses. He indicates Strasburg as the country of the first printer, Gutenberg; or, at least, as the place where he made his first attempts. He adds, that Gutenberg worked more successfully at Mentz, with the assistance of Faust, and especially of Schoeffer, who cut the matrices for them. In Marchand's *Histoire de l'Imprimerie*, and also in Woffius's *Monum. Typogr.* copies of this poem are to be found.

1541. James V. king of Scotland, grants to Thomas Davidson, printer, his especial license for printing the "new actis and constitutionis of parliament maid be the rycht excelent prince, James the fyfth king of Scotis, 1540."

The copy of the kingis grace licence and privilege, grantit to Thomas Davidson prentar, for imprenting of his gracis actis of parliament.

James be the grace of God, king of Scottis, to all and sindry, quhom it efferis. Forsamekill as it is ordanit be ws, be an act maid in plane parliament, that all our actis maid be ws be publist outthrow al our realme; and that nane our shereiffis, stewardis, ballies, prouest, and baillies of oure burrowis, suld pretend ignorance throw misknawing thairof, that our clerk of registry and counsel, suld mak ane autentik copie of ur sik actis as concernis the commoun weil of obrealme, and extract the samin under his subscription manuale, to be imprentit be quhat prentar it sall pleis him to cheis; providing alwayis, that the said prentar sall have our special licence thairto, as in the said act at mair lenth is contenit: ¶ We heirfore hes gevyn, and grantit, and be the tenour heirof gevis and grantis our licence, to oure louit Thomas Davidson, imprentar in our burgh of Edinburgh, to imprent oure saidis actis of parliament, and dischargis all vthir imprintaris, and writtaris, within yis our realme, or without, present, and for to cum, to imprent, or writ our saidis actis of parliament, or bring thaym hame to be sauld, for the space of sex zeris nixt to cum, eftir the dait of thir presentis, under the pane of confiscatioun of the samyn. Subscrivt with our hand, and gevin under our priue seill, at Edinburgh, the sext day of December, and of our regne the xxix. zeir.

¶ God keip the king.

From the date of this licence it appears, that these acts of parliament were not printed till towards the end of the year 1541, and that though the frontispiece has 1540 in it, yet it would seem, that that figure had been cut before, and designed for other books, that should be printed by Davidson in that form afterwards.

1541. *The history and croniklis of Scotland*, with the cosmography and dyscription thairof. Compilit be the noble clerk, maister Hector Boece, channon of Aberdeene. Translatit laitly in our vulgar and common langage be maister Johne Bellenden, archedene of Murray, and channon of Ross; at the command of the richt hie, richt, excellent, and noble prince James the

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5th. of that name, king of Scottis; and imprentit in Edinburgh be me Thomas Davidson, prenter to the kingis nobyll grace, dwellyng fornens the Frere wynd. *Cum privilegio. Folio.*

1542, Henry VIII. proceeded to the further dissolution of colleges, hospitals, and other foundations of that nature. The courtiers had been dealing with the presidents and governors to make a surrender of their revenues to the king, and they had succeeded with eight. But there was an obstacle to their farther progress; it had been provided by the local statutes of most of these foundations, that no president nor any fellows could make such a deed without the unanimous consent of all the fellows. This consent would not have been easily obtained, but the parliament proceeded in a summary manner to annul all these statutes; by which means the revenues of those houses were exposed to the rapacity of the king and his favourites.

Henry also extorted from most of the bishops a surrender of their chapter-lands; by which means he pillaged the sees of Canterbury, York, and London, and enriched his favourites with their spoils. He engaged the parliament to mitigate the penalties of the six articles, as far as regarded the marriage of priests, who were now only subjected to a forfeiture of goods, chattels, and lands during life; he was still equally bent on maintaining a rigid purity in speculative principles. He had appointed a commission consisting of two archbishops and several bishops of both provinces, together with a considerable number of doctors of divinity; and by virtue of his ecclesiastical supremacy, he had charged them to choose a religion for his people. Before the commissioners, however, had made any progress in this arduous undertaking, the parliament had passed a law by which they ratified all the tenets which these divines should establish with the king's consent. One clause of this statute seems to favour somewhat of the spirit of liberty. It was enacted, that the ecclesiastical commissioners should establish nothing repugnant to the laws and statutes of the realm.

The same year the king suppressed the only religious order remaining in England, namely, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order had by their valour done great service to Christendom. During the general surrender of the religious houses in England, they had obstinately refused to give up their revenues to the king; and Henry, who would endure no society that professed obedience to the pope, was obliged to have recourse to parliament for the dissolution of this order. Their revenues were large, and formed a considerable addition to the acquisitions which the king had already made.

1542, *January.* In the privy purse expenses of the princes Mary,* is the following item:—"Was paied to the boke bynder for a boke limmed w^t golde, the same geuen to the p'nce g'ce for a newyer' gifte, xxix s. In the following year, to my ladye Herbert, a boke cou'ed wt silv' and gylt, vij s. vj d.; and in 1537, was paid for a claspe for a boke, vj s." And in the British Museum, among the royal manuscripts, is the *Old Testament, Hymns, Psalter,* &c., formerly belonging to the princes after she became queen, bound in a truly regal style. It has thick boards covered with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with large flowers in coloured silks and gold twist. It is further embellished with gilt brass bosses and clasps, on the latter of which are engraved the arms of England.

1542. An act of parliament is passed in 1542, which declares that "It shall be felony to practise, or cause to be practised, conjuration, witchcraft, enchantment, or sorcery, to get money; or to consume any person in his body, members or goods, or to provoke any person to unlawful love; or for the despite of Christ, or lucre of money, to pull down any cross, or to declare where goods stolen be."

1542. ROBERT WYER, an early printer, who printed many books without dates. Palmer only mentions two with a date. By the number of his works, rather than by the beauty of his typography, this printer has attained to a considerable eminence in the history of the early professors of the art; yet there are comparatively few of his productions to which his name is attached. Generally speaking, his types were exceedingly rude; but some of his pieces, which are printed in the foreign secretary Gothic, and large lower case Gothic, are at least of creditable execution. His residence was at the sign of St. John the Evangelist, which he also used for a device in St. Martin's parish, in the rents of the bishop of Norwich, near Charing Cross. His employers seem to have been William Marshall, Henry Dabbe, Richard Bankes, and John Goughe. The number of his productions amount to 63. His first book is dated 1527, and the last 1542. In the whole he printed sixty-three books, and the greater portion without dates. Among them is the following title:—*Here begynneth a lyttle boke named the scole howse, wherein every man man rede a goodly prayer of the condycyons of women.* Within the leaf there is a border of naked women. This satire upon women is in seven line verse; the author, has shewed himself very severe on the ladies in these words:—

> Trewly some men there be
> That lyue alwayes in great horroure,
> And say it goth by destenye:
> To hang or wed, both hath one houre,
> And whether it be, I am well sure,
> Hangynge is better, of the twayne,
> Sooner done, and shorter payne.

Another of Wyer's books has the following title:—*Here begynneth a lytell boke, that speaketh of purgatorye: and what purgatory is, and of the pains that be therein, and which souls do abyde therein till they be pourged of synne, and which abide not there. And for what synnes a soul goeth to hell, and of the helpe that soules in purgatory may haue of their friends that be on lyne: and what pardon aueyleth to mannes soule.* In verse, cum privilegio regali, 4to.

* Edited by F. Madden, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. London: Pickering.

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The devices of Robert Wyer consisted of two or three representations of St. John the divine writing, attended by an eagle holding his ink-horn; he is seated upon a small rock in the middle of the sea, intending to represent the isle of Patmos. A high rock rises above him on the left hand, and on the right appears a city and mountains. The whole is contained in a parallelogram, surrounded by double lines, of which the outside one is the thichest, and below the cut is the following mark.

Another of his devices was the same in shape and subject, but much smaller. The saint crowned with a nimbus of glory, is there placed beneath a tree, and the eagle, with his wings spread, stands upon the broken trunk of another. The back-ground is richly stellated with clouds, rosettes, and stars cut in white. He sometimes, though rarely, used a representation of the saint without the eagle. The following is given from Horne's *Introduction to Bibliography*.

1542. A *French* version of the *Psalms*, or rather part of them, by Clement Marot,* claims particular notice, not so much from its intrinsic excellence, as for its being the foundation of the psalmody adopted in the ritual of the reformed churches; and in its popular reception, strongly exhibiting the levity of the French court and nation.

The history of psalm-singing is a portion of the history of the Reformation,—of that great religious revolution which separated for ever, into two unequal divisions, the sects of Christianity. It seems, however, that this project was adopted accidentally, and was certainly promoted by the fine natural genius of Marot. In this attempt, he was assisted by Francis Melin de S. Gelays, and other learned men, from whose *prose* translations he formed his poetical version. His first edition contained only thirty psalms, and was dedicated to his patron Francis I. He afterwards proceeded in his work till he had completed twenty more psalms, which, with the former thirty, and eight more, the translators of which were never well known, were printed at Rome, in 1542, by the command of pope Paul III.* by Theodore Drust, a German, printer in ordinary to his holiness. This edition was printed in the gothic character, in octavo.

In one of the psalms Marot breaks forth with that enthusiasm, which perhaps at first conveyed to the sullen fancy of the austere Calvin the project he so successfully adopted, and whose influence we are still witnessing.

> Thrice happy they who shall behold,
> And listen in that age of gold!
> As by the plough the labourer strays,
> And carman mid the public ways,
> And tradesman in his shop shall swell
> Their voice in Psalm or Canticle,
> Singing to solace toil; again,
> From woods shall come a sweeter strain!
> Shepherd and shepherdess shall vie
> In many a tender Psalmody;
> And the Creator's name prolong
> As rock and stream return their song!
> Begin then, ladies fair! begin
> The age renew'd that knows no sin!
> And with light heart, that wants no wing,
> Sing! from this holy song-book, sing!†

This "holy song-book" for the harpsichord or the voice, was a gay novelty, and no book was ever more eagerly received by all classes than Marot's "Psalms." In the fervour of that day, they sold faster than the printers could take them off their presses; but as they were understood to be *songs*, and yet were not accompanied by music, every one set them to favourite tunes, commonly those of popular ballads. Each of the royal family, and every nobleman, chose a psalm or a song, which expressed his own personal feelings, adapted to his own tune. The Dauphin, afterwards Henry II., a great hunter, when he went to the chase, was singing *Ainsi qu'on vit le cerf bruyre*. "Like as the hart desireth the water-brooks." There is a curious portrait of the mistress of Henry II. the famous Diane de Poictiers, on which is inscribed this *verse of the psalm*. Diane, however, in the first stage of their mutual attachment, took *Du fond de ma pensee*, or, "from the depth of my heart." The queen's favourite was, *Ne veuilles pas, O sire;* that is, "Rebuke me not in thy indignation," which she sang to a fashionable jig. Anthony, king of Navarre, sung *Revenge moy, pren le querelle;* or, "Stand up, O Lord, to revenge my quarrel," to the air of a dance of Poitou.

Beside the poetical dedication to Francis I. Marot accompanied his version with an epistle

* Clement Marot was a native of Cahors, near Toulouse, and born in 1495. He was the favourite poet of France, and in the early part of his life was eminent for his pastorals, ballads, fables, elegies, epigrams, and poetical translations. He was accused before the lieutenant-criminel, on account of his irreligion, and the licentiousness of his writings, and imprisoned at Chartres. In this state of confinement he wrote his *Enfer*, a severe and pointed satire, and revised the celebrated *Roman de la Rose*. He was kept in prison till after the deliverance of Francis I. from Spain, in 1526, when he obtained his liberty; but was afterwards obliged to flee to Geneva, from whence he passed to Turin, where he died in indigence, in 1544.

* Paul III. died November 10th, 1549.

† In the curious tract already referred to, the following quotation is remarkable; the scene the fancy of Marot pictured to him, had *anciently occurred*. St. Jerome, in his seventeenth Epistle to Marcellus, thus describes it: "In Christian villages little else is to be heard but Psalms; for which way soever you turn yourself, either you have the ploughman at his plough singing *Hallelujahs*, the weary brewer refreshing himself with a *psalm*, or the vine-dresser chanting forth somewhat of *David's*."

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Aux Dames de France, " to the ladies of France," in which he declares, in a spirit of religious gallantry, that his design is to add to the happiness of his fair readers, by substituting divine hymns in the place of amorous ditties, to inspire their susceptible hearts with a passion in which there is no torment, to banish that fickle and fantastic deity *Cupid* from the world, and to fill their apartments with the praises of the true Jehovah.

The universal reception of Marot's psalms induced Theodore Baza to conclude the collection, and, according to Bayle, ten thousand copies were immediately dispersed. But these had the advantage of being set to music, for we are told they were " admirably fitted to the violin and other musical instruments." And who was the man who had thus adroitly taken hold of the public feeling to give it this strong direction? It was the ascetic Calvin, by the advice it is said of Luther,* who, from the depth of his closet at Geneva, had engaged the finest musical composers, who were, no doubt, warmed by the zeal of propagating his faith, to form these simple and beautiful airs to assist the psalm-singers, and in which all persons might join, and which would serve as a substitute for the antiphonal chanting of the Romish services, in the public service of God. At first this was not discovered, and catholics as well as Hugonots† were solacing themselves on all occasions with this new music. But when Calvin appointed these psalms, as set to music by Guillaum de Franc and others, to be sung at his meeting, and Marot's formed an appendix to the catechism of Geneva, this put an end to all psalm-singing for the catholics. Marot himself was forced to fly to Geneva from the fulminations of the Sorbonne, and psalm-singing became an open declaration of what the French called *Lutheranism*, when it became with the reformed a regular part of their religious discipline. At length, the repeated remonstrances of the clergy to the king, against Marot's version, caused it to be prohibited. But the prohibition only increased the desire to possess the psalms thus interdicted, and the printers reaped a rich harvest by the endeavour to suppress them. The psalms exhilarated their social assemblies, were commonly heard in the streets, and accompanied the labour of the artificer, so that the weavers of Flanders became noted for their skill in the science of psalmody. " This infectious frenzy of psalm-singing," as Warton describes it, under the Calvanistic preachers had rapidly propagated itself through Germany as well as France. " It was admirably calculated," says D'Israeli, " to kindle the flame of fanaticism, and frequently served as the trumpet of rebellion." A variety of popular insurrections in the most flourishing cities of the Low Countries, were excited and supported by these energetic hymns of Geneva; and fomented the fury which defaced many of the most beautiful and venerable churches of Flanders and the Low Countries.

Psalm-singing reached England at that critical moment it had first embraced the reformation; and here its domestic history was parallel with its foreign, except, perhaps, in the splendour of its success.—See Sternhold and Hopkins, under the year 1550.

1542. The noble institution by which the reign of Francis I. was distinguished, was the *Imprimerie Royale*, together with its appendage of *Typographi Regii;* an arrangement then altogether novel and unprecedented in the annals of literature. It reflects therefore, the greater honour upon the memory of Francis I. as having apparently emanated from his own enlightened views. No expedient could have been better calculated to give effect to those liberal intentions, with which the Royal College had been instituted. By an apparatus which nothing less than princely munificence could have provided, the admirable productions of classic genius and taste, and those of Greece more particularly, were now to be given to the public with a beauty of characters, and an exquisiteness of technical perfection, to which no typographer had ever yet attained, or even in imagination aspired.

The king's first care being to procure a new cast of types, worthy of the institution which he meditated, Claude Garamond, one of the ablest French artists of the time, was enjoined to engrave the poinçons, and prepare the matrices or moulds, for three (or more) descriptions or sizes of Greek: an undertaking which was accomplished with distinguished skill and success: and these were the same, which have subsequently been so well known by the denomination of *Characteres Regii*. They were followed, in pro-

* Luther's fondness for music is universally known, and the Old Hundredth Psalm tune, which tradition attributes to him, remains a singular instance of his skill in that science. Luther notes in his *Table Book* that he invited the singers and musicians to supper, December 17, 1538. "I always loved music, whoso has skill in this art the same is of good kind, fitted for all things." The following testimony of Handel to the excellence of Luther's musical compositions, is given in a letter of Sir John Pringle's to J. D. Michaelis, dated 1769. "The late Mr. Handel, that celebrated musician, told me, that Luther had even composed the music of the Psalms and Hymns, and which he said was so excellent in its way, that he had often borrowed from it, and inserted whole passages in his oratorios."

† Hugo Aubriet, who by merit had gained the esteem of Charles V. of France, was invested with the dignity of provost of Paris, when Charles VI. mounted the throne: by the care he took for the maintenance of good order, and suppressing the scandalous enormities of the members of the university of Paris, they caused him to be committed by false witnesses as an heritic, and would have been burnt alive if the court had not interfered. He was, however, imprisoned, and compelled publicly to ask pardon on his knees. It is from this worthy provost of Paris that the Protestants have been called Hugonots, to signify the enemies of the church.

* Francis I. died in the month of March, 1547, in the fifty-third year of his age, and had reigned thirty-two years and eight months. It has been remarked that Charles V. and Francis I. were opposite in every thing. The first began with being rigorous against Protestants, and ended with being indulgent; the second, originally indulgent, thought it expedient at length to become severe; for upon one occasion his zeal became so animate as to draw from him that memorable declaration, "that even if one of his own members were infected with heresy, he would not hesitate to cut it off."

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cess of time, by others for the Latin, both Roman and Italic, together with the necessary implements for their multiplication. M. Fournier, speaking of the Fonderie du Roy as that of the greatest antiquity, which was in his time existing in France, says it is the same which thus had its commencement under the auspices of Francis.

M. de Guignes, in his historical Essay on the Greek characters of Francis I., pronounces them to have been engraven with so much elegance, that it would be difficult, even at present, to form any equally beautiful. That king, he says, (after Belon,) who loved the arts, and was an especial admirer of grand designs, having collected around him able artists of every description, had projected a colossal statue of Hercules, of the height of fifty-two feet and upwards; which from having had cast, he was prevented by death only: the model still remaining at Paris. But M. de Guignes thinks that Francis erected a monument, if less gigantic, yet better calculated to record his name to posterity, in these beautiful Greek characters, which he caused to be engraved by Garamond.

By the liberal provision of such an apparatus, and by the discreet example which Francis I. gave, in the selection and appointment of the most learned and skilful typographers, as his Impressores Regii, the honours annexed to the office, and the remunerations assigned them, he made every reasonable provision both for the technical beauty of the intended impressions, and the accuracy of their texts; anxious that they should in all respects prove worthy of his Royal Institution. With the like view, as we have already intimated, and as many writers attest, he omitted no possible means of procuring authentic manuscripts of classical, and more especially of Greek authors: having caused them to be diligently sought after in Greece and Asia; purchased such as could be bought, and procured transcripts of others. The distinction of "Regius in Græcis Typographus" was first conferred on Neobarius, who received in consideration of it an annual stipend of one hundred gold crowns. But, as during the short official career of that printer the arrangements of the king's typographical establishment were not completed, we shall find that the advantage of appearing with genuine brilliance in that character was reserved for Robert Stephens.

To have laid the groundwork of the College Royal, says M. Gaillard, is sufficient to establish the glory of Francis I. though he had not the happiness of perfecting his extensive projects. He left indeed, much for his successors to perform; but had the credit of indicating to them what they ought to do. Francis having constructed no edifices for the royal professors, they gave their lectures in different colleges of the university. Henry II. assigned them those de Treguier and de Cambray. Henry IV. a little before his decease, had resolved upon proceeding with the intended erections, and named commissioners for that purpose. Louis XIII. in 1610, executed the design; and it is to him, says the same author, that we owe the edifice, which now exists under the name of the College Royal.

The services rendered by Francis I. to the cause of elegant literature may here be added. Several times during his reign he confirmed and renewed the privileges of the imprimeurs and libraires of the university. He instituted the office of superintendent of the royal library of Fontainebleau; which, under the title of Bibliothecaire du Roy, was first conferred upon Budæus, and afterwards upon Peter du Chastel. He is said to have taken a remarkable pleasure in inspecting the process of printing: and one day having visited the office of Robert Stephens, who happened to be employed in correcting a proof, would not interrupt him; but waited till he had finished.

In this reign also, the taste seems to have been introduced for gilding the edges of the leaves of works of importance, BINDING them ORNAMENTALLY, and sometimes distinguishing them with the arms, devices, mottos, and names of the owners. Sometimes they were covered with velvet, as may be seen from specimens still remaining in the cabinets of the curious. As the impressions of books were now greatly multiplied, and private individuals began to form libraries, the practice became also prevalent of decorating books, by gilding them in compartments, on the outside of the bindings, *upon the side*. On the same part were formed scrolls or labels, on which were inscribed the titles of the respective works, because they were then arranged upon the sides, and not after the manner usual at present. One of the most zealous collectors of those times was Monsieur Grollier, who had been honoured with the character of ambassador of Francis I. at the court of Rome. He was at great expense in binding and gilding. His library consisted of about three thousand volumes, variously decorated and ornamented, and inscribed—

"Joannis Grollieri et Amicorum,"

showing that he wished his books to be used by his friends as well as himself. Of the care his friends took of them, the still perfect state of the bindings amply testifies. Grolier is considered to be the introducer of lettering pieces between the bands of the back.

His library was preserved at the Hotel de Vic. till the year 1675, and then publicly sold. Many of Grolier's books are to be found in Mr. Cracherode's collection in the British Museum. They are well and firmly bound. A succession of plain lines, forming divers compartments, executed with much precision, and attention to proportion, appears nearly on the whole.

Cotemporary with Grolier, another patron of the name of *Maioli*, is well known, from his bindings, though of his personal history no traces are left. The decoration of his bindings also consists of designs in compartments, and bear his name like Grolier's, thus—

Tho Maioli et Amicorum.

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An Italian edition of the *Psalms of David*, 4to. 1534, once belonging to the library of Maioli, formerly possessed by Mr. Singer, bears on the reverse side of the binding the following motto—

"INIMICI. MEI. MEA. MICHI. NON. ME. MICHI."

Amongst the German binders, the name of Gaspar Ritter stands as one of the most skilful artists of the sixteenth century.

1543. An act of parliament, allowing of the bible in the vulgar tongue, in this year, copied out of the registers of parliament, in the publick archives at Edinburgh.*

Anent the writting gevin in be Robert lord Maxwell, in presens of my lord governour, and lordis of Articklis, to be avisit by thaim, giff the samin be resonable, or not, of the quhilk the tenor followis.

It is statute, and ordanit, that it sal be lefull to all our sovirane ladyis leiges to have the haly writ, to wit, the New Testament and the Auld, in the vulgar toung, in Inglis, and Scotis, of an gude and trew translation, and that thai sal incur na crimes for the hefing and reding of the samen; providing always, that na man dispute, or hald opinizeonis under the pains conteinit in the actis of parliament. The lordis of Articklis beand avisit with the said writing, finds the samin resonable, and therefore thinkis that the samin may be usit amongis all the leiges of this realme of our vulgar toung, of an gude, trew, and just translatioun, because there was na law shewn, nor producit in the contrar; and that none of our soverane ladyis legiges incur ony crimes for haifing, or reding of the samin, in form as said is, nor sall be accusit therefore in time coming; and that na personis dispute, argou, or hold oppunionis of the samin, under the saidis painis containit in the foresaidis actis of parliament.

1543, *Jan.* 28. Richard Grafton was in so much favour, that we find in Rymer's *Fœdera* a patent of the above date, as follows:—

"*Pro divino servicio, de libris imprimendis.*"

"Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God, &c. to all prynters of bookes within this our realme, and to all other our officers, ministers, and subjectes, theis our letters patents hering or seing, greting. We do you to understand, that wherein tymes past it hath been usually accustomed, that theis bookes of divine service, that is to sey, the masse book, the graill, the antyphoner, the himptuall, the portans, and the prymer, both in Latyn and in Englyshe of Sarum use, for the province of Canterbury, have been prynted by strangiers in other, and strange countreys, partely to the great losse and hynderance of our subjectes, who both have the sufficient arte, feate, and treade of Printing, and by imprinting such books myght profitably, and to thuse of the commonwelthe, be set on worke, and partely to the setting forthe the byshopp of Rome's usurped auctoritie, and keeping the same in contynuall memorye, contrary to the decrees, statutes, and lawes of this our realme; and considering also the greate expences and provision of so necessary workes as these arre, and yet the same not a little chargeable, and to thintent that hereafter we woll have theym more perfectly, and faithfully, and truly done, to the high honour of Almighty God, and safeguard and quyetnes of our subjects, which dayly doo, and further may incurre no small parill and daunger of our injunctions, proclamacions, and lawes, by reason of not oblitterating the seid name, and usurped power and authoritie of the byshopp of Rome as aforesaid: We of our grace especiall have graunted, and geven privilege to our wel-biloved subjects, Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, citezeins of London, that they and their assignes, and noon other person nor persons, saving the said Richard and Edward, and their assignes only, have libertie to prynte the bookes abovesaid, and every sorte and sortes of theym, whiche either at this present daye arre in use, or hereafter shall be auctorised for Sarum use, within any parte of oure realmes or domynions, and that no manor of person shall prynte within the space of seven yeres next ensuing the printing of every such booke or bookes, so printed by our seid subjects, and either of them; or of their assignes or any of them. Wherfore we woll and commaunde you, that ye noon of you presume to prynte any of the bookes, that our seid subjects shall have prynted as aforesaid, during the seid time of this our privilege, upon payne to forfeyte to our use all suche bookes, whersoever the same shall be founde, emprynted contrary to the tenour and fourme of this our privilege. In witness whereof, &c. witness our self at Westminster the twenty-eight daye of Januarye."

1543, *January* 22. In the parliament which met on this day, the Romish party prevailed, and passed an act, by which it was enacted, "That all manner of bokes of the olde and newe Testament, in English, of this (Tyndall's) translation, should be by authoritie of this act cleerly and utterly abolished, extinguished, and forbids den to be kept and used in this realme, or els where, in anie the king's dominions." But other translations were allowed to remain in force, provided the annotations or preambles were "cut or blotted out, so as not to be perceived or read;" which was also enjoined under pain of forfeiting *forty shillings* for every Bible retaining them. It was likewise enacted, "That no manner of person or persons, after the firste day of October then next ensuing, should take upon him, or them, to read, openly to other, in any church, or open assembly, within any of the king's dominions, the Bible, or any part of Scripture, in *English*, unlesse he was so appointed thereunto

* This act is not printed among the laws and acts of parliament collected by Sir Thomas Murry from the public records of Scotland, and printed at Edinburgh, 1620. James Watson, in his preface to his *History of Printing*, 1713, says that the first English Bible was in folio, and was not printed till 1576. But, says Ames, what prevented the Scotch having the scripture in the vulgar tongue, after the granting of this license, cannot be explained.

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by the king, or by anie ordinarie. Provided, that the chauncellor of *England*, capitaines of the warres, the king's justices, the recorders of anie citie, borough, or town, the speaker of the parliament, &c. which heretofore have been accustomed to declare or teache any good, vertuous, or godly exhortations in anie assemblies, might use anie part of the Bible or Holie Scripture as they had been wont; and that every *nobleman* and *gentleman* being a housholder, might read, or cause to be read, by any of his familie servants in his *house*, *orchardes*, or *garden*, and to his *own familie*, anie text of the Bible or New Testament; and also every *merchant-man*, being a householder; and any other persons other than women, prentices, &c. might read to themselves privately the Bible, &c. But *no women*, except *noblewomen* and *gentlewomen*, who might read to themselves alone, and not to others, any texts of the Bible, &c., nor *artificers*, *prentises*, *journeymen*, *serving-men* of the degrees of *yomen** or under, *husbandmen*, nor *labourers* were to read the Bible or New Testament in *English* to himself or to any other, privately or openly."

1543, *Feb.* 14. The parliament of Paris caused the *Institutiones Religionis Christianæ* of Calvin, to be publicly burned at Paris. "Nothing," observes M. Gaillard, "can be more impressive, or, to use his term, "plus séduisant," than the preface to this work. It seems dictated by reason and humanity, and is composed after the model of the ancient apologies for the Christian religion. "Nothing," he adds, "can be more ingenious than the use which he makes of the fathers of the church, whether to represent their doctrines as favourable to the reformation, or to vindicate that measure, where it seems to differ from them. This book of *Institutes* has method, uniformity, and integrity; it forms a complete body of doctrine; which is a quality perhaps not to be found either in any single treatise of Luther, or in the entire collection of his writings. Calvin's *Institutes*, therefore, is one of those works in which the reformation exults, not without reason." The *Institutes* have far more elegance and moderation than those of Luther; though Calvin did not assuredly, on all occasions, avoid that grossness of epithet and coarseness of expression, which are so conspicuous in the polemical writings of the age.

1543. John Gowghe, Gouge, or Gough, printer, stationer, and author, resided at the sign of the Mermaid, in Cheapside, next to St. Paul's gate, and most probably at the same house as that which had been occupied by John Rastell, see page 262 *ante*, and afterwards he removed to Lombard-street. Many of his books were printed for him by John Meylor and John Nicholson. In the *Prymer of Salysbery Use*, 1535, and the *Almanack for xx years, beginning* 1533, the press work and punctuation are peculiar to himself. In 1536, he printed the *Door of the Holy Scripture*, with a preface by the printer, the king's licence to Gough, to print any book translated or compiled by him. This book was prohibited among many others by the king's injunctions. In 1543, he printed the *christian state of matrimony*, in twelves, and which was his last work.

1543. This year was remarkable for the commencement and earliest effort of *Greek* typography in England, if we may rely on the testimony of Fabricius; who furnishes the following notice and remark: "Jo. Chrysostomi Homiliæ II. (altera in 1 Cor. x. altera in 1 Thess. iv.) nunc primum in lucem editæ. Gr. Lat. interprete Joanne Cheko Cantabrigiensi. *Lond. Ap. Reg. Wolfium*, 1543. Hic est primus liber Græcis typis in Anglia excusus." *Vid. Maittaire, Ann. Typogr.* vol. III. p. 345. *(Bbli. Græca*, vol. VIII. p. 570.)

1543, *May*. Nicholas Copernicus published his *System of Astronomy* at Nuremberg, but died a few hours after it was finished. The British museum contains the original work of Copernicus on the Solar System. It is a small folio of 196 pages, full of diagrams, and well printed, at the expense of Cardinal Schonbergeus.

John Field printed in London a forgotten work on the *Copernican System*, in 1556 thirteen years after.

1544. John Byddell, a printer and bookseller, whose name is sometimes spelled Bedel, also the appellation of Salisbury; but why he did so, neither Ames nor Herbert could ascertain. We learn from the colophon of the *Lyf of Hyldebrande*, printed in 1533, 8vo. that it was *Imprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, for John Byddell, otherwise Salisbury*. He appears to have sold books as early as 1535, if not previous; and his first residence was at the sign of our Lady of Pity, next on Flete Bridge, but he afterwards removed to the Sun near the Conduit, perhaps the old dwelling of Wynkyn de Worde, for whom he was an executor, and which is more particularly noticed at pages 258, 259, *ante*.

The *first English Primer* reprinted was executed by John Byddell, and entitled *A goodly prymer in English, newly corrected and printed, with certeyn godly meditacions and prayers added to the same, very necessarie and profitable for all them that ryght assuredly understand not the Latine and Greke tongues*. From Sir Thomas More's answer to Tindall, we may infer the translator of this book to be George Joy: "The *psalter* was translated by George Joy the preste, that is wedded now, and I here say the *Prymer* to, wherein the seuen psalms be set in wythout the lateny, lest folke shold pray to sayntes. And the dirige is left out clene, leste a man myght happe to pray theron for his father's soule.

The title is over the king and queen's arms crowned quarterly, and on the back of the leaf the picture of Time, Truth, and Hypocrisy curiously done.

At the end of the book this following patent: Be it knowen to all men by these presents, that it is prohibited by our soveraigne lorde the king, by his letters patentes, to all printers, bokesellers,

* Cowel says, *yomen* were officers in the king's family in the middle place betwixt *serjeants* and *groomes*.

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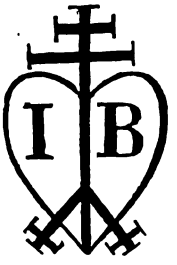
and merchauntes, and all others, that (without licence had of hym, that at his costes and charges printed this boke) they in no wyse do print, or utter in sale, or otherwyse at any place with in our sayd soverayne lordes dominions, this booke entituled and called Thenglyshe primer, at any tyme within six years next after the prynting hereof, as they will answer at theyr perylles, and auoyde the penalties mentioned in the privilege hereunto graunted.

Imprented at London in Flete strete by John Byddell, dwellyng at the signe of the Sonne, next to the Conduit, for Wylliam Marshall, the yere of our lorde God M.D.XXXV. the XVI. daye of June.

The principal device used by Byddell was an upright parallelogram, contained within one line, and consisting of a large ill-drawn figure, representing his sign of the Lady of Pity. She is delineated as an angel with out-stretched wings, holding two elegant horns or torches; of which that on the left hand is pouring out a kind of stream terminating in drops, and is marked on the side with the word Gratia, in a thick black letter: the right hand horn contains fire, and is lettered Charitas. The lower ends of these horns are rested by the angel upon two rude heater shields, surrounded by double lines, on the left one of which is engraven ¶ Johan Byddell, Printer, in small broken black letters, and on the other is the annexed mark. Round the head of the figure are the words, "Virtus beates efficit," engraven in rude black characters.



Byddell also used the above mark, cut on a black ground; and he sometimes added to his large device the letters I and B, enclosed by flourishings, with his name at full length placed at the bottom of the whole.

1544, In this year was printed at Basil a very rare work, with this title:—*Pasquillorum, Tomi Duo.** The first containing the verse, and the second the prose pasquinades or satires which had appeared at Rome; and formed an ingenious substitute for publishing to the world, what no Roman newspaper would dare to print.

Misson, in his *Travels in Italy*, gives the following account of the origin of the name of the statue of *Pasquin*:—"A satirical tailor, who lived at Rome, and whose name was *Pasquin*, amused himself by severe raillery, liberally bestowed on those who passed by his shop; which in time became the lounge of the newsmongers. The tailor had precisely the talents to head a regiment of satirical wits; and had he had time to *publish*, he would have been the Peter Pindar of his day; but his genius seemed to have been satisfied to rest crosslegged on his shopboard. When any lampoons or amusing bon-mots were current at Rome, they were usually called, from his shop, *pasquinades*. After his death this statue of an ancient gladiator was found upon the pavement of his shop. It was soon set up, and by universal consent was inscribed with his name; and they still attempt to raise him from the dead, and keep the caustic tailor alive, in the marble gladiator of wit.

Sallengre, in his *Literary Memoirs*, has given an account of this work; his own copy had formerly belonged to Daniel Heinsius, who, in two verses written in his hand, describes its rarity and the price it cost.

Roma meos fratres igni dedit, unica Phœnix
Vivo, aureisque venio centum Heinsio.

"Rome gave my brothers to the flames, but I survive, a solitary Phœnix. Heinsius bought me for a hundred golden ducats."

This collection contains a great number of pieces, composed at different times, against the popes, cardinals, &c. They are not indeed materials for the historian, and they must be taken with grains of allowance. We find sarcastic epigrams on Leo X., and the infamous Lucretia of Alexander VI.: even the corrupt Romans of the day were capable of expressing themselves with the utmost freedom. Of Alexander VI. we have an apology for his conduct.

Vendit Alexander claves, altaria, Christum,
Emerat ille prius, vendere jure potest.

"Alexander *sells* the keys, the altars, and Christ;
As he *bought* them first, he had a right to *sell them!*"

On Lucretia:—

Hoc tumolo dormit Lucretia nomine, sed re
Thais; Alexandri filia, sponsa, nurus!

"Beneath this stone sleeps Lucretia by name, but by nature Thais; the daughter, the wife, and the daughter-in-law of Alexander!"

Leo X. was a frequent butt for the arrows of Pasquin:—

Sacra sub extrema, si forte requiritis, hora
Cur Leo non potuit sumere; vendiderat.

"Do you ask why Leo did not take the sacrament on his death-bed? How could he? He had sold it!"

Many of these satirical touches depend on puns. Urban VII. one of the *Barberini* family, pillaged the padtheon of brass to make cannon, on which occasion Pasquin was made to say:—

Quod non fecerunt *Barbari* Rome, fecit *Barberini*.

* The statue of Pasquin (from whence the word *pasquinade*) and that of Marforio are placed in Rome in two different quarters. Marforio is an ancient statue of Mars found in the Forum, which the people have corrupted into Marforio. Pasquin is a marble statue, greatly mutilated, supposed to be the figure of a gladiator. To one or other of these statues, during the concealment of the night, are affixed those satires or lampoons which the authors wish should be dispersed about Rome without any danger to themselves. These satirical statues are placed at opposite ends of the town, so that there is always sufficient time to make Marforio reply to the gibes and jeers of Pasquin in walking from one to the other.

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On Clement VII. whose death was said to be occasioned by the prescriptions of his physician:

Curtius occidit Clementem, Curtius auro
Donandus, per quem publica parta salus.

"Dr. Curtius has killed the pope by his remedies; he ought to be remunerated as a man who has cured the state."

The following, on Paul III. are singular conceptions:—

Papa Meduseum caput est, coma turba Nepotum:
Perseu cæde caput, Cæsaries perlit.

"The pope is the head of Medusa; the horrid tresses are his nephews! Perseus, cut off the head, and then we shall be rid of these serpent-locks."

Another is sarcastic—

Ut canerent data multa olim sunt Vatibus æra:
Ut taceam, quantum tu mihi, Paule, dabis?

"Heretofore money was given to poets that they might sing: how much will you give me, Paul, to be silent?"

This collection contains, among other classes, passages from the Scriptures which have been applied to the court of Rome; to different nations and persons; and one of "*Sortes Virgilianæ per Pasquillum collectæ*,"—passages from Virgil frequently happily applied; and those who are curious in the history of those times will find this portion interesting.*

1544. The *Statutes in English*, from the time of Henry III. to 19 Hen. VII. inclusive, chronologically arranged, were printed by Thomas Berthelet, in one volume, folio. It has not been satisfactorily ascertained that any complete chronological series of the statutes from Magna Charta to 1 Edward III. either in the original language or in English, or that any translation of the statutes from 1 Henry III. to 1 Henry VII. had been published previous to this edition by Berthelet; though some books refer to editions by Berthelet, as those of 1529 and 1540.

The *Great Boke of Statutes* commences with 1 Edward III. and ends with 34 Henry VIII. It is entirely in English. It appears to have been published at different times, in separate parts; and it seems not unlikely that the earliest part may have been published previous to the English edition printed by Berthelet in this year, from which it differs in some particulars: of such difference one instance is the insertion of cap. 7, of 2 Richard II. stat. 1, respecting pope Urban, which is omitted in Berthelet 1543, and subsequent editions; from whence it seems probable that this part was published before the severe prohibitions, by the acts of Henry VII. against acknowledging the papal power.

It is to be observed, that the several printed editions differ materially from each other in the text of the statutes previous to Henry VIII. The copy of the statute of Gloucester, 6 Edward I. in the editions printed by Tottell in 1556 and and 1587, and by Lord Coke in his *Second Institute*, varies most materially, not only from that in the earlier printed editions by Poynson in 1508 and 1514, and by Berthelet in 1531, but also from that in the edition by Marshe in 1556, the same year in which the first edition by Tottell was printed. The copy of this statute, printed by Hawkins from the Statute Roll in the Tower, varies as well from those printed by Tottell and Lord Coke, as from those by Poynson, Berthelet, and Marshe. This instance is mentioned, as the statute of Gloucester is the earliest now existing on any statute roll.

It is moreover ascertained, that no one complete printed translation of all the statutes previous to Henry VII. exists: some which are omitted from Berthelet, 1543, and the other early editions, including that called Rastall's, 1618, and in editions since published: on the contrary, several parts of the statutes from 1 Edward III. to 1 Henry VII., translations of which are inserted in Berthelet, Rastall, and other editions, are omitted, and merely abridgments thereof given, in Pulton and others.

To show the progress of the English language, we cannot do better than give a brief abstract of the *Original Language of the Charters and Statutes*.* The language of the charters and statutes, from the period of the earliest now given, 1 Henry I. to the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. is Latin or French. From that time it has been uniformly English. The petitions, or bills, on which the statutes were founded, began to be generally in English early in the reign of Henry VI.

The charter, dated 5 November, 25 Edward I. is in French; as is also the duplicate of that charter, dated 10 October, and entered on the Statute Roll 25 Edward I.

The statutes of Henry III. are almost entirely in Latin. Some legislative matters, not in the printed collections, are entered on the Patent Rolls in French.

The statutes of Edward I. are indiscriminately in Latin or French; though the former language is most prevalent.

The statutes of Edward II. are, like those of Edward I. indiscriminately in Latin or French; but the latter language prevails more than in the statutes of Edward I.

The statutes of Edward III. are more generally in French than those of any preceding king; yet some few are in Latin. The statutes of Richard II. are almost universally in French; those of the sixth and eighth years are in Latin. The statutes of Henry IV. with the exception of chapter 15 of the statute 2 Henry IV. which is in Latin, are entirely in French; as are those of Henry V. with the exception of the short statutes 5 and 7 Henry V. which appear in Latin.

The earliest instance recorded of the use of the English language in any parliamentary proceeding, is in 36 Edward III. The style of the roll of that year is in French as usual, but it is expressly stated that the causes of summoning the parliament were declared "en Englois." A petition from the "Folke of the Mercerye of

* For the introduction of these *Satires* into England, see the year 1589, *post*.

* From the Report of the Commissioners for executing the measures recommended by the House of Commons for examining and collecting the Public Records.

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London," in the tenth year of the same reign, is in English; and it appears also, that in the 17th year the Earl of Arundel asked pardon of the Duke of Lancaster by the award of the king and lords, in their presence in parliament, in a form of English words. The cession and renunciation of the crown by Richard II. is stated to have been read before the estates of the realm and the people in Westminster Hall, first in Latin and afterwards in English, but it is entered on the Parliament Roll only in Latin. And the challenge of the crown by Henry IV. with his thanks after the allowance of his title, in the same assembly, are recorded in English; which is termed his maternal tongue. So also is the speech of sir William Thirnyng, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to the late king Richard, announcing to him the sentence of his deposition, and the yielding up, on the part of the people, of their fealty and allegiance. In the sixth year of the reign of Henry IV. an English answer is given in a petition of the Commons, touching a proposed resumption of certain grants of the crown, to the intent the king might the better live of his own. The English language afterwards appears occasionally, through the reigns of Henry IV. and V.

In the first and second and subsequent years of the reign of Henry VI. the petitions or bills, and in many cases the answers also, on which the statutes were afterwards framed, are found frequently in English; but the statutes are entered on the roll in French or Latin. From the 23d year of Henry VI. these petitions or bills are almost universally in English, as is also sometimes the form of the royal assent; but the statute continued to be enrolled in French or Latin. Sometimes Latin and French are used in the same statute, as in 8 Henry VI.; 27 Henry VI.; and 39 Henry VI. The last statute wholly in Latin on Record is 33 Henry VI.; the last portion of any statute in Latin is 39 Henry VI.

The statutes of Edward IV. are entirely in French. The statutes of Richard III. are in many manuscripts in French, in a complete statute form; and they were so printed in his reign and that of his successor. In the earlier English editions a translation was inserted, in the same form; but in several editions, since 1618, they have been printed in English, in a different form, agreeing, so far as relates to the acts printed, with the enrolments in Chancery at the chapel of the Rolls. The petitions and bills in parliament, during these two reigns, are all in English.

The statutes of Henry VII. have always, it is believed, been published in English; but there are manuscripts containing the statutes of the first two parliaments, in his first and third year, in French. From the fourth year to the end of his reign, and from thence to the present time, they are universally in English.*

* These charters are preserved in the following places: Canterbury, Durham, Lincoln, Exeter, and Rochester cathedrals; British Museum; Bodleian Library, and Oriel college, Oxford; and Trinity college, Dublin.

1544. John Day and William Seres printed the *Pentateuch*, "after the copy that the king's majesty had set forth," in small twelves.

1544. Roger Ascham mentions one Garrett, "our books-bynder," as being resident at Cambridge about this time. Speaking of Erasmus's custom of riding on horseback for exercise, after "he had been sore at his booke," says, "as Garrett, our booke-bynder, verye oft told me."—Ascham's *English Works*.

1545. John Maler, Mayler, Maylert, or Maylart, for he spelt his name all these ways, was a grocer by company, a scholar and a zealous man for the reformation, since in 1541, he was questioned for railing at the mass, for calling the sacrament of the altar "a baken God," and for saying that the mass was called miss beyond the seas, because that all is amiss in it. His residence was at the White Bear, in Botolph lane, near Billingsgate.

In 1539, the *primer in English*, done by John Hilsey, bishop of Rochester; at the end is said to be printed by Maylart. In 1540, *Novum Testamentum Latinum*, printed in a very good Roman letter, with parallel places in the margin, and the leaves numbered, some Hebrew and Greek printed in the notes. After the errata, a short admonition, and concludes, *Londini, anno* 1540, *mense Februario. Excudebat Johannes Mayler. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.* At the end, a small tract on *justification, free-will, and predestination*, in ten leaves. Quarto.

Mayler printed in the whole twenty-one different works, but none after 1545.

1545. Grafton printed king Henry VIIIth's *Primer*, both in Latin and English, with red and black ink, for which he had a patent which is inserted at the end of the work, expressed in much the same term words as the one of 1543.

1545. Henry VIII. permitted his subjects to use an English *Form of public Prayer*, and ordered one to be printed for their use, entitled *The Primer*, said to be "set furth by the kinge's majestie and his clergie, to be taught, lerned, and red: and none other to be used thorowout all his dominions." This little book, important as the forerunner of the performance of the public religious service in English, contains, beside prayers, several *psalms*, with *lessons* and *anthems* taken out of the old and new testament, verbally translated from the Latin vulgate.*

1546. Henry VIII. issued another proclamation, by which he prohibited having or reading Wiclif's, Tindall's, and Coverdale's *Bibles*, or using any other than what was allowed by parliament, under the "penalty of imprisonment and corporal punishment, at the king's pleasure, and being fined by his majesty, or four of his council." Thus the reading of the scriptures was more strictly forbidden than before; and the people were as uncertain as ever what the trans-

* A copy of this rare book was once the property of sir John Clark, priest of the chapel at Leedsbridge, and founder of the school, as appears from the following autograph note in the Kalendar:—"This day I began the schole at Leeds, July 4. 1563."

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Sir Thomas Elyot.

lation was which was permitted by the act. Strype says this prohibition was occasioned by the contests and clamorous disputes of the people with each other; but a much more probable and powerful cause is assigned by archbishop Newcome, who attributes it to the increasing strength of the Romish party, and the abatement of the king's warmth for the reformation.—*Lewis.*

One of the most eminent scholars of his time was sir Thomas Elyot, author of several small treatises, but his principal work is entitled the *Governor*, which, says Strype, was designed to instruct men, especially great men, in good morals, and to reprove their vices. Henry VIII. employed him in several embassies, and also read and much liked sir Thomas Elyot's treatises, and was particularly pleased with his endeavours to improve and enrich the English language. It was observed by his majesty that throughout the book there was no new term made by him of a Latin or French word, and that no sentence was hereby rendered dark or hard to be understood. Sir Thomas also translated several Greek works, and published *Dictionarium Latino Angl.* which was the first *Latin and English Dictionary* in this country. Sir Thomas Elyot died March 26, 1646.

1546. The following singular note was made by a poor shepherd, in a square leaf of Polydore Virgil's works on the *Invention of Things*, printed by Richard Grafton, 1546: "At Oxforde the yere 1546, browt down to Seynbury by John Darbye, price 14*d*. When I kepe Mr. Letymer's shype I bout thys boke when the testament was obberagatyn that shepherdys might not red hit, I prey God amende that blyndness. Wryt by Robert Wyllyams keppyng shepe uppon Seynbury hill, 1546."

1546, *Feb.* 18. *Died*, Martin Luther. There is probably no period more interesting, or important, in history, than that which is comprised in the biography of this celebrated man. The exactions of the Roman pontiffs, the lax discipline of the Popish clergy, the distresses of the people, and that spirit of scriptural and general investigation which the revival of learning and the invention of the art of printing had created and confirmed, all tended to aid the progress of that important religious reformation.

He was born at Isleben, in Saxony, on November 10th, 1483, of humble and obscure descent, and he distinguished himself at a very early period by his energy and abilities. He studied first at Magdeburg, from whence he was removed to Eysenach, a city of Thuringia, where he remained four years, and entered in 1501, the University of Erfurt, going through the usual courses of logic and philosophy.

At the age of twenty, he took his master's degree, and, in compliance with the wishes of his parents, commenced the study of the civil law. His mind, very much alive to serious sentiments, was, however, considerably affected and influenced by the death of a companion by his side, in a violent thunder-storm; and this, together with his naturally ardent and enthusiastic temper, induced him to retire into a convent of Augustinian friars; nor could the entreaties of his friends divert him from a course, which he thought his duty to his Creator compelled him to adopt. Here he soon acquired great reputation for his learning, and having also found a copy of the Bible in the library of his monastery, he gave up all other pursuits for its constant study.

The great progress which he made, and the name for sanctity and erudition which he had acquired, induced Frederic, elector of Saxony, to appoint him professor of philosophy and theology, in the university he had just founded at Wittemberg on the Elbe. In this manner he was employed, when the sale of popish indulgences was published in 1517.

Pope Leo X., impoverished by his extravagance, had recourse to this method of raising money, to continue the building of St. Peter's at Rome, which had been commenced by Julius II. Albert, elector of Metz, and archbishop of Magdeburg, was commissioned to effect their sale in Germany; and he employed for this purpose John Tetzel, a Dominican friar of dissolute habits, who boasted he had power to sell pardons, "*not only for sins past, but for sins to come.*" The warm and impetuous temper of Luther, excited by the circumstance, did not suffer him to continue a silent spectator of this delusion. From the church of Wittemberg he denounced it; examined the arguments on which it rested, and pointed out the danger of relying for salvation upon any other means than those appointed in the revealed word of the Almighty. He was immediately opposed in these opinions by Tetzel Eckius, a celebrated divine of Augsburg, and Prierias, a Dominican friar.*

The tardy attention of Leo X. was now attracted to the dispute; he cited Luther to appear at Rome, but finally granted his request to be heard in his defence, against the accusation of heresy, before cardinal Cajetan, at Augsburg, in October, 1520. The result may be imagined. Men rarely admit the wisdom of an inferior, or the truth of tenets opposed to selfish interest. Cajetan debated but to condemn, and desired Luther to retract the errors he had preached. Assured of the elector's protection, and confident in his cause, Luther immediately refused; nor could the remonstrance of Cajetan, nor the subsequent present of the "*Consecraten Rose*"

* Luther, an Augustine monk, exclaimed against the Romish church, because the exclusive privilege of selling indulgences was not confined to his order. Had the Dominicans enjoyed no share of this spiritual license to swindle, 'tis more than probable that the reformation of religion would not have taken place so soon.—*Zimmerman.*

"Who is Luther?" said Margaret, governess of the Netherlands. The courtiers around her replied, "He is an illiterate monk." "Is he so?" said she, "I am glad to hear it; then do you, gentlemen, who are not illiterate, who are both learned and numerous, do you, I charge you, write against this *illiterate monk*. This is all you have to do. The business is easy; for the world will surely pay more regard to a great many scholars, and great men, as you are, than to one poor illiterate monk." *Dr. Knox.*

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to Frederick, by the pope, induce him to withhold that support, which, both from policy and principle, he had bestowed.

Luther's doctrines were now rapidly spread, and readily received: many great and learned men assisted and encouraged him; among others, Philip Melancthon, Andrew Carolostadius: and even Erasmus secretly admitted the truth of the tenets he had not the courage to avow. In 1519, Luther had disputed again with John Eckius, at Leipsic, upon the doctrines of purgatory, indulgences, and the supremacy of the pope; a dispute which tended but to confirm each party in their views, and increase the interest of the controversy. Such was the progress he had made, when Charles V. arrived in Germany, who, finding it politically expedient to secure the pope's friendship, determined on the sacrifice of Luther. A safe pass, under the emperor's hand, was consequently forwarded to him, with a summons to appear at the diet held at Worms, in March, 1521. With this Luther did not hesitate to comply: in vain his friends urged the danger; reminded him of the fate of John Huss, condemned, under similar circumstances, to death. Superior to the fears of a similar result, he boldly declared, "I am lawfully called to appear in that city, and thither I will go in the name of the Lord, though as many devils as there are tiles on the houses were there combined against me." At his appearance on this memorable occasion, princes and personages of the highest rank treated him with every demonstration of respect. He replied with firmness to the charges, and refused to retract, even although many of the diet were willing to proceed to his immediate execution.

A few days after he left the city, Charles issued his edict, excommunicating him as an heretic, and requiring all persons to concur in seizing his person as soon as the term of his safe conduct was expired. Luther was, however, saved by the elector, who contrived his seizure and detention in the strong castle of Wartburg, where he remained in security till the spirit of persecution was in some degree subdued. In this interval, he replied to the university of Paris, and Henry VIII. of England, who had received the title of *Defender of the Faith*, for his answer to Luther's work, *Of the Captivity of Babylon*. After leaving his retreat in 1522, he completed his translation of the Bible in the German tongue, which was read with wonderful avidity by persons of *all* ranks, and, until the year 1524, he continued, by publications of every description, to undermine the power and examine the opinions, of the church of Rome.

For the purpose of engaging in the important labour of translation, he had previously devoted some time to the study of the Hebrew and the Greek. His skill in German is universally admitted. And with a view to extensive circulation among the lower orders, Luther took care that the form of the edition should be cheap, and by publishing them separately, sold them at a very low rate.

Different opinions have been formed of the style and correctness of Luther's version of the Bible, and it might be expected that his adversaries would endeavour to depreciate his version yet even the papal historian, Maimbourg, acknowledges, that Luther's translations of the Old and New Testament were remarkably elegant, and in general so much approved, that they were read by almost every body throughout Germany.* Women of the first distinction studied them with indefatigable diligence, and steadily defended the tenets of the reformer against bishops, monks, and catholic doctors. The dialect of the translation became the literary language of the most elegant German writers, and has maintained its superiority to the present time. The chief coadjutors of Luther in the laborious task of translation, and in the subsequent revisions, were Philip Melancthon, John Bugenhagen or Pomeranus, Justus Jonas, Casper Cruciger, and Matthew Aurogallus. The corrector of the press was George Rorar, or Rorarius.

Clement VII.,† who had now succeeded to Adrian and Leo in the papal chair, with a view of avoiding the demands of the Germans for a general council to terminate the dispute, in-

* Concerning the execution of these editions of Luther's Bibles, Mr. Dibdin in his *Biblioth. Spencer*, vol. i. p. 62, observes, "they are a magnificent production; being printed in a large type, with jet black ink, upon stout excellent vellum, and having a great number of capital initials, spiritedly cut in wood, which contain historical or other subjects, treated of in each chapter. They have signatures, catch-words, and paginary numbers." Respecting the edition of 1539, Luther wrote to his friend Pontanus on the 20th September of that year, in which he thus expresses his desire: "I hope the Anhault noblemen and gentlemen will take care that there be at least three copies of this edition printed upon vellum; for each of which it may be necessary to procure 340 calves skins, formerly to be procured for 60 florins, but now indeed at four times that price."

An edition of Luther's German translation of the Bible, so far as had then appeared, including the whole, except the Prophets, was printed at Nuremberg, by Peypus, in 1524, folio. A copy of this early edition is in the magnificent library of Lord Spencer.

Of the later editions, that of 1541 was the one upon which Luther bestowed the greatest care in revising and correcting. It was printed in 2 vols. folio, and ornamented with wood-cuts. An unique copy upon *vellum*, of this edition, was purchased by George Hibbert, Esq., for £89 5s. 6d., at the sale of the rare collection of books of Jas. Edwards, Esq., of Manor House, Harrow on the Hill.

The king of Wurtemburg's library, at Stutgard, contains many of the rarest editions of Luther's Bible, among which we notice the following in folio, viz.; the New Testament, without date, but known to be the first edition of 1522; two editions of the Pentateuch, without date, said to be of the year 1523, the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Song of Solomon, 1524; the Prophets, 1532; the first edition of the whole Bible, 1534; (the third part of the Old Testament wanting;) several other of the rarest editions, viz., 1535, 1536, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, all printed at Wittemberg, by John (Hans) Lufft. There are also in the same valuable collection, three editions of the Prophecy of Habakkuk, all dated 1526, 4to., but differing from each other in the translation; two of Jonah, of the same date, in 4to, differing from each other in the translation; one of Daniel, 1530, 4to.; and also Jonah and Habakkuk, 1526, 4to.; beside many other rare editions of the whole, or part of Luther's German translation of the Bible, printed during his life.

† Clement VII. died September 26th, 1534. The election of pope Clement VII., Julius de Medici, 1523, to the disappointment and deep resentment of Wolsey, was an event which led to and established our reformation.

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structed cardinal Campeggio, an artful man, to appear as his nuncio at the diet of the empire, assembled at Nuremberg. Campeggio, while craftily condemning the vices of the inferior clergy, earnestly exhorted the diet, in a long discourse, to execute the former decree which had been passed relative to Luther; but his opinions were coldly received, and they separated without enjoining any additional severities against him or his party. In the year 1524, he renounced the monastic habit, and the year after married Catherine á Boria, a nun of noble family, who had abjured the vows in 1523, and whom he had intended to marry to Glacius, a minister of Ortamunden. This step led to the bitterest opposition, both from his opponents and supporters; certain, however, of the correct motives of his conduct, he bore their reproaches with his usual fortitude. She died December 27th, 1552. In the church of Torgua her tombstone is still to be seen, on which is her effigy of the natural size.

In 1546, Luther having gone to his native city of Isleben to settle a dissension among the Counts of Mansfelt, he was seized with inflammation in the stomach, which put an end to his life, in the sixty-third year of his age.

The following brief notices of Luther's learned coadjutors in the great work of translating the scriptures, may not prove unacceptable.

The amiable and learnedly profound Philip Melancthon was born at Bretten, a small town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497, and died at Wittemberg, April 19, 1560. His works were collected by his son-in-law, Casper Peucer, and printed at Wittemberg in 1601, in 4 vols. folio.

John Bugenhagen was born in Pomerania June 24, 1485. He was the author of *Commentaries* on several parts of the *old and new testament*, and of some smaller works. He died April 20, 1159.

Justus Jonas, was the intimate friend of Erasmus, Luther, and Melancthon. He was born at Northausen, in Thuringia, June 5, 1493. He wrote *Annotations upon the Acts of the Apostles*, printed at Basil, 1525, 8vo.. He was also the author of a *Defence of the Marriage of Priests*, and several other tracts. He died October 9, 1555.

Casper Cruciger, whose extensive and multifarious learning rendered him the able advocate of the Lutheran doctrines, was a native of Leipsic, where he was born January 1, 1504. His incessant application and exertions probably hastened his end, since he died in 1548, when only in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Matthew Aurogallus, a native of Bohemia, was a divine of Wittemberg, eminent for his knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. He died in 1543.

George Rorar, or Rorarius, the learned corrector of the press at Wittemberg, born October 1, 1492, was a clergyman of the Lutheran church. He not only carefully guarded against typographical errors, in the editions which he superintended, but after the decease of Luther, added several marginal notes. He also enlarged Caspar Cruciger's edition of Luther's *Exposition of St. Peter's epistle*, from discourses which he had heard delivered by Luther; and assisted in editing other works of the great reformer. On the removal of the public library from Wittemberg to Jena, he was appointed librarian. He died April 24, 1557, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He had been amanuensis to Luther.

Luther was likewise occasionally assisted in his translation by John Forster, the author of a valuable *Hebrew Lexicon*, printed at Basil, in 1557, folio. Forster was born at Augsburg in 1495. He taught Hebrew at Wittemberg, where he died in the year 1556.

Bernard Ziegler, professor of theology at Leipsic, also contributed his aid. He died in 1556, aged sixty. He was the author of some theological works, now almost forgotten.

1546, *July* 16. Anne Askew, an accomplished protestant lady, after being put to the torture, was this day burned for heresy. It is remarkable that her husband was accuser, the lord chancellor Wriottesley, *extortioner*, and sir Martin Bowes, the lord mayor, her incendiary.

1546, *August* 3. STEPHEN DOLET, an eminent latin scholar, poet, orator, and printer, was condemned to the flames as an heretic, or rather, says Niceron, as an atheist, and the sentence was carried into execution upon this day, in the city of Paris. He was first strangled, and afterwards burned; and thus perished, at the age of thirty-seven years, a victim to intolerance, protesting in his latter moments, that "*his works contained many things which he had never understood.*" What an emphatic declaration! What a warning to the living! He perished on the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Stephen; and just before strangulation, is said to have exclaimed:—"O, my God, whom I have so often offended, be merciful; and thou, holy mother, and holy St. Stephen, intercede for me, I pray, at the throne of grace!" The secret history of this blood-thirsty transaction is yet to be revealed. From all that can at present be collected, the JUDGES of Dolet were his murderers!

Stephen Dolet was a native of Orleans, or its vicinity, and born about the year 1509. His family was respectable. Some have pretended that he was a natural son of the duke de Valois, afterwards Francis I., but he was never recognised as such, and Niceron has observed that the date of that king's birth, 1494, renders such a story improbable. At the age of twelve he was sent to Paris, and Nicolas Beroaldus became his preceptor in rhetoric. Subsequently he studied several years at Padua, under the tuition of Simon Villanovanus: after whose decease he accepted the office of secretary to the French ambassador at Venice.

Having been advised to study jurisprudence at Toulouse, he was chosen orator of a youthful club; and in that character indulged himself in certain caustic reflections on the authorities of Toulouse, calling them ignorant and barbarous.

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Another student warmly espoused the cause of the city. This led to replies and rejoinders, and at length to the imprisonment of Dolet. After a month's confinement he was expelled from Toulouse. This happened in 1533.

In 1534, he came to Paris, and published some works: returned to Lyons in April, 1536; but in the year following, having killed a man who attacked him, was obliged to have recourse to flight: came again to Paris, implored the king's pardon, and obtained it. Dolet laments this event in several passages of his Latin poems.

Soon afterwards, he is found again at Lyons, in the character of a printer; and the first production of his press was the collection of his own poems: *Carminum Libri IV. 4to, Lugduni*, 1538. About this time he married; and in 1539, had a son named Claude, whose birth he commemorates in some verses which he printed that year.

Though few of the incidents of his life are known, it would appear from some lines of his *Second Enfer*, that he was imprisoned twice at Lyons, and once at Paris, after his incarceration at Toulouse, and before that final one at Paris which preceded his condemnation. The occasions of these successive imprisonments are unknown; but it is supposed, his satirical and overbearing temper had made him many enemies; and that they, availing themselves of the freedom with which he had spoken on religious subjects, took occasion to bring him into trouble. It is certain at least, that upon a religious charge he was imprisoned at Paris in 1544; but on that occasion he obtained his liberation, as we have before shown, through the kind offices of Pierre du Chastel, then bishop of Tulle.

That Dolet should have exposed himself to martyrdom by the rash profession of atheistical sentiments, seems very incredible. But if his case involved a question of heterodoxy with respect to the religious disputes of the time, it is extraordinary that he met with as little commiseration from the reformed, as from his catholic persecutors. Niceron considers that well known punning story as an invention "apres coup:" that when the victim, on his way to the scene of punishment, observed the popular signs of compassion, he exclaimed:

"Non dolet ipse Dolet, sed pia turba dolet."

upon which the confessor who attended him, said:

"Non pia turba dolet, sed dolet ipse Dolet."

Calvin is reported to have described this unfortunate man as an impious wretch and an atheist. Theodore Beza, when he composed his *Juvenalia*, thought and spoke more charitably of him. But he suppressed this liberal testimony in the later editions of his poems

Niceron has specified at least twenty-four distinct works by Dolet, many of which are in the French tongue, and several of a religious complexion; which may serve further to annul the charge of atheism or impiety. Dolet seems to adopt the language of decided fatalism: Maittaire finds not that he maintained otherwise any infidel tenets; says that in his instructions to his son he inculcates the being of God, the immortality of the soul, and the hope of heaven, together with pure moral precepts: that he seems to have in some respects differed from the church of Rome: and to have been an advocate for the perusal of the scriptures in the vernacular tongues.

This singular, mysterious, and ill-fated scholar, says Greswell, exercised at Lyons the profession of an "Imprimeur," but the productions of his press are comparatively few, and of rare occurrence. His *insigne typographicum* or mark, bears an obscure allusion to his name: a hand furnished with an axe, and hewing a knotty block of wood, which is marked by a line: "manus dolabra stipitem nodosam et informem ad amussim dolans," (says Maittaire,) with the legend: "Scabra et impolita ad amussim dolo atque perpolio:" and generally "ad finem libri," the same device, with the name "Doletus," and this motto: "Durior est spectatæ virtutis quam incognitæ conditio."

1547, *Jan.* 15. On this day was beheaded on tower hill, in the prime of life, Henry Howard, earl of Surry, "a man," oberves sir Walter Raleigh, "no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes." He excelled in all the military exercises of the age; he encouraged literature and the fine arts, both by his patronage and example. He cultivated the friendship of learned men, particularly Erasmus, sir Thomas More, and sir Thomas Wyat, the elder. He was universally acknowledged to be the most gallant man, the most polite lover, and the most accomplished gentleman of his time. His poetical talents have been celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton, and Pope. He was a great refiner of the English language, and is much celebrated for the sweetness and harmony of his numbers.

The first English blank verse* ever written appears to have been the translation of the first and fourth books of the *Æneid*, by lord Surry, which was printed shortly after his death, under the title of the *Fourth Boke of Virgill, intreeting of the Loue betwene Æneas and Dido; translated into Englishe, and drawen into straunge metre. London, without date, 4to.* 1557, along with the second book; but which must have been written at least ten years before. Surry most probably borrowed the idea of this innovation from the Italians; but Dr. Nott is of opinion that Surry

* Blank verse is verse without rhyme, or the consonance of final syllables. Of this species is all the verse of the ancient Greeks and Romans that has come down to us. But during the middle ages, rhyme, however it originated, came to be employed as a common ornament of poetical composition, both in Latin and in the vernacular tongues of most of the modern nations of Europe. In the fifteenth century, when a recurrence to classical models became the fashion, attempts were made in various languages to reject rhyme, as a relic of barbarism. Thus, Homer's *Odyssey* was translated into Spanish blank verse by Gonsalvo Perez, the secretary of state to the emperor Charles V., and afterwards to Philip II.

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could not have seen Trissino's poem,* as it was not printed till after his death, though written many years before. Roger Ascham in his *Schoolmaster*, expressly commemorates this translation of Surry's as the first attempt to write English verse without rhyme. The first who imitated Surry in the new kind of verse which he had introduced was, according to Warton, Nicholas Grimoald, or Grimalde, some of whose poetical compositions were first printed in the same volume in which Surry's translation from Virgil appeared. "To the style of blank verse exhibited by Surry," says Warton, "he added new strength, elegance, and modulation." The next thirty years may be said to have naturalized the new mode of versification in the language.

The earl of Surry was the son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham. He received his education at Windsor with Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond, natural son of king Henry VIII. He gave early indications both of genius and valour; and becoming violently enamoured of lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, and whom he celebrated by his poetical abilities, under the name of Geraldine. In 1544, he was made field-marshal of the English army in France; and, having greatly distinguished himself there, was after the taking of Boulogne, being then knight of the garter, constituted the king's lieutenant, and captain-general of all his army, within the town and county of Boulogne. By some ill success he fell into disgrace. This disgrace, however, he soon repaired; but he could never after regain the king's favour, "in whose eyes," observes Mr. Walpole, "a moment could cancel an age of services." The enemies of the Norfolk family inspired the king with apprehensions of the ambitious designs of the duke of Norfolk and his son; and the designs of their enemies were greatly advanced by dissensions in the Norfolk family, which had become obnoxious to the king from the late incontinence of Catharine Howard, the queen, who was beheaded. From these motives, therefore, private orders were given to arrest father and son; and accordingly they were arrested both on the same day, and confined in the tower. Surry, being a commoner, his trial was more expeditious; and as to proofs, there were many informers base enough to betray the intimacies of private confidence, and all the connexions of blood. His own sister, the duchess dowager of Richmond, enlisted herself among the number of his accusers. The charges brought against him were trifling and inconsistent. Against his accusers, all his answers were needless; for neither parliaments nor juries, during the reign of Henry VIII. seemed to be guided by any other proofs but the will of the crown. Notwithstanding his eloquent and spirited defence, the monster's heart was hardened against every tender impression, ordered him for execution. He was first buried in the chapel of the tower, and afterwards in the reign of James I. his remains were removed to Farmingham, in Suffolk, by his second son, Henry, earl of Northampton.

It is said, that one of the courtiers having asked the king why he was so zealous in taking off the earl of Surry; "I have observed him," said the king, "to be an enterprising youth; his spirit was too great to brook subjection; and, though I could manage him, yet no successor of mine would ever be able to do so; for which reason I have dispatched him in my own time."

The following small poem is exhibited as a specimen of the versification of the ill-fated Surry:

ON THE DISCONTENT OF MEN, IN EVERY AGE AND CONDITION OF LIFE.

Laid in my quiet bed, in study as I were,
I saw within my troubled head a heap of thoughts appear,
And every thought did show so lively in mine eyes,
That now I sigh'd, and then I smil'd, as cause of thoughts did rise.
I saw the little boy, in thought how oft that he,
Did wish of God to scape the rod, a tall young man to be.
The young man eke, that feels his bones with pains opprest,
How he would be a rich old man, to live and lie at rest.
The rich old man that sees his end draw on so sore,
How he would be a boy again, to live so much the more.
Whereat full oft I smil'd, to see how all these three,
From boy to man, from man to boy, would chop and change degree.
And musing thus, I think, the case is very strange,
That man from wealth, to live in woe, doth ever seek to change;
Thus, thoughtful as I lay, I saw my withered skin,
How it doth show my dented jaws, the flesh was worn so thin,
And eke my toothless chaps, the gates of my right way,
That opes and shuts, as I do speak, do thus unto me say:
The white and hoarish hairs, the messengers of age,
That show, like lines of true belief, that this life doth assuage,
Bids thee lay hand, and feel them hanging on thy chin,
The which doth write to ages past, the third now coming in:
Hang up, therefore, the bit of thy young wanton time,
And thou, that therein beaten art, the happiest life define.
Whereat I sigh'd, and said, Farewell my wonted toy,
Truss up thy pack, and trudge from me to every little boy;
And tell them thus from me, their time most happy is,
If to their time they reason had, to know the truth of this.

A bill of attainder was found against the duke of Norfolk; as it was thought he could not so easily have been convicted on a fair hearing by his peers. The death-warrant was made out, and immediately sent to the lieutenant of the

* Warton observes, "in the year 1528, Trissino published his *Italia Liberata di Goti*, or *Italy Delivered from the Goths*, an heroic poem professedly written in imitation of the *Iliad*, without either rhyme or the usual machineries of the Gothic romance. Trissino's design was to destroy the *terza rima* of Dante. This statement is allowed to stand uncorrected in the last edition of Warton; but in fact Trissino's poem was not published till it appeared in three volumes, the first printed at Rome, in 1547, and the second and third at Venice, in 1548. Another work in blank verse, by the same writer, however, his tragedy of *Sofonisba*, celebrated as the first regular tragedy which appeared in the Italian language, was printed in 1524. It was first represented at Rome in 1515. In 1516 the tragedy of *Rosmunda*, also in blank verse, by Trissino's friend. Rucellai, was recited at Florence in the presence of pope Leo X., and was printed at Sienna in 1525.

In the French language, in like manner, various writers have one after another attempted to write verse without rhyme. Among those who are said to have composed in this fashion are Jodelle and De Baif, who were two of the celebrated Pleiad of poets that adorned the age of Francis I. and Charles IX. Afterwards Nicholas Rapin, who lived in the reign of Henry IV., repeated the same attempt, and, in the opinion of the cardinal du Perron, with more success than De Baif. Still more recently French blank verse was written by De la Motte le Vayer, in the age of Louis XIV.

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tower. The duke prepared for death; the following morning was to be his last; but an event of greater consequence to the kingdom intervened. and prevented his execution—the death of the king. During his imprisonment in the tower, he sent a petition to the lords, in which he requests to have some of the books that are at Lambeth; "for," adds he, "unless I have books to read here I fall asleep, and after I am awake again, I cannot sleep, nor have done these dozen years. That I may hear mass, and be bound upon my life not to speak to him who says mass, which he may do in the other chamber whilst I remain within. That I may be allowed sheets to lie in; to have license in the day-time to walk in the chamber without, and in the night be locked in, as I am now. I would gladly have license to send to London, to buy one book of St. Austin, *de Civitate Dei;* and one of Josephus, *de Antiquitatibus;* and another of Sabellius; who both declare most of any book that I have read, how the bishop of Rome, from time to time, hath usurped his power against all princes, by their unwise sufferance."

1547, *Jan.* 28. *Died*, Henry VIII. king of England. Some kings have been tyrants from contradiction and revolt; some by being misled by favourites; and some from a spirit of party; but this king was cruel from a depraved disposition alone; cruel in government, cruel in religion, and with regard to his domestic concerns, history scarce affords his parallel. And it must not be forgotten that he, who insisted on such rigid fidelity from his wives,* was himself the most faithless of mankind. Sir Walter Raleigh, says of Henry VIII. that if all the patterns of a merciless prince had been lost to the world, they might have been found in this one king.

The king had been for some time approaching fast towards his end; and for several days all those about his person plainly saw that his death was inevitable. His monstrous corpulency, which rendered him unable to stir, made him more furious than a chained lion. He had been very stern and severe; he was now outrageous. In this state he had continued for nearly four years before his death, the terror of all, and the tormentor of himself; his courtiers having no inclination to make an enemy of him, as they were more ardently employed in conspiring the death of each other. In this manner, therefore, he was suffered to struggle, without any of his domestics having the courage to warn him of his approaching end: as more than once, during this reign, persons had been put to death for foretelling the death of the king. At last, sir Anthony Denny had the courage to disclose to him this dreadful secret; and, contrary to his usual custom, he received the tidings with an expression of resignation. His anguish and remorse were at this time greater than can be expressed: he desired that Cranmer might be sent for; but before that prelate could arrive he was speechless. Cranmer desired him to give some sign of his dying in the faith of Christ; he squeezed his hand, and immediately expired, after a reign of thirty-seven years and nine months, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was born at Greenwich, June 28th, 1491.*

His character is pourtrayed in the following lines by a writer of the eighteenth century; he says that Henry was a king

> "Whom we find
> A man to every vice inclined,
> Revengeful, cruel, bloody, proud;
> Unjust, unmerciful, and lewd;
> For in his wrath he spared no man,
> Nor in his lust spared any woman;
> Was never rul'd by any law,
> Nor *Gospel* valu'd he a straw,
> Unless when interest spurn'd him on,
> And then a zealot—only then,
> Counsel he scorned, slave to his will,
> Impenitent of any ill;
> In short, he was close swaddl'd in
> The whole black catalogue of sin;
> In sin confin'd, and drown'd in sense,
> An impious, sacrilegious prince."†

Notwithstanding the inconsistency of Henry's conduct with regard to the reformation, archbishop Newcome enumerates *fourteen* editions of the whole bible, and *eighteen* editions of the new testament, besides several editions of distinct parts of the scriptures, printed during his reign. It is pleasing to reflect that the great bulk of the people sought after the scriptures with eagerness, and read them at every risk of personal danger; and the free use of them at length became a mark of honourable distinction to the higher classes. Many of the clergy have taken some pains to vindicate the character of this brutal tyrant, as if his conduct and the reformation had any connexion with each other. There is nothing so absurd as to defend the one by the other; the most noble designs are brought about by the most vicious instruments.†

The only historian deserving of notice in this reign, was Edward Hall, who was sometime recorder of London, where he died in the year 1547. He wrote an account of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, which he dedicated to Henry VIII.. If the reader desires to know what sort of clothes were worn in each king's reign, and how the fashions altered, this is the author for his purpose. In other respects his information is not very valuable.

In an inventory of Henry VIII'ths guarderobe, &c. made by virtue of a commission under the

* Married to Catharine of Arragon, June 3, 1509, divorced May 23, 1533; she died at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, in 1536. Married to Anne Boleyn April, 1533, crowned May 31, in the same year, and beheaded May 19, 1536. Married to Jane Seymour, May 22, 1536: she died in two days after the birth of her first child, afterwards Edward VI., October 24, 1537. Married to Anne of Cleves, January 6, 1541: Henry called her a great "Flander's mare," from whom he was divorced: she died July 15, 1557. Married to Catharine Howard, August 8, 1540: she was beheaded February 13, 1543. Married to Catharine Par, July 12, 1543: she died September 5, 1548.

* In the household regulations of Henry VIII. it was a rule that "no herald, *minstril*, falconer, or other, do bring to the court any boy, or *rascal*; nor keep lads, or rascals in court to do their business for them."

† *England's Reformation, from the time of king Henry VIII. to the end of Oates's Plot, a poem in four cantos, adorned with copper-plates. By Thomas Ward, London*, 1747.

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great seal of England, dated September the 14th, 1547, the following notices occur: "A Masse-boke covered with black velvet, a little boke of parchement with prayers covered with crymson velvet. Also in one deske xxxj bokes covered with redde; and in another deske, xvj bokes covered with redde." A folio in the library of the late Mr. Heber formerly belonged to Henry VIII. displayed a great variety in the binding, with the portrait of the monarch painted in the centre of each side, all in good keeping and well executed. Several books in the British museum, but particularly those once the property of archbishop Cranmer, prove that as books became more numerous from the progress of the art of printing slowly but steadily made, the degree of labour and expense shown to have been lavished on early bindings, was only adopted for rare specimens of the works of ancient writers, or the books of the noble and the wealthy. Cranmer's books already alluded to, are bound in a plain brown calf, with the simple addition of a *mitre*, gilt on the back, in an extremely uneven and careless manner. Many presentation copies would be bound in a superior manner, but this shows that the generality of bindings were at this time, without much ornament with clasps. Stamped calf bindings gave place to almost as great a variety of styles in calf as are common in the present day; and of the superior kind still remain to attest the skill of the artists employed, when the cost necessary for the execution was allowed. The foundation of the royal library, may justly be attributed to Henry VIII. enriched as it was by manuscripts and books collected by Leland. The number of books preserved, and the cost and state of their embellishment, go far to clear the king from the charge of knowing of, and caring less for fine books. That his predecessor Henry VII. collected a magnificent library, the various splendid specimens that exist, bearing his arms on the bindings, is full evidence; but there can be no doubt it was considerably augmented by his son, under the skilful direction of Leland, whom Henry had appointed his librarian, and who, in his visit to the various monasteries, must have become possessed of many rare manuscripts and fine books. This is borne out by Heutzner, a German traveller, who describing the royal library of the kings of England, originally in the old palace at Westminster, but now in the British museum, which he saw at Whitehall in 1598, says, that it was well furnished with Greek, Latin, Italian, and French books, all bound in velvet, of different colours, yet chiefly red, with clasps of gold and silver; and that the covers of some of them were adorned with pearls and precious stones.—*Warton.*

1547. Among the early specimens of Welsh literature may be reckoned *A Dictionary of Englyshe and Welshe*, by Wyllyam Salesbury, London, 1547, 4to. Strype, in his *annals*, calls him William Salisbury, of Llanrowst, gent. and says he was joined with John Waley the printer, in a patent for seven years, to print the bible in Welsh. The *Dictionary* appears to have been reprinted, without date by Edward Whitchurch; and again, in 1551, by Robert Crowley. A copy of the first edition is in the British museum. His *Introduction* teaching how to pronounce the letters in the Brytishe tongue, was twice printed; in 1550, by Robert Crowley, and in 1567, by Henry Denham. In the latter year he published the *New Testament* in Welsh, dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

1547. WILLIAM MIDDLETON seems to have succeeded Redman in the business of printing, after his widow was married to Ralph Cholmondley; and kept the sign of the George, next to St. Dunstan's Church.

Middleton printed in the whole thirty-eight works, amongst which was John Heywood's* *Four P's, a very merry Enterlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedler*, brings in the Palmer relating that in his pilgrimages he has been at different parts of the world, and in enumerating them he says,

> At *Saint Botulphe* and Saint Anne of Buckstone
> * * * * *
> Prayine to them to pray for me
> Unto *the blessed Trinitie.**

This was either the priory of the Holy Trinity of St. Botolph without Aldgate, or our Bretheren of the Holy Trinity of St. Botolph without Aldersgate. Heywood, though a stern Roman catholic, exposes with the humour of Uliespiegel the tricks played on the credulous fondness of the ignorant for reliques, and ridicules the greediness and craft of the preaching friars in their pious frauds. He makes the Pardoner produce 'the blessed Jawbone of *All-halowes*,' on which the Poticary swears

> —by All-halowe, yet methinketh
> That All-halowe's *breath* stinkith.
>
> *Pardoner.*
>
> Nay sirs, beholde, heer may ye see
> The great toe of the *Trinitie.*
> Who to this toe any money vowth,
> And once may role it his mouth,
> All his life after, I undertake,
> He shall never be vext with the tooth ake.

By the turn given to the Poticary's answer,

* John Heywood, commonly called "The Epigrammatist," was beloved and rewarded by Henry VIII. for his buffooneries. To his talents of jocularity in conversation, he joined a skill in music, both vocal and instrumental. His merriments were so irresistible, that they moved even the rigid muscles of queen Mary; and her sullen solemnity was not proof against his songs, his rhymes, and his jests. One of these is preserved in the Cotton MS. Jul. F. x. "When Queene Mary told Heywoode that the priestes must forego their wives, he merrily answered, 'Then your grace must allow them *lemmans* (mistresses,) for the clergie cannot live without *sauce*.'"

"One of Heywood's works is a poem in long verse, with the following curious title: *A Dialogue, containing in Effect the Number of all the Proverbes in the English Tongue, compact in a Matter concerning Two Marriages.* All the proverbs of the English language are here interwoven into a very silly comic tale:—the idea is ingenious, and the repertory, though ill-executed, is at least curious.

But the neatest replication of this professed court-wit, seems to be recorded in *Camden's Remains*, 1605, p. 234. Heywood being asked by Queen Mary "What wind blew him to the court?" he answered, "Two specially; the one to see your majesty." "We thank you for that," said the queen; "but, I pray you, what is the other?"—"That your grace," said he, "might see me." He died 1566.

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it seems likely that Heywood had in his eye the figure with the three heads in one.

Poticary.

I pray you turn that relique about:
Either the Trinity had the gout,
Or els, because it is *three toes in one*,
God made it as much as three toes alone.

In another part the Pardoner relates that as soon as he found a female friend of his had gone to the infernal regions, he went after her to fetch her back:

Not as who saithe by authorite
But by the way of intreatie.
And first to *the devil that kept the gate*
I came, ———
He knew me wel ———
For oft, *in the play of Corpus Christi*
He hath play'd the devil at Coventrie.
* * * * * *
I said to this devil, good *maister porter*, &c.

The *Porter* introduces the Pardoner to Lucifer, who previously sends him a safe conduct under his hand, stating,

——— that he may at libertie
Passe safe without any jeopardie,
Till that he be from us extinct,
And cleerly out of helle's precinct.
And, his pardons to keep in save guarde,
Me wil they lie in *the* PORTER'S *warde*.

John Bouchier knyghte, lorde Berner, first "Translated oute of Frenche into oure maternall Englysshe tongue" the interesting *Chronicle of Syr John Froyssart*,* (see page 82, *ante*,) at the "commaundement of our moste highe redouted soueraynge lord kynge Henry the VIII, kynge of Englande, &c." The first volume of this translation was imprinted at London, by Richarde Pynson, 1525. This volume commences with the reign of Edward III. and ends 9. Richard II. The second containing the "thirde and fourthe boke, &c." 1525, fol. This volume begins 9. Richard II. and ends with the coronation of Henry IV. Ames and Herbert say that William Middleton printed both volumes of this translation, in a type much ruder than Pinson's. Herbert, in his *Corrections and Additions*, p. 1790, says, "There appear to have been three early (English) edition of *Froissart's Chronicle*; one by Pinson himself, another with Pinson's name, but supposed to be a pirated edition; and a third by William Middleton: of which it has been queried whether he ever printed any more than the first volume.

* It is scarcely necessary to observe, that to the late truly respectable Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Hafod, in Cardiganshire, who for the more convenient printing of his works, erected a private press in a cottage among the hills, at the distance of one mile and a half from his mansion, and who employed the leisure afforded by an ample fortune, in pursuits which become the scholar and the gentleman, the public is indebted for very recent and interesting translations of Froissart and Monstrelet, and of other early French historians. Mr. Johnes's translations are embellished with numerous and correct engravings, after elaborate and splendid paintings and decorations found in manuscripts and early printed copies of these authors. The Hafod edition of the *Chronicle* of Joinville is dated 1807, and that of Monstrelet 1809.

A re-impression of the early English translation of Froissart appeared also at London, 1812, in two vols. 4to. printed without any change of diction, agreeably to the ancient orthography, from Pinson's edition; but contains the necessary corrections of names and places in the margin; and a *Memoir of Lord Berners* prefixed.

Middleton used two devices, of which the annexed was the smallest, and which is to be found chiefly in those works that he printed without his name. His larger device consists of a small upright parallelogram contained by a single black line, and within it a fruit tree, supporting the foregoing shield, which is somewhat more rudely cut, by a belt, and it is held up by a male and female figure bearing wands, the lower parts of which terminate in the legs of goats and the tails of dragons. Round the bottom of the trunk of the tree is a scroll of three folds, on which is engaven WYLYAM MYDDYLTON in Roman capitals.

William Middleton.*

1547, RICHARD LANT, stationer, dwelt in the Old Bailey, in St. Sepulchre's parish; also in Aldersgate-street. He lived to become one of the company in this year. Ames finds but little of him, except in a private book, entitled *A Declaration of Bishop Bonner*, 1541, *ad imprimendum solum*. This Richard Lant is much spoke against in the course at the Romish Fox, by John Haryson, as setting his name to this notable work, not as the maker, but as the putter forth of it by hys prynt, and adds, "He is well contented to be under that vengeance which hangeth over Babylon, to get a little money, &c. And whereas he hath joyned his prynces auctoryte unto that, *ad imprimendum solum*, to bring hym also under the same curse of God, he hath playd no honest mannys part, no more than hath some other of his fellowes, &c." The following is the work referred to.

1545. *The rescuynge of the Romishe fox, otherwyse called, The examination of the hunter, deuised by Steuen Gardiner. The seconde course of the hunter at the Romishe fox, and hys aduocate, and sworne patrone, Steuen Gardiner, doctor and defender of the popis canon law, and hys ungodly ceremonies.* Rede in the last lefe, the XII articles of bisshop Steuens new popish *credo*. Dedicated to king Henry VIII. by William Wraghton. *Ends:* "Imprynted have at Winchester, *anno domini* 1545. 4 *nonas Martii*. By me Hanse Hit prik."

* It was a custom of the early typographers to attach to their works some device, and where a play could be tained upon the name he had a rebus.

Camden, in his *Remains*, edition London, 1629, 4to. says that this species of picture writing, (referring to Rebuses,) was brought from Picardy, in France, after the victories of king Edward III. and that they were so entertained here, although they were most ridiculous by all degrees, by the learned and unlearned, that he was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly; whereupon, who did not busie his brain to hammer his device out of this forge.

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This book was really published by William Turner, under the assumed name of Wraghton; and Dr. Cotton is decidedly of opinion, that the book in question was not printed at Winchester, or indeed in any part of England. The types are of Swiss make, similar to those of the first edition of Coverdale's Bible; the spelling is not English; the sentences printed in Roman letter found on the title-page are made up with the Gothic *w* and *y*. Turner, the author, was at this time an exile on the continent on account of his religion, and had dated his first *Hunting of the Romishe Foxe*, from Basil, only two years before. The phraseology of the colophon also deserves examination. It is evident that the expression *Imprinted have*, is of German or Dutch idiom, not of English: *at Winchester* may mean against the bishop of Winchester." (Gardiner): the printer's christian name is not *John* but Hans (the German for John), and *hit-prik* is a name which perhaps the author assumed for the sake of shewing that he had not failed in his object, but had succeeded in *hitting the pricke*, or mark. *Hit-pricke*, i. e. *ὁ τοῦ σκοπ τυχών*. This rare and curious volume may be seen in the Bodleian library.

Lant was committed to ward for printing the *Epitaph vpon the Death of the moost Excellent and our late vertuous Queen Marie, deceased*, without date. He had also a privilege from the Stationers' for printing the following ballads, which were licenced to William Ryddall:

1. Godly Immes vsed in the Church.
2. Who are so mery as they of low estate.
3. The prouerb is true yt weddynge is destyne.
4. The Robbery at Gadds hill.
5. Holde the Ancer faste.
6. Be mery good Jone.
7. The pangs of Loue.

The following are two other works printed by Richard Lant, both without date:—

The A, B, C, with the Pater-noster, Ave, Crede, and Ten Commaundementtes in Englysshe, newly translated and set forth as the kynges most gracyous commaundement. It begins with five different Alphabets, and Gloria Patri; then, the Pater-noster, &c. grace before meat and after. It contains but one sheet. Quarto.

A copy of verses, beginning:

Westerne Will to Camell, and for himself alone,
Although he leudly lust, to knit up three in one,
When calmely blowes the winde, and seas but by the moue,
And cloude appereth none, to threaten from above
Unwelcome chaunge of wether, with rage of stormes loude,
Ne mistes their mantels spreade, the sonne away to shroude,
The Maister idle sytte, and shipboyes stere the sterne,
The course so rarelesse is, he lust it not gouerne, &c.

Containing only two leaves, and at the end signed, W. Watreman, 172 lines. Folio.

1547. HENRY SMYTH resided in St. Clement's parish, at the sign of the Holy Trinity without Temple Bar, in 1540. Ames states he was son-in-law to Robert Redman. He printed seven books, amongst which was an edition of Littleton's *Tenures*, 1545, octavo. *Iustic of Peace*, 1545, octavo; and the others also chiefly on law.

WILLIAM FOLLINGHAM, or FOLLINGTON, lived at Holy Well, in Shoreditch, where he printed for Richard Banks. All that is known of his productions is an exceedingly rare work entitled *Anatomy of a Hande, &c.* 1544, twelves.

1557, *Feb.* 3 *A Hundreth good Pointes of Husbandrie. By Thomas Tusser. Imprinted at London, in Flete Strete, within Temple Barre, at the Signe of the Hand and Starre, by Richard Tottel.*

The first edition has these lines in the title page, which do not appear in the subsequent ones:

"A hundreth good pointes of good husbandry,
Maintaineth good household with huswifry,
Housekeping and husbandry, if it be good,
Must love one another as cousines in blood;
The wife too must husband as well as the man,
Or farewell thy husbandry, do what thou can."

The original letter from the author, "To the right honourable, and my speciall good lord and maister, the lord Paget," differs so exceedingly in the subsequent editions, that the curious reader will not be displeased at seeing it as it was first printed.

"The trush doth teach that tyme must serve
However man doth blase his mynde,
Of thynges most lyke to thryve or sterve,
Much apt to judge is often blynde,
And therefore tyme it doth behoofe
Shall make of trouth a perfect proofe.

Take you, my Lord and Mayster then
Unlesse mischaunce mischaunceth me,
Such homely gift of your own man,
Synce more in Court I may not be;
And let your praise wonne heretofore,
Remayne abrode for evermore.

My serving you thus understande,
And God his helpe, and yours withall,
Dyd cause good lucke to take myne hande,
Erecting one most like to fall.
My serving you, I know it was,
Enforced this to come to passe.

But synce I was at Cambridge tought,
Of Court ten yeres I made a say;
No musike then was left unsought,
A care I had to serve that way;
My joy gan slake, then must I chaunge
Exposed myrth for musike straunge.

My musike synce hath been the plough,
Entangled with some care among;
The gayn not great, the payn enough.
Hath made me syng another song.
And if I may my song avowe,
No man I crave to judge but you.

Your servant,

Thomas Tusser.

The first eighteen lines are an acrostic, and form the words, THOMAS TUSSAR MADE ME.

Dr. Johnson derives the word *Acrostic* from the Greek, and says it is a poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written. Mr. D'Israeli observes, that no ingenuity can make an acrostic ingenious. This is nothing more than a mechanical arrangement of the letters of a name, and yet this literary folly long prevailed in Europe.

In the above poem, we meet with perhaps the first exhibition of didactic poetry in this country.

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It has more of the simplicity of Hesiod than of the elegance of Virgil. Indeed, the *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandrie*, is so destitute of poetical ornaments, that its sole value arises from its being a genuine picture of agriculture, the rural arts, and the domestic economy and customs of our ancestors.

1547, *Feb.* 9. Henry VIII. was succeeded on the throne by his only son, Edward VI. now in the ninth year of his age; and on this day was crowned with great state at Westminster. To illustrate the manners of the times, we extract a few notices of the pageants which were displayed as he proceeded through the city to his coronation: The crafts and aldermen stood arrayed in order; priests and clerks, with their crosses and censers, censed him as he passed: tapestry, arras, and cloths of gold and silver, were hung on the houses, and rich streamers and banners floated in the air. The procession was very splendid. In various parts of the city were goodly pageants and devices, and therein goodly melody, and eloquent speeches of noble histories. The conduit in Cheapside ran wine, and was richly garnished; near it stood four children, as Grace, Nature, Fortune, and Charity, who, one after the other, made speeches. On a stage, at the foot of the conduit, St. George stood in complete harness, with a page also harnessed, holding his spear and shield, and a fair maiden holding a lamb in a string; near them was a child richly apparelled, to pronounce a Latin oration, and St George was to make one in English, but, for lack of time it could not be done, his grace made such speed: howbeit, there was a song. When the king came to St. George's church, in St. Paul's churchyard, there was a rope stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's, and with a great anchor, fastened a little before Paul's house-gate. When the king approached, there came a man, a native of Arragon, lying on the rope, his head forward, casting his arms and his legs abroad, running on his breast on the rope from the battlements to the ground, as it had been an arrow out of a bow. Then rising from the ground, he went to the king, and kissed his foot, and after certain words to his highness, departed, and went upwards upon the rope till he came over the midst of the church, and there having a rope about him, he played certain mysteries on the said rope, as tumbling, casting one leg from another, tying himself by the right leg a little beneath 'the wrist' of the foot, and hanging a while recovered himself upon the rope, unknit the knot, and came down again, which staid the king's majesty, with all the train, a good space of time. Eight French trumpeters blew their trumpets after the fashion of their country, and besides them were a pair of 'regalles,' and children singing to them. The company then proceeded in goodly order till they came to Westminster, to abide the coronation.

The original book upon which all our kings, from Henry I. to Edward VI. took the coronation oath, is now in the library of a gentleman in Norfolk. It is a manuscript of the four evangelists, written on vellum; the form and the letters nearly approaching to Roman tals. It appears to have been written pared for the coronation of Henry original binding, which is in a perfect s sists of two oaken boards, nearly an in fastened together with stout thongs of and the corners defended by large l brass. On the right hand side (as th opened) of the outer cover is a crucifix double gilt, which was kissed by the ki their inauguration, and the whole is together by a strong clasp of brass fi broad piece of leather, nailed on with two large brass pins.

Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted to Grafton a special patent for the sole printing of all statute books. This is the first patent that is taken notice of by that diligent and accurate antiquary, sir William Dugdale.

About the same time, by an order of Edward VI. the statutes were repealed which prohibited the translation and reading of the scriptures. Injunctions were also issued, and sent into every part of the kingdom, enjoining "that within three months a *Bible* of the largest volume, in *English;* and within twelve months *Erasmus's Paraphrase of the Gospels* should be provided and set up in some convenient place in every church, the charges to be borne by the parson and the parishioners equally. It is supposed that this translation fixed our language.

1547, *Nov.* 25. Henry II. son and successor to Francis I. ordered the faculty of theology at Paris to examine the Bibles published by Robert Stephens;* he issued the following inquisitorial edict, respecting all religious publications printed or sold by the French booksellers. "We forbid all booksellers and printers, under pain of confiscation of body and goods, to print, or cause to be printed, to sell, or publish, any books concerning the Holy Scriptures, or those which have been brought from Geneva, Germany, and other foreign countries, unless they have first been seen and examined by the faculty of theology of Paris: nor may any printer or bookseller sell, or expose to sale, any books of Holy Scripture with comments or scholia, except the name and surname of the author be expressed or placed at the beginning of the book; and also the name and sign of the residence of the printer: nor may any printer print in secret or hidden places, but in his proper office, in some public place, that every one may be answerable for the work he prints. We also forbid all persons, of whatsoever rank or condition, to retain in their possession any books mentioned in the *Catalogue of Books*, condemned by the said faculty of theology."

1547. FRANCIS STEPHENS (the eldest son of

* After the death of Francis I. and the censure passed upon his editions of the scriptures, Robert Stephens withdrew to Geneva, where he published an *Apology*, in defence of himself, against the censures of the doctors of the Sorbonne; and continued to publish a variety of learned works till his death.

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Henry Stephens, see page 225 *ante*) was employed in printing with his step-father, Simon de Colines. He was a "libraire juré" of the university of Paris, and is supposed to have rendered himself conspicuous as a typographer about the year 1537, at which period he occupied the premises which had formerly been the residence of his father. He frequently employed the press of Francis Girault. Maittaire doubts whether Francis Stephens exercised the typographical profession beyond the year 1547; and that his impressions, both in the roman and italic, are pleasingly executed, generally accurate, and now seldom met with. No impressions by this printer, executed entirely in the Greek language, are met with, excepting his *Psalter* of the year 1542, and his *Horæ Virginis*, of the year 1543. His other impressions amount to about ten in number.

The insigne, or mark, peculiar to Francis Stephens, is a *tripos*, placed upon a pedestal. From the tripos, or vase, issues a *vine shoot*. Underneath is represented a closed *book*, on which the tripos stands; and on a base or pedestal, beneath the whole, these words frequently appear inscribed: *πλίον ἐλαίου ἢ οἴνου, Plus olei quam vini.*" Sometimes is found the addition of the following distich and adage in Greek:

Transient the rose's bloom! when past and gone,
Seek you the flower?—you'll find the bush alone.

—

Of all things, the most difficult is to please every body.

Sometimes after the example of his father, he exhibited the arms of the university of Paris.

1548. ROBERT COPLAND, stationer, printer, bookseller, author, and translator, who seems to have resided entirely at the Rose Garland, in Fleet-street. The will of Wynkyn de Worde, and the prologue to William Copland's edition of the *Knyght of the Swanne*, printed in quarto, without date, are sufficient proofs of this printer's typographical instructor, although Mr. Bagford states, without naming his authority, that he was a servant to William Caxton. Herbert seems inclined to believe that Robert Copland was enabled to commence business as a typographer by a bequest from one William Copland, tailor, and king's merchant to Henry VIII. who died in the year 1515, in which year Robert's eldest book now extant was printed; but there is not any thing known as to what degree of consanguinity might exist between them. It is supposed that Robert Copland died about the end of 1547, or the beginning of 1548; being at his decease the oldest printer in England. William Copland, the subject of the next notice, and Robert both used the same marks and letter, and printed so many books without dates, that it is impossible at this time to distinguish their works separately. The first work of Robert's was the *Justice of peas*, 1515, quarto. In 1521, he printed the *mirrour of the church of saynt Austyn of Abyngdon, with a petytyon of Robert Copland, printer.* In 1531, he printed the *prymer of Salisbury*, in twenty-one leaves. In 1540, the *maner to live well, devoutly, and salutary every daye, for all persons of mean estate, compyled by maistre Johan Queinen, doctour in divinite at Paris.* Translated out of French into Englyshe by Robert Copland, printer. *The hye way to the spyttell hous.* With a wooden cut of Copland between a porter and a beggar, over each their names are cut. It is a dialogue in verse, and begins with, *The prologue of Robert Copland, compylar and prynter of this boke*, and ends, *Levoy of the auctor*, thus:—

Go lytel quayre to every degree,
And to thy mater desyre them to loke,
Desyring them for to pardon me,
That am so bolde to put them in my boke.
To escheu vyce I the undertoke,
Dyseyning no maner of creature:
I were to blame, yf I them forsoke:
None in this world of welth can be sure.

He printed the *Introduction of Knowledge*, by Andrew Borde, physician, which treateth of the natural disposition of an Englishman, and of the money then used. In it is a cut of an Englishman, somewhat resembling Henry VIII. but naked, holding a piece of cloth over his arm, and a pair of shears in his other hand, with the following lines, expressing the fickle disposition of the English:

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mynde, what rayment I shal were;
For now I were thys, and now I wyll were that,
Now I wyl were, I cannot tell what,——&c."

The devices of Robert Copland were three in number, all of which alluded to the roses that he bore in his sign. The principal one, was an upright parallelogram surrounded by a single line, within which appear a flourishing tree springing out of the earth, and supporting a shield suspended from its branches by a belt, and surrounded by a wreath of roses. On the left hand side is a hind regardant collared by a ducal coronet, standing as supporter; and on the right hand is a hart in a similar position, and with the same decorations. On the outside of the parallelogram are four loose pieces placed in a square at a little distance from it. They are black, and are each ornamented with a rude scroll cut in white bearing upon them the following text, cut in a very thick black-letter. On the top one is ¶ *Melius est;* on the right hand one *nomen bonum;* on the bottom one, *q diuite;* and on the left hand one, *multe.* Prov. xxii; That is to say, *A good man is better than much riches.* Prov. xxii. v. 1.

WILLIAM COPLAND is supposed to have been the son of Robert, mentioned above, others conjecture that he was his younger brother, and his partner. The character of their typography is very similar, they having both of them evidently used the same rude types; which in all probability descended from Robert to William Copland, who is imagined to have worked in the office of the former until his death, which has already been noticed. Few circumstances exist of the life of William Copland; but those which are to be found state that he was one of the

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stationers' company, in the charters of which (1556) his name is to be found. His property may be estimated by his voluntary contribution of xii pence to the hospital of Bridewell, and ijs. *vid.* as a benevolence to his own corporation. The books of the stationers' company shew that he was thrice fined for printing without a licence, a thing not uncommon in his time. The residence of William Copland, as it has already been stated, was in Fleet-street, at the sign of the Rose Garland; but after the year 1533, his dwelling is not mentioned in his dated colophons, although in his books, the time of his printing of which is unknown, mention is made of Lothbury, and the Three Crained wharf, but they afford no information. William Copland is supposed to have died between July, 1568, and the same month in the following year; for one of the entries in the account of the warden of the stationers' company for the year 1568-9, is "Payd for the buryall of Coplande vjs. Robert Jones who had been bound to him as an apprentice for ten years, had served six of them only at his decease. He printed sixty-one books on his own account, some of which were printed for Richard Kele, at the eagle in Stockis market; and others for Abraham Vele, at the Lamb, in St. Paul's church yard, Thomas Petyt, at the Maiden's head, in Paul's church yard, Thomas Peter, Richard Jugge, at the Bible, in St. Paul's church yard, Robert Stoughton, at the Bishop's Mitre, in Ludgate, and John Wryght, at the Rose, at the North door of St. Paul's.

William Copland printed an edition of *The Knyght of the Swanne*, 4to. without date. *Here begynneth the history of the noble Heylas, knyght of the swanne, newly translated out of the Frensshe in to Englisshe at thynstygacyon of the puyssaunt and illustryous prynce, lorde Edwerde duke of Buckyngham.*" Beneath this title is a cut of the knight in a ship drawn by a swan. The preface states that the above-mentioned duke of Buckingham "cohorted Copland's mayster Wynken de Worde to put this sayd vertuous hystorye in prynte...and for this purpose hath soughte and founde a true approued copye enprynted and corrected in the French language, &c."

Panzer does not indicate a single French impression of this romance. The book concludes, "Thus endeth the life &c of the moste noble and illustryous Heylas, knyght of the swanne, with the byrth of the excellent knight Godfrey of Boulyon one of the nine worthyes and the last of the three crysten. Jmprinted, &c." A copy of this work on vellum, with figures, 1512, is noticed by Ames.

Andrew Borde, physician, mentioned in the notice of Robert Copland, was born at Pevensey, in Sussex, and brought up at Oxford; but before he took a degree there, he entered himself a brother of the Carthusian order; of which growing tired, and having a rambling head and an unconstant mind, he travelled through and round about Christendom, and out of Christendom. On his return he settled at Winchester, where he practised with success. In 1541 or 42, he was at Montpelier, and probably took his doctor's degree there, for he was soon after incorporated in the same degree at Oxford. At length, after many rambles to and fro in this world, he was made a close prisoner in the wards of the Fleet, in London. Though the reason of his confinement is not discovered here, he died in April, 1549, his will being dated the 11th, and proved the 25th of that month.

Anthony Wood, says that our author, Borde, was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician of his time.

1548, Nicholas Naile, a bookseller of Paris, with several other persons, were martyred by fire, for professing the reformed religion. One of them was a tailor, for working on a *saint day*. The king, Henry II. was present.

> Their bodies scorching flames endure,
> The soul's salvation to secure;
> Martyrs, like gold, are tried in fire,
> And purify as they expire.

1548. John Hertforde, Herforde, or Hereford, for he spelled his name variously, has already been noticed as reviving the art of printing at St. Albans, and who is supposed by Ames and Herbert to have been the earliest typographer of that place, after a space of forty-eight years, or from 1486, until 1534. About the time of the reformation, Herforde came to London and resided in Aldersgate-street, where he printed for many persons besides himself. He printed in the whole, during his residence in London, nineteen works, amongst which is found an edition of the *New Testament*, 1548, 24mo. and the *Pistels and Gospels*, without date, 4to.

The widow of John Herforde continued the business, and printed three works: the *Incarnation of Christ*, 1549, 16mo; *Certayne Psalmes*, 1550, 8vo; and the *censure and judgment of the famous clark Erasmus of Roterdam, whyther dyvoursment betwene man and wyfe stondeth with the law of God, with divers causes wherefore it is permitted, with the mynd of the old doctours, &c.* printed for Robert Stoughton.

There was a William Harford, or Herforde, who exercised the typographic art in London at this time, and who is supposed to have been a relative, if not the son of John Herforde. He printed two works, the first in 1555, and the last in 1559.

1548. About this year, Roger Carr printed *Herman archbishop of Colen, Of the right institution of baptism;* also a treatise of *Matrimony and Burial of the Dead.* By Wolph. Musculus.* Translated by Richard Rice, in octavo; and perhaps he printed *Fiue Sermons of Bernardine Ochine of Sena: Godlye fruitful, &c.* Translated

* Musculus, it is well known, was one of the most celebrated divines and reformers of the 16th century, and a man of great application and deep learning. Whilst a lad, he was employed by Bucer as his scribe; and afterwards becoming a preacher, he engaged in the cause of the Reformation with courage, and in many places with great success, he was entrusted with many very important ecclesiastical deputations.

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out of Italen into Englishe Anno Do. mdxlviii. Imprynted by R. C. for William Beddell at the sygne of the George, in Pauls church yarde. octavo.

1548. Ipswich has something singular in the history of its early typography, no fewer than three printers having been at work here during the reign of king Edward VI. Books executed by each of them yet remaining; but all of these with the exception of perhaps one, are of the same year, 1548, and we possess nothing from Ipswich, either of an earlier or later date during that century. The printers were John Oswen, (who it is said was patronised by cardinal Wolsey) John Overton, and Anthony Scoloker, who appear to have settled here nearly at the same time, and to have quitted the place also together. One of them, John Oswen, went immediately to Worcester; but of the other two Herbert observes that nothing more is known, either of their types or themselves.

John Oswen printed seven books at Ipswich, who added, Imprinted at Ippyswiche, by me Jhon Oswen. *Cum priv. ad imprimendum solum.*

John Overton printed only one book, which he dedicated to Edward VI., and has the picture of John Wiclif and his own; printed in Roman letter, and some peculiar initials.

1548. Anthony Scoloker resided in St. Botolph's parish, without Aldersgate; also in the Savoy rents, near Temple Bar, and afterwards at Ipswich. He translated Viret's *Collection of scriptures, serving for exposition of the Lord's Prayer* out of French; the *Ordinary for all Faithfull Christians*, out of Dutch; and, *A briefe sum of the Bible*, out of German. Ames conjectures that he printed *The complaint of Roderick Mors.* He printed the following with Will. Seres, which are entered under his name, as, *A Boke made by John Frith*, &c. *The Practyse of Prelates*, &c. *A notable collection of places of Scripture*, &c. *A brefe Chronycle concerning Sir Johan Oldcastell. A Goodly Dyalogue*, &c. *A Right Goodly Rule*, &c. 16mo. No dates, *Prayse and Commendacions*, &c. 16mo. *Institucion of Baptisme*, 16mo. *The olde Faith*, &c. 16mo. *Order of Matrimony*, &c. 16mo. *Ordinarye of Christians. Pyers Plowmans Exortation*, 8vo.

At Ipswich, Scoloker printed three books, one of which, the *Sermons of Bernard. Ochinus*, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin: a perfect and fine copy. Another is entitled, *A iust reckenyng, or accompt of the whole number of the yeares, from the beginnynge of the world, unto this present yere of* 1547. *A certaine and sure declaration, that the world is at an end, &c. Of the last day of iudgment, or day of dome, and how it shall come to passe. Translated out of Germaine tonge, by Antony Scoloker.* 6 *day of July* 1547.

The elegant device used by Scoloker, the original motto to which, shows the point of it:—"Proue the spyrites whether they be of God, Jhon ye iiij. i. Reg. viij. d. Ma. vij."—since the word of God is there represented as a touchstone, on which the worth of the spirit is being proved, under the form of a coin, perhaps from the figure upon it, of that species called crosses.

1548. Worcester received the art of printing by John Oswen, from Ipswich. In the roll's chapel, is a licence granted by Edward VI. to John Oswen, of the city of Worcester, and his assigns, to print and reprint, &c. every kind of book, or books, set forth by his majesty, concerning the service to be used in churches, administration of the sacraments, and instruction of his subjects of the principality of Wales, and the marshes thereunto belonging, &c. for seven years, prohibiting all other persons whatsoever, from printing the same. He printed till 1553, in which year, being the 7th of Edward VI. he was appointed printer for the principality of Wales, and the marshes thereunto belonging.

1548. The first printed edition of the *Ethiopic New Testament* was executed at Rome, in 4to. by the brothers Valerius Doricus and Ludovicus of Brescia, under the superintendence of Peter, or Tesfa Sion Malezo, a native of Ethiopia, with the assistance of his two brothers. In the following year, the *Epistle of St. Paul* were published separately. They are said to be full of errors, chiefly from the unskilfulness of the printers: "They who printed the work could not read," says Peter, in his Latin preface, "and we could not print; therefore they helped us, and we helped them, as the blind helps the blind."

1549. William Baldwin is supposed by Anthony Wood to have been a west countryman, who studied at Oxford, and who, after leaving the university became a schoolmaster and a minister. He seems to have been one of those scholars who engaged in the work of printing to forward the reformation; and he was employed by Whitchurch, very possibly as a corrector of the press, although he afterwards qualified himself for the office of a compositor. His original works are said to have been some dramas, now either lost or unknown; but in 1547, Whitchurch first printed a treatise on *Moral Philosophy*, which was compiled by him, and which was afterwards several times republished. In 1549, Baldwin printed *Balades of Salomon*, 4to.

William Baldwin used for his device a hand holding a caduceus, having at top an open book, over which is a dove with wings extended, and under it *Love and Lyve*, in a small compartment. A scroll issues from each of the serpents mouths, the one with *Nosce te Ipsvm*, the other with *Ne Qvid nimis*. Under the serpents is his name, BAL on one side, and WIN on the other, with the middle letter D on the caduceus. The whole contained in a parallelogram, with this motto about it, *Be wise as Serpentes, and Innocent as Doves.* Matthew x.

1549. William Hyll, or Hill, lived at the sign of the Hill, in St. Paul's church yard, at the west door of the church. He is said to have left off printing in this year, and turned binder, having been fined one shilling, in 1556, for binding primers in parchment, contrary to the company's orders. He printed six works.

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1549. William Tilly resided in St. Anne and Agnes parish, in Aldersgate-street, where he printed the *New Testament*, in quarto.

1549. *The Byble, that is to say, all the Holy Scripture, in which are conteyned the Olde and Newe Testamente, truly and purely translated into Englysh, and nowe lately with great industry and diligence recognised. Imprynted at London, by John Daye, dwelling at Aldersgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter Colledge.* MDXLIX. Folio. This is the first edition of Edmunde Becke's Bible, who has subscribed his name to the dedication to Edward VI. from which the following curious passage is taken: "Let this book be a perpetual president and a patron of all law and lawyers; a jewel of joy for all that by your grace's commission are constituted and placed in office or authority. Then will they of good will and not for love of lucre, or great fees, execute their office. Then will the minister of justice hear the small as well as the great; the cause of the orphan, the widow, and the poor, should come before them. Then should the overlong and great travail, the immoderate expenses and costes which the poor man daily sustaineth in his endless suits, pierce and move their stony hearts with pity and compassion. Then should neither God's cause, nor the poor man's matter, have so many put offs, so many put by's and delays. Then, if there were any bribery, or bolstering bearing of naughty matters it should shortly appear. Then your grace's chancellors, judges, and justices, and such as intermeddle with the lucrous law, would dispatch more matters in one term than they have hitherto done in a dozen."

In 1549, the third year of Edward VI. a proclamation was issued, printed by Grafton, for abolishing and putting away divers books and images, which passed into an act of parliament, in the following words:—

"Whereas the king's most excellent majesty hath of late set forth, and established, by authority of parliament, an uniform, quiet, and godly order of common and open prayer, in a book intituled, *The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies after the Church of England, to be used and observed in the said Church of England, agreeable to the order of the Primitive Church, much more comfortable unto his loving subjects than other diversity of service, as heretofore of long time hath been used, being in the said book ordained, nothing to be read but the pure word of God, or which is evidently grounded thereon, &c.*" It then proceeds to order the abolishing of all other religious books, as they tend to superstition and idolatry; and commands all persons to deface and destroy images of all kinds that were erected for religious worship, under a penalty for any to prevent the same. In this proclamation are the following clauses: "Provided always that this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any image or picture, set, or engraven upon any tomb in any church, chapel, or church-yard, only for a monument of any dead saint." It was also enacted, that the people might still keep the primers set forth by the late king Henry VIII. provided they erased the sentences of invocation, and names of popish saints. This act was repealed by queen Mary, but king James I. re-established it. The first impression of the *Liturgy*, "*after the use of the church of England*," was published by Grafton and Whitchurch, under royal authority, folio. There are copies bearing the dates of May, June, December, and other months in the same year; and there are occasional variations in such copies, which cannot at present be accounted for. The names of the above printers are inserted separately, it being presumed that each shared the expense and profit of the work. *At the end is printed this:*—"The king's majestie, by the advice of his most dere uncle the lord protector, and other his highness counsaill, straightly chargeth and commandeth, that no manner of persone sell this present book, unbound, above the price of two shillynges and two pence, and the same bounde in paste or in bordes, in calves lether, not above the price of four shillynges the piece. God save the kyng."

John Oswen, who had removed from Ipswich to Worcester, printed in 1549, the text of the *Common Prayer*, as extant in Grafton and Whitchurch, rather omitting and abridging than substituting alterations. An order affixes the price of the work, (as printed at the end of it) at ii shillinges and two pence y piece, unbounde. And the same bounde in paste, or in boards, not above the price of three shillynges and eyght pence the piece: the printing is of dismal execution.

Grafton's impression was sold at the same price as Oswen's, when unbound; but, bounde in paste or boardes,* couered with calues leather, not above the price of iiii shillynges the piece.

The compilers of the *Common Prayer Book* were:—Drs. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury; Goodrick, bishop of Ely; Skip, bishop of Hereford; Thirlby, bishop of Westminster; Day, bishop of Chichester; Holbeck, bishop of Lincoln; Ridley, bishop of Rochester; May, dean of St. Paul's; Taylor, dean of Lincoln; Heyns, dean of Exeter; Redman, dean of Westminster; Cox, almoner to king Edward VI.; Robinson, archdeacon of Leicester.

In consequence of the above act of Edward, for destroying books, the libraries of Westminster and Oxford were ordered to be ransacked, and purged of "all books called Antiphoners, Missales, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portuasses, Primers in Latine and English, Couchers, Journals, Ordinals, or other books or writings whatsoever, heretofore used for the service of the church, written or printed in the Englishe or Latine tongue, other than sett forth by the king's majesty—for the first offence, 10s.; second, four pounds; and third, imprisonment

* The most ancient mode of binding books was in thin wooden boards, many are still remaining in that material. Folds of paper were afterwards pasted together for covers, and this substance, though so different from the former, preserved the name of boards, being called pasteboards.

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during the king's pleasure:"—in consequence of which great devastation was made even in useful literature. The visitors who were appointed to superintend these literary conflagrations are not named, but they were to deliver the garniture of the books, being either gold or silver, to sir Anthony Aucher; many of them being plated and clasped with gold and silver, and curiously embossed, and consequently were destroyed for the sake of their rich bindings and ornaments; many of astronomy were supposed to be magical, and destroyed on that account; while the members of the university, unable to put a stop to these ravages, trembled for their own safety. Popular rage exhausted itself on illuminated books and manuscripts, and any that had red letters in the title pages, or otherwise decorated, was sure to be thrown into the flames as a superstitious one; and were sure marks of being papistical and diabolical.

At Oxford, a large fire was kindled in the market-place, when some of the members of the university designating the conflagration by the appellation of "*Scotus* his funeral." And thus an almost inestimable collection both for number and value were either thrown away, or used for the vilest purposes, or else were turned into bonfires, or given to bookbinders and tailors for the use of their trade. We still find such volumes mutilated of their valuable bindings, gilt letters, and elegant initials. Many have been found enclosed in walls,* buried underground, or left neglected in cellars or garrets, having been forgotten; what escaped the flames were obliterated by the damp; such is the deplorable fate of books during a persecution.

The duke of Somerset, who was protector of the king, had long been reckoned a secret partisan of the reformers; and, immediately on his elevation to this high dignity, began to express his intentions of reforming the abuses of the ancient religion. Under his direction, and that of Cranmer, therefore, the reformation was carried forward and completed. The only person of consequence who opposed the reformers was Stephen Gardiner,* bishop of Winchester; and, to the eternal disgrace of their own principles, the reformers now showed that they could persecute as severely as their opponents had formerly persecuted them. Gardiner was committed to the Fleet prison, where he was treated with great severity. He was afterwards sent to the tower; and having continued there two years, he was commanded to subscribe several articles, among which was one confessing the justice of his imprisonment. To all the articles but the last he agreed to subscribe; but that he would not agree to. He was then committed to close custody, and remained a prisoner during the reign of Edward VI.; his books and papers were seized; all company was denied him, and he was not even permitted the use of pen and ink. The bishops of Chichester, Worcester, and Exeter, were in like manner deprived of their offices; but the bishops of Landaff, Salisbury, and Coventry, escaped by sacrificing the most considerable share of their revenues. The reformers, however, were not contented with these severities. A commission was granted to the primate and others, to search after all anabaptists, heretics, or contemners of the new liturgy. Among the numbers who were found guilty upon this occasion, was Joan Boucher,† and some time after, Van Paris, a Dutchman, was condemned to death for Arianism. He suffered with so much fortitude, that he carressed the fagots that were consuming him.

About this time, a rebellion was raised by the

* The two Greek versions of the *Old Testament*, which Origen published in his *Hexapla*, and numbered *five* and *six*; he found preserved in an earthen vessel.

A similar mode of preserving writings was adopted by the prophet Jeremiah, (ch. xxxii. 14.)

The Roman historians affirm, that the books of Numa, which had been buried more than 500 years, looked when taken up, as if perfectly new, from having been closely surrounded with wax candles: wax cloth being then probably unknown.

Matthew Paris, in his *History of the Abbey of St. Albans*, relates, that during the abbacy of Eadmer, the ninth abbot, a number of workmen being employed to erect a church on the site of the ancient city Verolamium, as they were digging the foundation, they discovered the remains of an ancient palace, and found in a hollow part of one of the walls, several small books and rolls, one of which, written in a language not understood, was most beautifully ornamented with the title and inscriptions in letters of gold. It was covered with oaken boards, and tied with silken bands, and in a great measure retained its pristine strength and beauty, uninjured either in its form or writing by the length of time it had lain undiscovered.

Leland, in his *Collectanea*, (Tom. iii. p. 137,) has the following notice: "A writen booke of a twenty leves founde in a holow stone kyvered with a stone in digging for a foundation at Yvy chirch by Sarisbyri."

A curious manuscript original of the New Testament, (one gospel, *St. Mark*, wanting,) found *walled* in Loddington church, in Northamptonshire, was in the possession of bishop More, who had borrowed it from the Rev. G. Tew, the rector, but never returned it; and is supposed to be in the public library at Cambridge.

* Stephen Gardiner, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, in the year 1483. He was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was educated at Cambridge; was secretary to cardinal Wolsey, and acquired the confidence of Henry VIII. He wrote a work entitled *De Vera Obedientia*, in defence of Henry's supremacy, for which he was promoted to the see of Winchester. He was chancellor of England during Mary's reign. His conduct towards the Protestants was cruel and sanguinary. He was a learned man, but of little principle, crafty and ambitious. A biographer of a singular cast, who wrote about a century after Gardiner's death, gives as a part of that prelates original character, in the following original terms:—"His reservedness was such, that he never did what he aimed at, never aimed at what he intended, never intended what he said, and never said what he thought; whereby he carried it so, that others should do his business when they opposed it, and he should undermine theirs when he seemed to promote it. A man that was to be traced like the fox, and read like Hebrew, backward; if you would know what he did, you must observe what he did not."

† Joan Boucher, generally called the *Maid of Kent*, was burnt at the stake for heresy, May 2, 1550, by those who had narrowly escaped a similar death in the preceding reign, and actually suffered under the sway of Mary. She was a great disperser of *Tindall's New Testament*, and was a great reader of scripture herself. She used for the more secrecy, to tie the books with strings under her apparel, and so pass with them into the court, at London, and so became known to several ladies of quality, and particularly with Anne Askew. Her death, and that of George Van Paris, a Dutchman, form a very heavy accusation against archbishop Cranmer, for whom no excuse can be pleaded. It is related that king Edward refused to sign the warrant, and actually shed tears when compelled by the importunities of Cranmer.

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adherents of the old religion, in Cornwall, Devonshire, and other parts of England. Among other articles, the malcontents required, that, *the mass should be celebrated in Latin;* and that *the bible in English* should be suppressed; to which an excellent and powerful reply was drawn up by archbishop Cranmer, in which he successfully defended the use of the *Bible* and *Liturgy* in the mother tongue. From another of the articles proposed by the rebels, we obtain the curious information, that so late a period as this reign, the *Cornish* language continued to be very generally spoken in Cornwall, and was given as a reason for rejecting the *English* church-service, and requesting the *Latin*.

1549. The first edition of Sternhold's version of a portion of the *Psalms*, which was printed by Edward Whitchurch, with the following title:—*All such psalms of David, as Thomas Sternholde late grome of the kinges majestyes robes, did in his lyfe time drawe into Englyshe metre.* This book is dedicated to Edward VI. by the author, and seems, therefore, to have been prepared by him for the press.*

1549. CANTERBURY received the art of printing about the close of the reign of Henry VIII. John Mychell is the only printer whose name is recorded, and his first dated book, as given by Herbert, is of this date. He resided in St. Austin's, where he printed a *Chronicle, cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.* Not more than eleven or twelve of these early Canterbury books are known.

1549. Robert Stephens has the honour of the invention, if it be entitled to such a name, of subdividing the larger divisions, or chapters of the *New Testament into verses.* A great part of this undertaking he is said to have performed on horseback, while on a journey from Paris to Lyons. This invention proved so generally acceptable, and obtained so great authority, that all editions of the New Testament were in a manner superceded, which did not conform to this device of Robert Stephens.

In 1551, Robert Stephens reprinted the *New Testament in Greek*, in two volumes, (or parts) placing the Greek text between the vulgate Latin, and the version of Erasmus, and affixing a number or cipher to every verse. He followed the same plan in his impression of the *Old Testament* of 1557. These were the earliest impressions of the scriptures in which Chevillier had seen *the verses distinguished by figures:* an example soon generally followed; with this difference however, that in the bibles and new testaments of Robert Stephens, and those of the ministers of Geneva and Basil, all these *verses* begin a new line: a form which is not observed in the bibles of Sixtus V. and Clement VII excepting in the book of Job, the Psalms, and Proverbs. Chevillier further observes, that from the time of Robert Stephens, the holy bible has been usually printed with Arabic ciphers, to distinguish the verses; but Faber Stapulensis had already introduced them into his *Psalterium Quincuplex*, printed in 1509, and 1513, by Henry, the father of Robert Stephens; and Richard de Mans, a Franciscan of Paris, had edited the *Psalter* in like manner, in 1541; and Chevillier has no doubt that Robert Stephens had taken the idea from these impressions; but adds that Faber Stapulensis caused the first letter of every verse in his psalter to be printed in red ink, a plan which was followed by Genebrard in his *Psalterium*, 8vo. Paris, 1581. But this singularity Robert Stephens did not think it proper to adopt.

1549, *Died*, DANIEL BOMBERG, commonly called the star of Hebrew printers. He was a native of Antwerp, but settled at Venice, where he commenced the art of printing. Having learnt Hebrew of Felix Pratensis, a converted Jew, he printed several editions of the *Hebrew Bible*, the most celebrated of which were those which he published with the Targums, Rabbinical commentaries, and Masorah. The first edition of Bomberg's *Great*, or *Rabbinical Bible*, was commenced in 1517, and finished on the 27th of November of the ensuing year, 1518. This edition, however, was not held in estimation by the Jews, on account of what they regarded as the apostacy of the editor, Felix Pratensis. Another and improved edition, in 4 vols. folio, was published by Bomberg in 1525—1526, who employed R. Jacob ben Chaim, a learned Jew, of Tunis, as editor. A still more ample and complete edition was printed by him in 1547—1549, 4 vols. fol. under the inspection of Cornelius Adelkind, another erudite Jew, with a curious preface by the former editor Jacob ben Chaim, of which a Latin translation is given in Kennicott's *Dissertations on the state of the printed Hebrew Text*, Diss. II. pp. 229—244. Oxon, 1759. Dr. Adam Clarke (*Gen. Pref. to Comment*, p. iv.) characterises this edition as "the most useful, the most correct, and the most valuable Hebrew Bible ever published." In 1520, Bomberg began an edition of the *Talmud*, which he finished after some years, in 4 vols. fol. This he reprinted twice, and each edition is said to have cost him 100,000 crowns. As a printer, he was highly zealous for the honour of his art, spared no cost in embellishments, and is said to have retained about 100 Jews as correctors of his press, the most learned he could find. In printing only, he is thought to have expended in the course of his life, four millions, others say three millions of gold crowns; and Vossius seems to think, that he injured his fortune by

* Sternhold, according to Wood's conjecture, was born in Hampshire. Hollinshead says, at Southampton; but R. Atkins, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, expressly affirms that he was born at Aure, a parish about twelve miles from Gloucester, and adds that his posterity turned papists, and left the place. Having passed some time at Oxford, he became groom of the robes of king Henry VIII., who bequeathed him 100 marks. He was continued in the same office under king Edward VI. He appears to have been a man of sincere piety, and a steadfast adherent to the principles of the Reformation; and undertook his translation of the Psalms as an antidote to the profane and wanton songs of the courtiers, hoping they would sing them instead of their licentious sonnets, as appears from the title-page of his version, which has been continued in all the printed copies. He died in 1549, having lived only to versify fifty-one of the psalms.

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his liberality. But Bomberg was not the only Christian who engaged in publishing *Hebrew Bibles:* the Stephenses of Paris, the Giunti of Venice, Frobenius of Basil, and others of less note, printed various editions, though none of them can be compared with Bomberg for the number of impressions which issued from his press, or the general services which he rendered to Hebrew literature.

A pretty correct idea may be formed of the progress of Biblical typography, during the early part of the sixteenth century, by referring to Panzer's *Annales Typographici*.

1549. Mexico has ever been regarded as the first spot on which the art of printing was exercised throughout all the vast dominions of the newly-discovered world. The precise time, mode, and circumstances of its introduction have not been investigated with successful accuracy. Thomas, the only professed historian of American typography, merely states that a printing-press was established in the city at some period previous to the year 1569; and the earliest specimen of Mexican printing known to him was a *Spanish and Mexican Vocabulary* in folio, printed in 1571. A copy of this curious volume is preserved in the Bodleian library, among the various and rich collection of the learned John Selden: where also are to be found two other volumes printed at Mexico, which precede by four years that which has hitherto been considered the earliest specimen. The first of these as-yet-undescribed morceaux is entitled, *Doctrina Christiana en lengua Castellana y capoteca; compuesta por el muy Reverendo padre Fray Pedro de Feria, provincial de la Orden de Sancto Domingo, en la provincia de Sanctiago de la nueva Hespana. En Mexico, en casa de Pedro Ocharte. M.D.LXVII. Anos.* The volume contains one hundred and sixteen leaves of text, besides eight of prefatory matter, and is licensed for the press by the archbishop of Mexico. The other work bears for its title, *Incipiunt Horæ Beatæ, Virginis, secundum ordinem*, 1567. This volume contains thirty-nine leaves, on the first and last of which, as well as on several others, there are wood-cuts.

A work still earlier than either of these three occurs for sale in Messrs. Longman's Catalogue of books for 1820 and for 1822, where it is entered as *Fr. Bartholomæi a Ledesma de VII. novæ legis sacramentis summarium. Mexici, Antonius de Espinosa*, 1566, 4to. In Marsden's Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars, (London, 1796, 4to.) three books printed at Mexico at a period still more remote are set down. Marsden owns, however, that he had not himself seen them, nor does he refer to any collection in which they may be found.

Antonio, in whose elaborate work, *Bibliotheca Hispana*, a great deal of information is to be found respecting Mexican typography, notices in various parts of his book no fewer than forty-eight productions of this press; to the earliest of which, namely, *Doctrina Christiana in lingua Mexicana, ab Alphonso de Molina*, he assigns the date 1546, (found to be a misprint for 1564,) which is followed by other publications of the years 1555, 1556, 1565, &c. In Sotuellus' enlarged edition of the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, composed by *Ribadeneira*, will be found notices of many books printed in this city, (as also in Lima and other places,) several of which are entirely passed over in silence by Antonio.

Dr. Cotton says, a publication which I understand has been but recently imported into England, and one copy of which has been deposited in the Bodleian library, bids fair to bring us nearer to a right apprehension of the hitherto-undiscovered epoch of the birth of typography on the continent of America, than any which was previously known: it is the *Bibliotheca Mexicana*, written by J. J. Eguiara et Eguren, comprising an account of the authors and learned men of Mexico, as also the proceedings of three or four of the earliest Mexican councils, holden during the XVIth century.

From an attentive perusal of this volume I gather, (says Dr. Cotton, from whom this article is taken,) that for the commencement of its acquaintance with the advantages of typography, Mexico is indebted to the exertions of its first viceroy, Antonius de Mendoza, who arrived in the year 1535, to occupy his exalted station. He appears to have been a man whose mind was steadily directed to the advancement and improvement of the people committed to his care; and his esteem for literature is seen in the petition forwarded by him to the emperor Charles V. for the foundation of an university in the new world, the prayer of which was duly carried into effect by an edict issued by the emperor in the year 1551. Previously to this, however, the historian remarks, that Mendoza had taken care that the art of printing should be brought from the old world into the new, and had established the first printer in his capital of Mexico. "Prius vero disertissimus homo curaverat typographiam in novum hunc orbem ex antiquo deferri, primumque typographum Mexici instituit, cujus formis multi statim libri excudi cœperunt." p. 221. The name of this printer we discover from one of his colophons to have been *Joannes Paulus Brissensis*, or *Lombardus*, a native, it seems, of Brescia, in Italy. In this account Gonzales, a Spanish writer, is corrected for having asserted that printing was in use at Mexico in 1532. Before the removal of the viceroy to the government of Peru, an event which took place in the year 1551, he caused to be printed *Ordinationes legumque collectiones pro conventu juridico Mexicano*, a folio volume, executed by Joannes Paulus in 1549, which therefore at present claims the honour of being the first book ever printed on the shores of the new world! "But where," a man may feelingly exclaim, "where is so interesting and valuable a relic to be now found? has it never stept beyond the confines of its native country? or, if a single copy has chanced to be conveyed to Europe, does it still slumber amid the dust and gloom of the Escurial? or, still unhappier, has it gone the way of every

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copy of its elder brother the *Mentz Donatus*, of which scarcely a fragment, a *ci git*, remains to bless the eyes and empty the pockets of the curious and keen collector?"

The viceroy's volume was speedily followed by others in tolerable succession; but these are almost wholly unknown to gratify the taste of the curious in such matters.

1550. Simon Colinæus, or De Colines, independently of his preeminence as an early typographer, is entitled to our notice on account of his affinity to the family of the Stephenses. La Caille and Peignot say, that he first practised the art of printing at Meaux, and executed there an impression of Jocobi Fabri *Commentaria in quartuor Evangelia*, 1521, in folio; and that in the same year he also printed at Paris a work in folio. Having married the widow of Henry Stephens, he continued to send forth various impressions of more or less importance from the same office, probably till the year 1524. But in the course of that year it appears he changed his establishment; and according to Panzer, his new office was distinguished by the sign of the Golden Sun. Colines went far beyond his predecessor (Henry Stephens) to establish his claim to the character of a learned printer; for though he necessarily rendered his press subservient to the literature of the times, and consequently gave birth to various works which are now consigned to oblivion; yet when left to the exercise of his own choice, he evinced a degree of taste and judgment, strikingly superior to those of his cotemporaries. His very numerous impressions of the best Latin classics, and the equal novel and surprising beauty of their execution, are decisive proofs of such superiority. They are generally executed on a uniform and convenient plan; the greater part of an octavo form; yet all with regard to type and arrangement, so legible, and so agreeable to the eye, that scholars of any age may peruse them with pleasure. By such services, this judicious printer evidently contributed in a most important degree to the advantage of the university of Paris; and gave an example to Robert Stephens in particular, which must have had a powerful influence in forming the taste of that young and afterwards eminently distinguished typographer, and in awakening the zeal which he so remarkably evinced for the dissemination of classical literature. Simon de Colines appears to have given to France the first example of the use of *italic* type. He procured for himself a species of italic, larger, bolder, and fuller than that of Aldus Manutius, and used it solely in many of his impressions; namely, in several Latin prose works, and in all the Latin poets printed by him, (his *Virgilius* of 1526 excepted, which is roman type) also in the few works which he gave in his native tongue. Maittaire doubts whether Colines used the italic type before the year 1528; and prefers the characters of Colines to those of Aldus Manutius: observing, however, that he sometimes employed an italic of an inferior description. In the eyes of all admirers of early typography, are the beautiful and rare impressions of Colines in the Greek character; which in no less than the roman, he has left convincing evidences of that original and enterprising genius, which prompted him as an artist to aim at a degree of excellence, before entirely unknown in France. Bibliographers have been long accustomed to limit the number of Colines's Greek impressions to five distinct works only; but, says Mr. Greswell, the number may be extended to no less than fourteen, including his repeated editions of Euclid, and several books of a grammatical description. Of the beauty and fine proportion of these Greek impressions, an adequate idea can be formed only from the inspection of copies which have been well preserved, and have escaped the too frequent mutilations of the binder's knife; which remark may with equal propriety be applied to the impressions of other early artists. The press of Colines was much occupied by works relating to the Lutheran controversy, which in his time excited great commotions in the university of Paris. Being a *libraire jure* he was employed to print the *decreta* or acts of the Sorbonne. Maittaire distinguishes several folio impressions of Colines, as highly magnificent; and also commends the taste which he displayed in decorating his impressions with appropriate engravings; in the titles especially.

The most frequent *insigne* or mark used by Colines, was the bold figure of Time, with which many of his impressions are decorated. Maittaire thinks that he borrowed this insigne from a cotemporary printer, Regnaud Chaudière, whose family certainly used a similar mark and motto; but perhaps they may rather be said to have inherited it from Simon de Colines. These printers were in some instances professionally connected. Regnaud Chaudière moreover received in marriage the daughter and only child of Colines: Claude Chaudière, the issue of that marriage, exercised the same profession and became his heir; and, he had, says la Caille, for his mark, the figure of Time, with this motto, *Virtus sola aciem retundit istam.* Colines may be presumed to have printed no less than five hundred distinct editions. The last mentioned by Maittaire is *Nov. Testamentum Latinæ, form. min.* 1550. *apud hæredes Simonis Colinæi.*

The following are brief notices of some of the early Parisian Greek printers who flourished about this period:—

Pierre Vidouve of Verneuil. This early Parisian Greek typographer was considered as a person of learning and eminence. He executed for Gilles de Gourmont a singularly curious impression of Aristophanes, in the year 1528; and in 1538, he executed for Jean Petit and Denis Lecuyer, the work of Guillaume Postel, intitled *Linguarum XII. characteribus differentium Alphabetum, &c.* La Caille says, "this was the first book printed in oriental character; which, however, says Mr. Greswell, as far as relates to the Hebrew, is an incorrect assertion. The mark of Pierre Vidouvè was a figure of Fortune; with the words, *Par sit fortuna labori.*

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ANTOINE AUGEREAU (Augurellus) is occasionally found in connection with Jean Petit, Simon de Colines, and others. That he printed with very handsome types both Greek and Latin, Maittaire says the impression of *Hesiodi Operum & Dierum Græce*, 8vo. 1553, (which has a Latin preface by Melancthon) is a proof. La Caille ranks Augereau amongst the improvers of the roman characters.

PETRUS GAUDOUL was one of the several printers whose names occasionally appear united with that of Vascosan. The device of Pierre Gaudoul is a Hand holding a burning Lamp: "*dextra ardentem lampada sursum gerens*," with the artist's initials P. C. and the motto "*Ite potius ad vendentes, et emite vobis*," Matth. xxv. and beneath, "*Sic luceat lux vestra*" Matth. v. His commencement in the profession must be dated about the year 1535.

JOANNES LODOICUS, a German by birth, a native of Tielt en Gueldre, whence his surname Tiletanus, whose commencement Maittaire erroneously dates from the year 1537, soon became distinguished for great diligence and accuracy. He is said to have been an elegant Latin scholar, and to have written commentaries on Quintilian. Conradus Neobarius, who afterwards became the first typographus regius, was for some time his assistant. His impressions were (considering the duration of his practice of the art) rather numerous. His Latin characters, both roman and italic. His prefaces evince great erudition. The insigne of Lodoicus is thus described by Maittaire: "*Binæ manus junctæ teneotes erectum* CADUCEUM *papaveribus & spicis crinitum, cum literis* J. L." Sometimes he exhibited "ECHENEIDA *telo transfixam*," with the "*Matura*." He died about 1547.

CONRADUS NEOBARIUS was admitted a *libraire jure* in 1538, by a very honourable address from the "Recteur" of the university. Maittaire says, scarce any typographer practised the art for so short a period, and attained so much credit in it. He probably did not execute more than six or seven Greek works. He died in the year 1540. Henry Stephens composed several *epitaphia* in honour of his memory.

The mark of Neobarius was a brazen serpent upon a cross: *serpens æneus in patibulo sive signo T erectus, cum his aliquando cocibus* TYP. SAL. i. e. *typus salutis vel Salvatoris*.

Neobarius married a sister or near relative of Jacobus Tusanus: a union which may be considered as a kind of pledge of his own literary character, and as an occasion of his advancement to the dignity of typographus regius. His widow afterwards subscribed herself Emonday Tusana.

Tusanus, the author of the *Greek Lexicon* which bears his name, was considered by his countrymen as the ablest of their Greek scholars, after Budæus.

JACOBUS BOGARDUS an early Parisian printer, many of whose productions, both in Greek and Latin, are extant, and are conspicuous for the elegance of the characters. About the year 1546, he undertook an impression of the *Lexicon Græco-Latinum* of Tusanus, but died before it was completed. He was the nephew of Charlotte Guillard. He generally used the *insigne* of Neobarius.

JOANNES ANDREAS another early Parisian printer, and who was a violent anti-reformist *Libraire*. Robert Stephens speaks of him in terms of unqualified disapprobation; and from other testimonies it appears he was employed by Pierre Lizet president of the parliament, as a spy, for the detection of Calvinists; and in 1546, procured the arrest of Pierre Chapot, a bookseller at Geneva, but employed at Paris as a corrector of the press,—see page 279 *ante*.

JEAN JUDET, also a *Libraire*, deserves a honourable record for his opposition to Andre, and whose charitable officiousness in warning the "heretics" of the plans laid for their detection at length brought him to the stake.

THOMAS RICHARD was probably a descendant of John Richard, who is mentioned as a Parisian printer of the preceding century. There were others of the name at various periods; of William Richard who practised the art about the year 1563, his mark being "a hen," with the words *in pingui Gallina*. Thomas Richards made his first appearance as a Greek printer, at Paris in the year 1548.

MICHAEL FEZANDAT commenced his labours as a typographer by a beautiful impression of *Horæ in laudem B. virginis Mariæ, secundum consuetudinem Romanum, Gr. Lat.* 16mo. 1548. This impression of the *Horæ, &c.* is executed en rouge et noir, and ornamented with wood cuts elegantly designed. Fezandat had the reputation of a skilful printer, but works exhibiting his name are few. His impressions generally bear as a mark the Viper which settled on the hand of St. Paul, with the words *Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos;* which afterwards became the distinction of Michael Sonnius.

BENEDICT PREVOST has the character of an ingenious and able printer. La Caille attributes to him *Chrysostomus in Psalmos*, 8vo. 1545. His *Nov. Test. Gr.* 16mo, is a handsome and esteemed volume: and no less so in its kind is his impression (Gallice) of *L'Histoire de la nature des Oiseaux, par Belon*, folio, 1555, adorned with fine engravings.

MARTIN LE JEUNE distinguished himself in the art somewhat more than three years, by elegant impressions in Hebrew, as well as in Latin and Greek. He used the insigne of Neobarius. Some assert that he had possession of the "Typographia" of Robert Stephens after his migration to Geneva: but the correctness of that assertion is questioned by Maittaire.

SEBASTIAN NIVELLE was conspicuous as well for the beauty of his impressions, (which Baillet says, were also very exact and in great request,) as by the length of time during which he exercised the profession. His daughter was the mother of Sebastian Cramoisy, "Typographus Regius;" who inherited the establishment of his grandfather, and adopted his *insigne*: and first appeared in the profession in the year 1609.

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We have aleady noticed the mode of *punctuation* used by the early printers, (see p. 157, *ante*) and also the improvements which Aldus Manutius bestowed upon it. The following statement will show the further progress which was made in these *helps* to reading!—

In Bale's *Acts of English Votaries*, black letter, printed in 1550, is the first appearance of the *colon:* and so warily put in by the printer, that it is conjectured that it was not in common use. But in an edition of the *Governor*, by sir Thomas Elyot, printed 1580, the *colon* is as frequently introduced as any other stop; but there is neither *semicolon* or *admiration*.

In the *Catechism* set forth by Edward VI. and printed by John Day, in 1553, is a note of *admiration* as follows; "Master, oh the unthankfulness of men! but what hope had our first parents, and from thenceforth the rest whereby they were relieved." There is no other stop of the like kind in the book.

In Hackluyt's *Voyages*, printed in 1599, is the first appearance of the *semicolon;* and, as if the editors did not fully apprehend the propriety of its general admission, it is but sparingly introduced—but no *admiration*.

1550. GUALTER, or WALTER LYNNE, was a scholar, an author, and a printer, he dwelt on Sommer's Key, near Billingsgate; it is said that he also kept a shop at the Eagle, next St. Paul's school. He continued in business from 1548 to 1550, and executed fourteen different works. Lynne's device consisted of the annexed figures.

1550. RICHARD CHARLTON practised the art.

JOHN WYER lived in Fleet-street, a little above the conduit, and whose only work appears to have been *Ymage of both churches*, 1550, 8vo.

1550. The first edition of the *whole* bible in the Danish language was printed at Copenhagen, by Ludowich Dietz, of Rostock, who had rendered himself celebrated by his masterly execution of Luther's bible, in the *Low Saxon* language. There had, indeed, been a printing office established at Copenhagen as early as 1493; Gothefridus de Ghemen was the printer. And though the Copenhagen press had received several improvements and enlargements subsequent to its first erection, it was, nevertheless, found to be inadequate to so stupendous a work as that of printing the whole bible. In 1546, the paper destined for the work arrived, (most probably from Holland) at Elsinore, and in order to meet the expenses of it, together with those connected with the printing, a tax of two rix-dollars was levied on every church in Denmark. In was not, however, till 1550, that the bible was completed. The title of the bible is, *Bibla, det er den gantske, &c.* BIBLA, i. e. the whole of the Sacred Scripture translated into Danish. "The Word of God abideth for ever." Isaiah xl. Printed in Copenhagen, by Ludowich Dietz, 1550. Some have supposed that Dietz was sent for at the instance of Bugenhagen, but in the appendix to the *Low Saxon* new testament, which he printed in 1553, he mentions Dr. Macchabæus* as his particular friend and patron. It also appears from the same appendix, that Dietz was well rewarded by the king, for his pains, for which he there thanks him, and praises his laudable undertaking.†

1550. The *first* English Concordance of the whole Bible was the production of John Merbecke, organist to the royal chapel at Windsor, printed with this title: *A Concordance, that is to saie a worke wherein by the ordere of the letters A. B. C. ye maie redely finde any worde conteigned in the whole Bible, so often as it is there expressed or mentioned*, folio, black letter. It was dedicated to Edward VI. The account which Merbecke gave of his undertaking, to the bishops and others who summoned him before them, and condemned him, is so interesting, and exhibits him as a shining instance of indefatigable diligence, that we shall give it nearly in his own words. "When Thomas Matthewes bible came out first in print, I was much desirous to have one of them; and being a poor man not able to buy one of them; determined within myself to borrow one amongst my friends, and to write it forth. And when I had written the five books of Moses in fair great paper, and was entered into the book of Joshua, my friend master Turner chanced to steal upon me unawares, and seeing me writing out of the bible, asked me

* John Macchabæus, or M'Bee, was a native of Scotland, and descended from an ancient and noble family. His true name was *Macalpine*, of the celebrated clan Alpine. Having embraced the principles of the reformation, he was obliged, in 1532, to flee into England, where he was entertained by bishop Shaxton, and also gained the esteem of lord Cromwell. He married Agnes Machison, who was of Scotch extraction. From England he passed over to the continent, and for some time resided at Wittemberg, where he formed an intimate friendship with Luther and Melancthon, the latter of whom gave him the name of *Macchabæus*, from the similarity between his character and circumstances, and those of the ancient Jewish champions. Christian III. invited him to Denmark, and made him professor in the university of Copenhagen. His general character for piety and learning, occasioned his appointment as one of the translators of the Danish bible. After labouring for many years in the cause of truth, he was called to his eternal reward, December 6, 1557. He left a son, Christian, who became president of the college of Sora, in Zealand, and canon and archdeacon of Lunden. Macchabæus and Miles Coverdale were brothers-in-law.

† The number of copies printed of the Danish bible, amounted to *three thousand*. When they were ready, a bookbinder was procured from Lubeck, who engaged to deliver two thousand copies bound in whole leather, with clasps, within a year and a day, for *two marks* Danish per copy, beside lodging, as appears from a royal brief given at the royal palace, Copenhagen, the 8th of July, 1550. The price at which copies were sold was three rix-dollars each. It forms a middle sized folio, consisting of 1090 pages, and is tolerably well printed on good strong paper.—The first Danish version of the *New Testament* was made by Hans Mikkelson, who is sometimes called *John Michaelis*. At the end there is a notification stating it to have been printed at Leipsic, by Melchior Lotther, the Monday preceding St. Bartholomew's day, A. D. 1524.

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what I meant thereby? And when I had told him the cause; tush, quoth he, thou goest about a vain and tedious labour. But this were a profitable work for thee, to set out a Concordance in English. A Concordance, said I, what is that? Then he told me it was a book to find out any word in the whole bible by the letter, and that there was such a one in Latin already. Then I told him I had no learning to go about such a thing. Enough quoth he for that matter, for it requireth not so much learning as diligence. And seeing thou art so painfull a man, and one that cannot be unoccupied, it were a good exercise for thee." He accordingly borrowed a Latin Concordance, and had gone through the letter L, when he was apprehended, imprisoned, and and all his papers seized. He was arraigned, for that he had with his own hand gathered out of divers men's writings, certain things, that were expressly against both the mass, and the sacrament of the altar. He was arraigned and condemned with three others, namely, Anthony Persone, priest; Robert Testwood, singing man; and Henry Filmer, tailor; on account of the six articles in the year 1544; the three last were burned at Windsor; but the innocence of Merbecke gained him the king's pardon. When he was set at liberty, as his papers were not restored to him, he had his Concordance to begin again; which, when completed, he showed to a friend, who promised to assist him in having it presented to the king, in order to have it published by his authority; but Henry VIII. died before that could be brought about. When Edward VI. was settled on the throne, Merbecke consulted Grafton, concerning the printing of it, "who" says he, in his introduction, "seeing the volume so huge and great, said,—the charges of imprinting thereof would not only be importunate, but the books when finished would bear so excessive a price, as few should be able to attain unto them; wherefore, by his desire, I yet once again a new writ out, the same in such sort as the work now appeareth." Merbecke was brought up to the study of music, and was admitted to the degree of bachelor of music at Oxford, in 1549, and early in the following year, he published the *Booke of common prayer*, with musical notes to the pieces, prayers, and responses, which was likewise printed by Richard Grafton.

There are only three or four sorts of notes used. The first note is a strene note, and is a breve; the second a square note, and is a semy breve; the third a pycke, and is a mynymme. And when there is a pryke by the square note, that prycke is halfe as muche as the note that that goeth before it; the fourth is a close, and is only used at the end of a verse. The whole is filled with chaunting notes on four red lines only.

Dr. Burney, in his *History of Music*, vol. ii. has given a considerable extract from Merbecke's cathedral service printed with the common prayer in 1550. Merbecke was living when Fox wrote his *Acts and Monuments*. See the curious account of his examination in that work.

It was at this time that metrical psalmody, as it is still practised in our parochial churches, had its beginning, or at least became general in England. Whatever objections may be made to the manner of singing which was then introduced, it was upon a level with the taste of the nation in other respects. Parish churches had hitherto used the plain chant, as well as cathedrals. It has not perhaps, been remarked, says D'Israeli, that psalm-singing, or metrical psalms, degenerated into those scandalous compositions which, under the abused title of *hymns*, are now used by some sects, many of which abound with ribaldry, obscenity, and blasphemy. These are evidently the last disorders of that system of psalm-singing which made some religious persons early oppose its practice. Even Sternhold and Hopkins, says honest Fuller, found their works afterwards met with some frowns in the faces of great clergyman. Warton regards the metrical psalms of Sternhold as a puritanic invention, and asserts, that notwithstanding it is said in their title-page that they are *set forth and* allowed *to be sung in all churches*, they were never admitted by lawful authority. They were first introduced by the Puritans, from the Calvinists of Geneva, and afterwards continued by connivance. To trace the history of modern metrical psalmody, we must have recourse to Bayle, who, as a mere literary historian, has accidentally preserved it. It is indeed strange, that Calvin, while he was stripping religion not merely of its pageantry, but even of its decent ceremonies, that this levelling reformer should have introduced this taste for *singing* psalms in opposition to *reading* psalms. "On a parallel principle," says Warton, "and if any artificial aids to devotion were to be allowed, he might at least have retained the use of pictures in the church." But it was decreed that statues should be mutilated of "their fair proportions," and painted glass be dashed to pieces, while the congregations were singing psalms! Calvin sought for proselytes among "the rabble of a republic, who can have no relish for the more elegant externals." But to have made men sing in concert, in the streets, or at their work, and, merry or sad, on all occasions to tickle the ears with rhymes and touch the heart with emotion, was betraying no deficient knowledge of human nature.

1550, *Feb. Died*, Martin Bucer, one of the most eminent scholars of the age in which he lived. Bucer was born in 1491, at Schelestadt, near Strasburg, a town of Alsace, in the modern French department of the Lower Rhine. His real name was Kuhorn (Cowhorn), which, according to the pedantic fashion of his time, he changed into a Greek synonym, calling himself Bucer. He received his education at Heidelberg. Some tracts by Erasmus and others,

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and, yet more, some by Luther which fell in his way, induced him to adopt the opinions of the latter in 1521. For twenty years he taught divinity at Strasburg. At the diet of Augsburg, in 1548, he vehemently opposed the system of doctrine called the *Interim*, which the emperor Charles V. had drawn up for the temporary regulation of religious faith in Germany until a free general council could be held. It was opposed equally by the Romanists and by the reformed; but the emperor urged its acceptance so fiercely, that Bucer, after having been subjected to much difficulty and danger, accepted an invitation from Cranmer to fix his residence in England.

On his arrival in England, he was appointed to teach theology at Cambridge, and appears to have been much admired and respected. When Hooper accepted the bishopric of Gloucester, but refused to be consecrated in the episcopal vestments, Bucer wrote a most convincing but moderate treatise against this fastidious reluctance; and on the review of the Common Prayer Book, he expressed his opinions at large, that he found all things in the service and daily prayers clearly accordant to the Scriptures.

Bucer died at Cambridge, and was buried in St. Mary's with great honour, his remains being attended by full 3,000 persons jointly from the university and the town. A Latin speech was made over his grave by Dr. Haddon, the public orator, and an English sermon was then preached by Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

An amusing story, recorded in the *Life of Bishop Jewell*, shows both the gentleness of Bucer's disposition and malice of his opponents. Catherine duchess of Suffolk having two sons at Cambridge, and herself occasionally residing within its precincts, had sent Bucer a cow and a calf towards the maintenance of his family. The good-natured man was fond of these beasts, and often visited them in their pasture, an innocent recreation, which gave occasion to a report among his adversaries that the cow and calf were magic spirits which instructed him in what he was to read in the schools. On hearing this rumour, he by no means gave up his customary attention to his favourites, but once pointing them out to a friend, he observed with a jesting tone, 'Behold, these are my masters, from whom I have learned what I teach others; and yet they can speak neither Latin nor Greek, Hebrew nor German, nor talk to me in any other language.'

During the reign of Mary, five years afterwards, when inquisitors were sent to Cambridge, the corpses of Bucer and of Fagius were dug up from their resting-places, fastened erect by a chain to stakes in the market-place, and disgustingly burned to ashes; their names at the same time, were erased from all the public acts and registers as heretics and deniers of the true faith; and this violence to their memories continued till Elizabeth became queen.

Bucer wrote both in Latin and in German, and so largely that it is thought his works, if collected, would amount to eight or nine folio volumes. He was thrice married, and his first wife, by whom he had thirteen children, was a nun, perhaps selected by him, not very judiciously, in imitation of Martin Luther.*

1550. *The Vision of Peirs Plowman,*† *now fyrst imprinted by Robert Crowley, dwellyng in Ely rents in Holburne, anno Domini* 1505. (a mistake for 1550.) *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.* The printer's address to the reader concludes with the following remarks:—"*This writer, who in reportynge certaine visions and dreames, that he fayned himself to have dreamed, doeth moste christianlye enstructe the weake, and sharply rebuke the obstinate blynde. There is no maner of vice, that reigneth in any estate of men, which this wryter hath not godly, learnedlye and wittilye rebuked. The English is according to the time it was wrotten in, and the sence somewhat darcke, but not so harde, but that it may be understande of suche, as will not sticke to breake the shell of the nutte for the kernelles sake, &c.* Contains 117 leaves. Quarto."

1551, *Feb.* 1. In the fifth parliament of queen Mary, held at Edinburgh, on this day, an act was passed for a censorship on the press, "under the following words:

Item, For-sa-meikle as there is diverse prenters in this realme, that dailie and continually prentis buikes concerning the faith, ballattes, sanges, blasphemationes, rimes, alsweill of kirkmen, as temporal, and uthers tragedies, alsweill in Latine, as in English toung, not seene, viewed, and considdered be the superioures, as apperteinis to the defamation and sclander of the lieges of this realme, and to put ordour to sik inconvenientes; it is devised, statute, and ordained be the lord governour, with advise of the three estaites of parliament: That na prenter presume, attempt, or take upon hand to prent ony buikes, ballattes, sanges, blasphemationes, rimes, or tragedies, outher in Latine, or English toung, in ony times to cum, unto the time the samin be seene, viewed, and examined be some wise and discreit persons, depute thereto be the ordinares quhat-sum-ever; and there after ane licence had and obteined fra our soueraine ladie, and the lord governour for imprenting of sik buikes; under the paine of confiscation of all the prenters gudes, and banishing him of the realme fo ever.

* A very interesting collection of tracts relative to the life, death, burial, condemnation, exhumation, burning, and restoration of Martin Bucer, was published at Strasburg, in Latin, by his friend Conrad Hubert. It contains, among other matters, the Greek and Latin *Epicedia*, which the members of the university, according to custom, placed on his coffin; and also the *Encomia*, written when he and Fagius were posthumously reinstated in their academical honours. Each of these testimonies of honour fills more than fifty pages.

† Robert Longland was the author of the poem called the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, was a secular priest, and a fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. He flourished about 1350. This poem, says Warton, contains a series of distinct visions, which the author imagines himself to have seen while he was sleeping on Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire. It is a satire on the vices of almost every profession; but particularly on the corruptions of the clergy, and the absurdities of superstition. These are ridiculed with much humour and spirit, couched under a strong vein of allegorical invention.

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1551. Richard Grafton printed the following proclamations:—

March 9. For forbiddyng the eating of flesh in the tyme of Lent, and other days prohibited.

This proclamation was to abstain from flesh on Fridays and Saturdays: exhorted on the principle, not only that "men should abstain on those days, and forbear their pleasures and the meats wherein they have more delight, to the intent to subdue their bodies to the soul and spirit, but also for *worldly policy*. To use *fish* for the benefit of the commonwealth, and profit of many who be *fishers* and men using that trade, unto the which this realm, in every part environed with the seas, and so plentiful of fresh waters, be increased the nourishment of the land by saving flesh."*

April 28. For the reformation of vagabonds, tellers of newes, sowers of seditious rumours, players, and printers without licence, unless allowed by his majestie, or six of his privy council under their hand, and divers other disorderly persons.

May 22. Concerning casters, and spreaders abrode of slanderous and seditious billes.

May 30. For the prices of victuals. In this year alehouses were first licensed. Both ale and alehouses are mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex.—See page 42 *ante*.

In one proclamation the king denounces to the people "those who despise the sacrament by calling it *idol*, or such other vile name.

Another is against such "as innovate any ceremony," and who are described as "certain private preachers and other laiemen who rashly attempt of *their own and singular wit and mind*, not only to persuade the people from the old and accustomed rites and ceremonies, but also themselves bring in *new and strange order according to their phantasies*. The which, as it is an evident token of pride and arrogancy, so it tendeth both to confusion and disorder."

Another proclamation, to press "a godly conformity throughout his realm," where we learn the following curious fact, of "divers unlearned and indiscreet priests of a devilish mind and intent, teaching that a man may forsake his wife and marry another, his first wife yet living; likewise that the wife may do the same to the husband. Others that a man may have *two wives or more* at once, for that these things are not prohibited by God's law, but by the bishop of Rome's law; so that by such evil and phantastical opinions some have not been afraid indeed to marry *two wives*."

The proclamations of every sovereign would characterise his reign, and open to us some of the interior operations of the cabinet. The despotic will, yet vacillating conduct of Henry VIII. towards the close of his reign, may be traced in the proclamation to abolish the translations of the scriptures, and even reading of bibles by the people; commanding all printers of English books to affix their names to them, and forbidding the sale of any English books printed abroad.—(See p. 256, *ante*.) When the people were not permitted to publish their opinions at home, all the opposition flew to foreign presses, and their writings were then smuggled into the country in which they ought to have been printed. Hence many volumes printed in a foreign type at this period are found in our collection.

The proclamations of Edward VI. curiously exhibit the unsettled state of the reformation, where the rites and ceremonies of catholicism were still practised by the new religionists, while an opposite party, was resolutely bent on an eternal separation from the church of Rome.*

The catholics, in their expiring cause, took refuge in the theatre, and disguised the invectives they would have vented in sermons, under the more popular forms of the drama, where they freely ridiculed the chiefs of the *new religion*, as they termed the Reformation, and "the new Gospellers," or those who quoted their Testament as an authority for their proceedings.

On the side of the Reformed we have no deficiency of attacks on the superstitions and idolatries of the Romish church; and Satan, and his only son Hypocrisy, are very busy at their intrigues with another hero called "Lusty Juventus," and seductive mistress they introduce him to, *Abominable Living*: this drama was printed and published at this period. It is odd enough to see quoted in a dramatic performance chapter and verse, as formally as if a sermon were to be performed. There we find such rude learning as this:—

> Read the V. to the Galatians, and there you shall see
> That the flesh rebelleth against the spirit

or in homely rhymes like these—

> I will show you what St. Paul doth declare
> In his epistle to the Hebrews, and the X chapter.

In a proclamation of this period, the king charges his subjects that they should not openly or secretly play in the *English tongue* any kind of *Interlude*, *Play*, *Dialogue*, or other matter set forth in *form of Play*, on pain of imprisonment, &c.; so that we may infer that the government was not alarmed at treason in Latin.

* Bishop Burnet, in his *History of the Reformation*, vol. ii. p. 96, folio, has made a just observation on religious fasts.

* These proclamations, or royal edicts, in our country, were never armed with the force of laws—only as they enforce the execution of laws already established; and the proclamation of a British monarch may become even an illegal act, if it be in opposition to the law of the land. Once indeed it was enacted, under the arbitrary government of Henry VIII., by the sanction of a pusillanimous parliament, that the force of acts of parliament should be given to the king's proclamations. Royal proclamations, however, in their own nature are innocent enough; for since the manner, time, and circumstances of putting laws in execution, must frequently be left to the discretion of the executive magistrate, a proclamation that is not adverse to existing laws need not create any alarm; the only danger they incur is that they seem never to have been attended to, and rather testified the wishes of the government than the compliance of the subjects. They were not laws, and were therefore considered as sermons or pamphlets, or any thing forgotten in a week's time! It seems that our national freedom, notwithstanding our ancient constitution, has had several narrow escapes.

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These dramas curiously exemplify that regular progress in the history of man, which has shown itself in the more recent revolutions of Europe: the old people still clinging, from habit and affection, to what is obsolete, and the young ardent in establishing what is new; while the balance of human happiness trembles between both.

1551. DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, received the art of printing. Mr. Ames observes, that Ireland was one of the last European states into which the art of printing was introduced; the earliest book at present known being an edition of the *Boke of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Churche.* folio. It is a verbal reprint of the *Common Prayer* of Edward VI. of 1549, and bears for colophon, *Imprinted by Humfrey Powell, printer to the Kynges Maieste, in his Hyghnesse realme of Ireland, dwellynge in the citee of Dublin in the great toure by the Crane. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum, anno Domini* M.D.L.I. Powell continued to exercise the printing business in Dublin for fifteen years or more, during which time he removed from the river side to a more southern residence, in St. Nicholas-street. His productions are certainly most creditable to the early Irish press. A fine and perfect copy of Powell's first production, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin. Before his residence in Dublin, Powell practised the art of printing in London, in the years 1548 and 1549, and dwelt above Holborn conduit, where he printed four works. He was a member of the stationers' company, and his name is inserted in their charter of 1556.

1551, *April* 18. Nicholas Udall, had a patent granted him to print the works of Peter Martyr, and the English *Bible* in any size for seven years. Nicholas Udall, was successively head master of Eton and Westminster schools, and who early in life, had been a dramatic author, and produced a drama entitled *Ralph Roister Doister*, and which is strongly contended is the first approach to any thing like a regular comedy in our language. Udall likewise produced the verses for a pageant on the entrance of Anne Boleyn into London. The editor of the new edition of Dodsley's *old plays* first established the intimate connexion between N. Udall and *Ralph Roister Doister.*

1551. WILLIAM BONHAM was one of the original members of the ancient stationers' company, of which he was also one of the last wardens, serving that office with Thomas Berthelet, who died before their charter was granted. as Bonham did soon after. He first resided at the King's Arms, and afterwards at the Red Lion, in St. Paul's church yard; and his earliest work is supposed to have been an impression of Chaucer's works in connection with John Reynes. There are also attributed to him an edition of the English *Primer*, with the *Epistles and Gospels*, 1542, 4to. *Chronicle of Fabyan*, 1542, 2 vols. folio. The *Byble*, 1551, folio.

1551. ANDREW HESTER was more a bookseller than a printer, dwelling in St. Paul's church yard, at the sign of the White Horse. He sold the *Primers* composed by John Hisley, bishop of Rochester, in 1539, and printed by Wayland. The *whole Byble*, 1550, 4to. printed for him: no printer's name. *A Preservative, &c.* 1551, 8vo.

1551. THOMAS PETIT resided in St. Paul's church yard, at the sign of the Maiden's Head, where he printed several law books, although he was not king's printer, nor does it appear that he had any exclusive patent for it, other printers also infringed on the patent right at the same period. Ames was of opinon that this person was related to John Petit, a printer at Paris.

An edition of the Bible was printed for him by Nicholas Hill, in this year.

He printed in the whole twenty-five works.

Petit used the above monogram in a rich Ionic architectural compartment, the shield being supported by cupids, with angels on the sill.

1550, THOMAS GAULTIER. *The New Testament in Englishe, after the Greeke translation annexed, with the translacion of Erasmus in Latin*, &c. *In officina Thomæ Gualtier, pro* I. C. *Pridie kalend, Decem.* Octavo.

1551. *The newe greate abredgement, briefly conteyning, all thactes and statutes of this realme of England, until the xxxv. yere of the reigne of our late noble kynge of moste worthye and famous memorye Henry the VIII. (whose soule God pardone) newly reuysed, trulye corrected and amended, to the greate pleasure and commoditie of all the readers thereof.* It has the compartment used by Edward Whitchurch. Octavo.

1551. STEPHEN MIERDMAN. *A new herball, wherin are conteyned the names of herbes in Greyke, Latin, Englysh, Duch, Frenche, and in the potecaries, and herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees, and naturell places of the same, gathered and made by William Turner, phisicion unto the duke of Somerset's, grace. And are to be sold by John Gybken.* Folio.

1551. JOHN CASE dwelt in Peter-college rents, and published the following works:

French Hoode, and new apparel for ladies and gentlewomen, whereunto is added, a frosse paste to lie in a nights. Octavo.

Poor Shakerley his knowledge of good and evil, called otherwise eccleziastics: by him turned into meter. Printed by R. Crowley for him. Octavo.

Certayne chapters of the proverbs of Salomon drawen into metre by Thomas Sternholde, late grome of the kynges magesties robes. Printed for William Seres. Cum privilegio, &c. 12mo.

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1551. The first drinking ballad of any merit, in the English language, appeared in this year. It has a vein of ease and humour superior to what might have been expected in these times; and it may be considered as the parent of many pleasing compositions, which have highly contributed to convivial entertainment. This ballad opens the second act of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, a comedy written and printed in the above year, and which was soon afterwards acted at Christ's college, Cambridge. It is the first English play which was neither *mystery* nor *morality*, and which handles a comic story with some disposition of plot, and some discrimination of character. The jocularity of it sometimes rises above buffoonery; and the author displays powers of mind, which, in a more polished age, would have enabled him to appear with no small credit.

Poetry, during this period, was often satirically employed upon religious subjects; and among the vehicles of controversy between the papal and protestant communions, popular ballads and the stage made no inconsiderable figure. The ballad of *Luther, the pope, a cardinal, and a husbandman*, which was written in this year, was in defence of the reformation, and is not destitute of spirit, the characters of the speakers being tolerably supported. Another which appeared about the same time, was a lively satire on the English bible, the vernacular liturgy, and the book of Homilies. A poem called the *Pore Help*, was a lampoon against the new preachers, in the style. Other pieces of the like kind might be specified, but they are foreign to our purpose.

The poetical annals of Edward VI. are marked with metrical translations of various parts of scripture. Of these the chief is the versification of the *psalms* by Sternhold and Hopkins; a performance to which importance has been annexed in consequence of the religious circumstances wherewith it is connected, but which is entitled to no regard from its own merit. Wyat and Surry had before translated some of the psalms into metre; but Thomas Sternhold was the first whose metrical version of them was used in the church of England. His coadjutor, John Hopkins,* was rather a better poet than himself. His other assistants were Thomas Norton, and W. Wyttingham, afterwards dean of Durham. The spirit of versifying the psalms, and other parts of the scriptures were generally diffused at the beginning of the reformation; and among the rest that employed themselves this way, were William Hunis,† a gentleman of the chapel under Edward VI. William Baldwin, Francis Seager, and Matthew Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Another contributor to the metrical theology was Robert Crowley, an Oxford divine, and who afterwards was engaged in the bookselling and printing business in London; and another still more extraordinary one was Christopher Tye, a doctor of music at Cambridge. Tye projected a translation of the *Acts of the Apostles* into familiar metre, of which he completed only the first fourteen chapters. The *Book of Kings* had before been versified by another hand. Dr. Tye carried his absurdity so far as to set his version to music; and his *Acts of the Apostles* were sung for a time in the royal chapel of Edward VI. Even this good young king himself is to be ranked among the religious poets of his own reign.

King Edward VI. stands in the list of royal authors, and he is justly entitled to that distinction. Considering the time in which he lived, and the early period of his death, his journal of his own reign, his remains, and his other compositions, display such a promise, and, indeed, such a possession of abilities, as add greatly to the regret arising from the recollection of his premature decease.

Among the noble writers of the age, must be placed Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset.* His principal title to this honour is founded on one or two religious pieces, which were penned during his troubles. Another monument of the protector, is Somerset House in the Strand, which is a compound of the grecian and gothic mode of building.† But the greatest honour which is due to this eminent nobleman, is his moderation and prudence in advancing the reformation. Edmund lord Sheffield is said to have composed a book of sonnets, in the Italian manner. Henry lord Stafford, and Francis Hastings, second earl of Huntingdon, exerted their talents only as translators.

About the commencement of this reign, we find a poet of the name of Kelton, who wrote the *Chronicle of the Brutes*, in English verse.—The subject was not a bad one, if the writer had been capable of enriching his genealogical and historical materials with any brilliancy of imagination.

Amongst the writers of this period Polydore Virgil stands in the first rank. He was born at Urbino, in Italy, and came to England in the beginning of Henry VIII'th's reign. He continued in England till 1550; when being of an advanced age, Edward VI. permitted him to retire to his own country, without forfeiture of his English benefices, being archdeacon of Wells, &c. He wrote in elegant Latin; and his most celebrated work is the treatise *de Inventoribus Rerum*. His *History of England* is considered very inaccurate. He is accused of detailing inaccurately even the affairs of Henry VIII. in whose reign he wrote. Whear says his inaccuracy was occasioned by his ignorance of the English language.

* John Hopkins was admitted A.B., at Oxford, in 1544, and is supposed to have been afterwards a clergyman of Suffolk, where he is said to have kept a school. He was living in 1556. He versified fifty-eight of the psalms, which are distinguished by the initials of his name.

† Died at Westminster, June 6, 1597.

* Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 22, 1552, in the midst of a vast concourse of the populace, by whom he was beloved. On the 10th of September, 1547, the duke of Somerset obtained one of the most finished victories on record, against the Scots, at Pinkey, near Musselburgh. The Scots were led by the earl of Arran.

† John of Padua is supposed to have been the architect.

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1551. The following extracts are from the edicts of Chasteau-Briant, passed in this year by Henry II., king of France:

"We forbid printers to print, or sell any books of the Old or New Testaments, newly translated, or any part of them; or any of the ancient doctors of the church, without being first seen by the faculty of theology."

"We forbid all our courts of parliament, masters of the requests, and other keepers of the seals of the chanceries, presidial judges, and others our officers and magistrates, to give any licenses to print books, until those who require them have obtained certificates from the faculty of theology, that the books have been seen and approved, which certificates shall be placed, with the licenses, at the commencement of the books."

"The deputies shall retain the copy of the books thus approved by them, signed by the petitioning bookseller, to whom the license shall be granted by the deputies without any fee."

"We forbid [testamentary executors] to proceed to the sale of books which concern the holy scriptures, until they have been first visited by the deputies."

"No hawkers shall be permitted to sell any books, whether great or small, coming from Geneva; or any other books of ill fame, under pain of their confiscation, and of all the other merchandise carried with them by the hawkers, who shall be punished according to their quality, and which the judges shall see done."

The same edict ordains, "that wherever there is a university, the faculty of theology shall, twice a year at least, visit the booksellers' shops, and the printing-offices; and where there is no university, the booksellers' shops, and the printing-offices; shall be visited by deputies."—"That at Lyons, the visitation shall be made thrice in the year, by two persons deputed for that purpose, one of them by the archbishop, the other by the chapter and seneschal;" and "That booksellers shall keep catalogues of all the books which they have on sale."

HENRY BEARSIUS or VEKENSTEL, a celebrated printer and mathematician of Louvain, published tables of the longtitudes and latitudes of the planets, about 1528, and continued to exercise the art of typography until this period.

1552, *Aug.* 29. Printing introduced into the university of ST. ANDREW'S. Herbert, on the authority of Dr. Makenzie, cites that well known book, the *Complaint of Scotland*, printed here in 1548. But, since the *Complaint* is not known to have any title remaining, archbishop Hamilton's *Catechism*, of 1551, may pass for the earliest St. Andrew's book now known. John Hamilton,* archbishop of St. Andrew's, invited John Skot, a printer of London, to settle at St. Andrew's for the express purpose of printing a *Catechism*, with the following title:—*John Hamilton archbishop of St. Andrew's, primate of the kirk of Scotland, his catechism—Prentit at Sanct Andrews, by the command and expensis of the maist reverend father in God, Johne, archbishop of sanct Andrews and primate of the hoil kirk of Scotland the xxix day of August, the year of our lord* M.D.LII. It is a handsome quarto of 410 pages numbered, black letter.

The archbishop undertook the work for the common use of the Scottish clergy, and seems to have induced some of the ablest to compile it; and the curates were enjoined to read a portion every Sunday and holiday to the people. "It is," says bishop Keith, "a judicious commentary upon the Commands, Lord's Prayer, Magnificat, and Ave Maria; and the author shows both his wisdom and moderation in avoiding to enter upon the controverted points." Of this rare *Catechism* see a long and interesting account in M'Crie's *Life of John Knox*, vol. i. p. 405.*

JOHN SKOT, who is mentioned above, is supposed by Ames, to have learned the art of Wynkyn de Worde or Richard Pinson, on account of the similarity which appears in the engraving of their devices. The colophons of his books make mention of several places where he resided: as in the *Body of Polycye*, his imprint is, *London without Newgate in Saynt Pulker's parysh.* 1521. The *Rosaty*, printed in *Favster lane in saynt Leonardes parysh*, 1537. *Nychodemus Gospell*, *London in Poules chyrche yarde*, without date. He printed thirteen books while he resided in London.

John Scot or Skot for he spelled his name both ways, used three devices, one of which was his own, and is given above; and two he adopted and altered from Denis Roche, a French printer who flourished about 1490.

1552. Stephen Jodelle, a native of France, seems to have been the first person in that country who had a tragedy represented of his own invention, called *Cleopatra*—it was a servile imitation

* Archbishop Hamilton was a natural brother of the regent Arran. He was translated from the see of Dunkeld to the primacy of St. Andrew's, after the murder of cardinal Beaton, in the year 1546. He adhered to Mary, in opposition to the regent Murray, who dethroned her. He attended her to the Solway, and after all was lost, at the battle of Langside, near Dumbarton, which was fought on the 13th of May, 1568, waded into the river, and seizing the bridle of her horse, the archbishop conjured Mary Stuart *not to trust her person in England*. He now fled for security to the strong castle of Dunbarton, wherein he was found, when this fortress was surprised by his enemies. "By them," says Keith, "he was hanged publicly on a gibbet, in the town of Stirling, on the first day of April, 1570." This act is one of those blots in the reformers of that country, which, according to Dryden, "Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*!"

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of the Grecian tragedy; but if this did not require the highest genius, it did the utmost intrepidity; for the people were through long habit, intoxicated with the wild amusement they amply received from their farces and moralities.

The enthusiastic fondness of the populace for such extravagant productions may be presumed, from the multiplied impressions of them which distinguish the annals of the Parisian gothic presses. Amongst other countries, Italy and England also, it is well known, had their "Rappresentazioni," or their mysteries and moralities; which were spectacles of no less interest and importance to our own progenitors. For more than a century they maintained the same influence over the vulgar mind. These and other theatres were abolished by the state on the 17th Nov. 1548: which, says De Bure, involved in a correspondent destruction a very considerable portion of the printed copies of these dramas. The general contempt he adds, which the licentiousness of many of them occasioned for nearly a century afterwards, consigned them to disregard and oblivion. The consequence of this and such causes was, that notwithstanding the original multiplicity of impressions, copies of most of them became so uncommon, that their present rarity is not exceeded by that of any other description of works.*

1552. *Died*, Hans (John) Holbein, who was no less a finished artist than Albert Durer, and besides being celebrated as a painter, designed and engraved on wood with incredible delicacy. On the walls of a church yard at Basil, in Switzerland, Holbein painted the famous *Dance of Death* after the disaster of a plague anterior to his time. In 1538 it was printed at Lyons, small 4to, forty-one cuts.† Holbein came to England in the reign of Henry VIII. who liberally patronized him on the recommendation of sir Thomas More. He painted a number of portraits and historical pieces.

The other painters of this reign were Marc Willems, a native of Antwerp; John Bossam, an Englishman, and who does not appear to have had encouragement equal to his merit; and Guillam Stertes, who was painter to Edward VI. and who received fifty marks (£33 6*s*. 8*d*.) for the execution of three great pictures; two of which were of his majesty, and the third of the earl of Surry. The last is supposed to have been taken after the death of that nobleman.

The value of money, and the increase of our opulence, might form, says Dr. Johnson, a curious subject of research. In this reign Latimer, preaching before the king, mentions it as a proof of his father's prosperity, that though but a yeoman, he gave his daughters five pounds each for their portion.

1553, *July* 6. *Died*, King Edward VI. in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign, greatly regretted by all, as his early virtues gave a prospect of the continuance of a happy reign. This prince was solemnly struck with the feeling that he was not seated on a throne to be a trifler or a sensualist: and this simplicity of mind is very remarkable in the entries of his *Diary*,* which he wrote with his own hand, and conveys a notion of that precocity of intellect, which would not suffer his infirm health to relax in his royal duties. He died at Greenwich, and was buried at Westminster.

The hopes which had been entertained of the progress of the Reformation under this youthful and amiable monarch, were, to the great grief of the nation, disappointed by his premature death. During his last sickness, he settled the crown on lady Jane Grey, his cousin, married to lord Guildford Dudley. On his death, this lovely and learned female, who was then about eighteen years of age, and versed in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, was, in opposition to her own wishes, proclaimed queen. Her regal splendour was sustained only for a few days. Mary obtained the throne, and lady Jane Grey and her husband were beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12th, 1554. The evening before she suffered, she sent her sister, Lady Katherine, a letter, written on the blank leaf of a Greek Testament; and which is so excellent in its sentiments, and so clearly exhibits the piety of

* These mysteries were theatrical representations of subjects in the Old and New Testament, which originated in the enthusiasm of crusaders and fanaticism of pilgrims. It was usual for the pilgrims on their return to travel in companies, and stop in the public places of towns to recite the songs which they had composed in their journey; in which some parts of the life and passion of Christ were generally introduced. A troop of these, fantastically dressed, with hats and cloaks, covered with cockle shells, excited the pity of some citizens of Paris, to raise a fund for the purchase of a theatre, where they could have these amusements on holidays, which soon produced a regular theatrical society, under the name of "*Confreres de la Passion de J. C.* They sometimes gave public invitations to any who chose to act a part in them.

† Fac-similes of "The Bride," "The Nun," and "The Knight," are given by Mr. Dibdin and Mr. Ottley; the design and execution are most beautiful. Mr. Ottley, who possesses a copy of the first edition of the work, describes it as printed with the greatest clearness and brilliancy of effect, on one side of the paper only.

* Marcus Antoninus's celebrated work, entitled *Of the things which concern himself*, would be a good definition of the use and purpose of a diary. Shaftesbury calls a diary, "A Fault-book," intended for self-correction; and a colonel Harwood, in the reign of Charles I., kept a diary, which in the spirit of the times he entitled "Slips, Infirmities, and Passages of Providence." Such a diary is a moral instrument, should the writer exercise it on himself, and on all around him.

One of our old writers quaintly observes, that "the ancients used to take their stomach-pill of self-examination every night. Some used little books, or tablets, which they tied at their girdles, in which they kept a memorial of what they did, against their night-reckoning." We know that Titus, the delight of mankind, as he has been called, kept a diary of all his actions, and when at night he found upon examination that he had performed nothing memorable, he would exclaim "*Amici! diem perdidimus!*" Friends! we have lost a day!

It is always pleasing to recollect the name of Alfred, and we have deeply to regret the loss of a manual which this monarch, so strict a manager of his time, yet found leisure to pursue: it would have interested us much more even than his translations, which have come down to us. Alfred carried in his bosom memorandum leaves, in which he made collections from his studies, and took so much pleasure in the frequent examination of this journal, that he called it his *hand book*, because, says Spelman, day and night he ever had it in hand with him.

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its author, that we insert the following extract:

"I have here sent you, my dear sister Katherine, a book, which although it be not outwardly trimmed with gold, or the curious embroidery of the artfullest needles, yet inwardly it is more worth than all the precious mines which the vast world can boast of," &c.* A copy of this letter in the British Museum, varies a little from the above:—"I haue sent yo good sust. K. a boke wh although it be not outwardly rimid with gold," &c.

From this, and the great love of books which lady Jane Grey is known to have had, it may be pronounced all but certain that she was accustomed to employ some of the leisure she possessed in the embroidery of the covers of them.

Lady Jane Grey was as much superior to Mary in abilities and learning, as she was in the virtues of her character. The story of her being found by Roger Ascham, in the fourteenth year of her age, reading the *Phædo* of Plato, is too well known to be repeated. She was, indeed, a most accomplished and extraordinary princess; and it will ever be reflected upon with sincere concern, that she should be cut off in the bloom of life, in consequence of the crooked politics of her father-in-law, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.‡

1553. On the death of king Edward VI., Richard Grafton, in consequence of being king's printer, was employed to print the proclamation, by which lady Jane Grey was declared successor to the crown, by virtue of the measures that had been concerted by her father-in-law, the duke of Northumberland; but on queen Mary's accession to the throne, Grafton though he had done no more than discharged the duty of his office, lost a debt of £300, which was owing to him from the crown at the time of king Edward's death, and was immediately deprived of his patent, and John Cawood put in his room. The reason of this deprivation, as it is given in the patent granted to his successor, was, his having printed the proclamation for declaring lady Jane Grey queen of England. This, it seems, was considered as nothing less than high treason in those days. Besides the loss of his debt and patent, he was prosecuted and imprisoned six weeks in the Fleet prison. Whether this prosecution was carried on against him on account of the above proclamation, or for printing the Bible in English, is not so evident. His reformation principles, of which he could not give greater proof than by encouraging the English Bible, might excite the disgust against him; though the affair of the proclamation was made the handle, as the more plausible and political pretence. During his confinement, or at least while he was out of business, he employed himself in writing. The subject upon which he fell was the *History of England;* an abridgement of the chronicles which he put together; but it was not printed till 1562.

On the accession of Mary to the throne she immediately issued a proclamation for restricting the liberty of the press, and condemning all plays and interludes intended to satyrize the practices of the catholic church; and endeavoured by the most vigorous measures to re-establish the old religion, and the suppression of the reformation.

1553, *Dec.* 29. John Cawood had a patent in the following words:—

"The queen, to all whom it may concern, sends greeting. Know ye, that of our special favour, &c. for the good, true, and acceptable service of our beloved John Cawood, printer, already performed, by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, we do give and grant to the said John Cawood, the office of our printer of all and singular our statute books, acts, proclamations, injunctions, and other volumes and things, under what name or title soever, either already or hereafter to be published in the English language. Which office is now vacant, and in our disposal, forasmuch as R. Grafton, who lately had and exercised that office, hath forfeited it by printing a certain proclamation, setting forth that one Jane, wife of Guilford Dudley, was queen of England, which Jane is indeed a false traitor, and not queen of England; and by these presents we constitute the said John Cawood our printer in the premises, to have and exercise, by himself, or sufficient deputies, the said office, with all the profits and advantages any way appertaining thereto, during his natural life, in as ample manner as R. Grafton or any others have, or ought to have, enjoyed it heretofore.

"Wherefore we prohibit all our subjects, whatsoever and wheresoever, and all other persons whatsoever, to print, or cause to be printed, either by themselves or others, in our dominions, or out of them, any books or volumes, the printing of which is granted to the aforesaid John Cawood; and that none cause to be reprinted, import, or cause to be imported, or sell within our kingdom, any books printed in our dominions by the said John Cawood, or hereafter to be printed by him in foreign parts, under the penalty of forfeiting all such books, &c.

"And we do grant power unto John Cawood, and his assigns, to seize and confiscate to our use all such books, &c. as he or they shall find so prohibited, without let or hindrance; and to enjoy the sum of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum during life, to be received out of our treasury. And whereas our dear brother Edward VI., &c. did grant unto Reginald Wolf the office of printer and bookseller in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; we, out of our abundant grace, &c. for ourselves, heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the said John Cawood the said office, with the fee of

* A copy of the first edition of lady Jane Grey's letter was sold at the sale of Sir M. Sykes, for £10 10*s.* This edition was not known to lord Orford. It has the following title:

"A moaste frutefull, pithye, and learned treatise, how a Christian man ought to behave himself in the daunger of Death; and how they are to be relieved and comforted whose deare frendes ar departed oute of thys world, *moast necessarye for this our unfortunate age and sorrowfull dayes.*" Black letter, 8vo., without date, and no printer's name, which was no doubt concealed, on account of the above exhortation at the end.

‡ Beheaded on Tower Hill August 21, 1553.

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16*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and all other profits and advantages thereto belonging, to be entered upon immediately after the death of the aforesaid Reginald, and to be enjoyed by him during his natural life, in as full and ample manner as the said Reginald now has, and exercises that office, &c. Given at Westminster, 29 Dec. 1553."

1553. The copie of a pistel or letter sent to Gilband Potter, in the tyme when he was in prison, for speaking of our most true queene's part the lady Mary, before he had his ears cut off the 13th of July.

1553. GEORGE JOVE, or JOY, otherwise Clerke or Clark, was, according to Bale, born near Newnham abbey, in Bedfordshire. He studied at Cambridge, and was some time fellow of Peter-house college. He appears to have resided abroad for a number of years, and to have written several works there and likewise been the corrector of the Dutch press. (See pp. 236 and 250 *ante.)* Fuller says, "Notwithstanding many machinations against his life, he found his coffin where he fetched his cradle—being peaceably buried in his native country, 1553. His name appears to the colophon of *A Contraye Consultacion*, 1541.

1553, ROGER MADELEY. Of this printer Ames found only a copy of verses, intitled: *An invectyve against treason.* In two columns on a half sheet, signifying the joy of the people, &c. on the 19th of July, 1553. At the end, *Finis qd. T. W. Imprinted at London by Roger Madeley, and are to be sold in Paules church yarde, at the synge of the Starre.* Folio.

1553. JOHN TURKE dwelt in Paul's churchyard, at the signe of the Cocke; and was of the stationers' company, in 1556.

A sheet almanack and prognostication for the year of our lord 1551, *Simonis Heuringii, Saelicidenis, doctor in physick and astronomy, at Hagenaw.*

1553. WILLIAM RIDDEL was probably John Day's servant. Some have thought the name fictitious. He printed *Two epistles, wherin is declared the brainsick headiness of the Lutherans, &c.* Translated by Henry lord Strafford. 16mo.

1553. The *whole Bible*, by Miles Coverdale dedicated to Edward VI. printed by Richard Jugge, in folio. The character of this bible, and the form of the points, seem to be foreign. It is called in the title, the *whole bible*, probably because the apocryphal books, omitted in the former edition, are inserted in this. The price affixed to the *new testament* with notes, printed by Jugge, 4to. was 22 pence per copy in sheets.

1553, *Oct.* 27. The fate of Michael Servetus, who was burnt to death by a slow fire, is an awful instance of the truth, that the spirit of persecution was not only exercised by the adherents of the Romish church, but infected even those who were resisting the passive authority, and enduring the privation of intrepid defenders of the gospel. The history of this learned and unfortunate man is well known. He was born at Villanueva, in Arragon, in 1509, but was educated at Paris, where he took the degree of doctor in medicine. The singularity and boldness of his opinions created him enemies, he therefore left Paris, and went to Lyons, where he was employed by the Frelons, who were eminent printers, as corrector of the press. From Lyons he removed to Charlieu, and from thence to Vienne, at the request of Peter Palmer, archbishop of that city, who honoured him with his friendship, and gave him an apartment in his palace. His literary connections led him to make frequent visits to Lyons, where he revised an edition of Pagninus's Latin translation of the Bible, which was printed in 1542, by Caspar Trechsel, for Hugo de la Parte. Servetus accompanied the text with scholia, or notes, in which he defended a number of Socinian positions; and prefixed a preface, in which he concluded that the prophecies of Scripture have no reference to Christ, but in a secondary sense. For this work he is said to have received five hundred livres from the booksellers who employed him. His *Notes on the Bible*, and his other anti-trinitarian writings, caused him to be arrested and imprisoned at Vienne. He, however, escaped out of prison; and designing to settle at Naples, and exercise his profession of medicine, imprudently visited Geneva in disguise. Calvin no sooner heard of his arrival than he denounced him to the magistrates as an impious man, and a propagator of doctrines dangerous to salvation. In consequence of Calvin's representation he was imprisoned, and afterwards, being brought to trial, was condemned to be burnt alive. The dreadful sentence was executed on this day. "He was upwards of two hours in the fire, the wood being green, little in quantity, and the wind unfavourable."

Petrus Angelus Manzolius, probably an Italian who flourished about this period, wrote a poem, which he termed the *Zodiac of Human Life;* he divided it into *twelve* parts, each being inscribed with the name of one of the *twelve* signs, the grand object of which is, to teach men the road to present and eternal happiness. The many sarcasms entertained in this work against the pope, the cardinals, and the church of Rome, caused the Catholics to place it in the first rank of heretical books in the *index Expurgatorius.* Had the author lived long enough, he would have been burnt *alive;* for the Catholics took up his body from the grave, and to punish the author for what he had written against them, reduced it to *ashes.* The poem is really a fine one, and deserves to be more generally known. *Bibliographical Dictionary*, printed by J. Tomæsius, 1566. 16mo.

1553, Pope Julius III.* by an edict ordered inquiry to be made after the Talmudical volumes of the Jews;† and all the copies that could be

* Jean Marie du Mont, pope Julius III., died March 23, 1556.

† The *Jerusalem Talmud* was printed at Venice, by Daniel Bomberg, about 1523, in one vol. folio, and afterwards with marginal notes at Cracow, in 1609. The *Babylonish Talmud* has been printed several times; at Venice, in 1620, folio; and in quarto, at Amsterdam, in 1644.

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met with, in all the cities of Italy, to be seized and burnt, whilst they were celebrating the feast of Tabernacles in September of this year; when, according to the calculation of the Inquisition, 12,000 volumes of the *Talmud* were committed to the flames by order of Julius's successor, Paul IV. *Leusdeni Philolog.*

1554. GEORGE WILLER, whom some improperly call Viller, and others Walter, a bookseller at Augsburg, who kept a large shop, and frequented the Frankfort fairs, first fell upon the plan of causing to be printed every fair a *catalogue of all the new books*, in which the size, and printers' names were marked. Willer's catalogues were printed till the year 1592, by Nicol Bassæus, a printer at Frankfort. Other booksellers, however, must have soon published catalogues of the like kind, though that of Willer continued a long time to the principal. In all those catalogues, which are in quarto, and not paged, the following order is observed. The Latin books occupy the first place, beginning with the protestant, theological works, perhaps, because Willer was a Lutheran; then come the catholics; and after these books of jurisprudence, medicine, philosophy, poetry, and music. The second place is assigned to German books, which are arranged in the same manner.*

1554, *May.* GREENWICH. A small tract published during the reign of queen Mary, purports to have have been printed here: it is entitled, *A faythfull Admonycion of a certen trewe pastor and prophete sent unto the Germanes*, &c. *now translated into Inglyssh*, &c. 12°. At the end, on signature K. iii. we read, *Imprynted at Grenewych by Conrade Freeman, in the month of May* 1554. But the types, spelling, &c. all prove the volume to have been executed in Switzerland or the Low Countries. A copy of it may be seen in the Bodleian library.—*Dr. Cotton.*

1554, *July* 25. Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain.† In the grand marriage procession, which took place in the city of London, they passed the conduit in Gracechurch-street, which was finely painted, and on which were represented the nine worthies, of which king Henry VIII. was one. He was painted "in harness," having in one hand a sword, and in the other a book, on which was written *Verbum Dei* (*the word of God*,) which he was delivering to his son Edward. This representation occasioned the painter considerable trouble, for the bishop of Winchester sent for him, and calling him *villain* and *traitor*, angrily told him, that he had summoned him by order of her majesty, and that he should rather have put the book into the queen's hand, for she had reformed the church and religion, with other things, according to the pure and sincere word of God. After making an apology, the painter was ordered to deface the book and its title, and then dismissed. This order the painter executed so completely, that Fox remarks, "that fearing lest he should leave some part of the book, or *Verbum Dei* in king Henry's hand, he wiped away a piece of his fingers withall."

1554. CHRISTIAN WECHEL, a celebrated printer at Paris, and the father of a family of printers, is said to have become professionally known about the year 1522. Between that period and 1554, he executed numerous impressions, in the French, Latin, and Greek, and some also in the Hebrew language. He first practised the art under the distinction of the *Scutum Basiliense*, or arms of Basil, which was perhaps his native city; and afterwards *sub Pegaso*, which became the hereditary device of the family.

Each book of Wechel's *Grammatica Græca* of Gaza, *anni* 1629, is printed separately, with a distinct title. At the end of the fourth book, a specimen is given of the Greek and Latin text in double columns in the same page, after the plan of Conrad Gesner; which method, as Maittaire observes, was not yet common in French impressions. Christian Wechel gave to the public many of the Opuscula of Galen, as well in the original Greek as in different Latin versions. He was remarkable for publishing select parts of Greek authors of every description, which he thought promoted the sale. He was esteemed by Erasmus, some of whose works he first introduced to the public. Gesner inscribed to him the thirteenth book of his Pandects, *Tiguri*, 1548. He deems him worthy of being numbered among the most renowned typographers of his age. Wechel is also said to have been brought into trouble in 1534, for having sold a treatise of Erasmus, *De eso interdicto carnium*, which had been censured by the divines of Paris. He exercised however his profession at Paris apparently with success, till the year 1554, as we have said: and then died, leaving his establishment to Andrew his son.

1554. In the Oppenheimer library is a book executed at Adrianople, a fine city of European Turkey, executed by the Jews. The publication of the scriptures either in the original languages, or in more modern versions, was not confined to those states in which Christianity was the acknowledged religion of the land, since we find the Jews who had been driven by persecution to take refuge under infidel governments, establishing printing presses in various places, particularly at Constantinople and Thessalonica. In 1522, Samuel ben David Nachmias, a cele-

* In Beckmann's *History of Inventions*, vol. iii. pp. 125—135, is an interesting account relative to book catalogues.

† In 1555, John Wayland printed *The account of the arrival, and landyng, and most noble marryage of the moste illustre prynce Philppe, prynce of Spaine, to the most excellent princes Mary quene of England, solemnisated in the citie of Winchester; and how he was recyeued and installed at Windsore, and of his triumphyng entries in the noble citie of London*, &c. The following is a description of the prince from the above work:—"Of visage he is well favoured, with a broad forehead, and grey lyes, streight nosed, and manly countenance. From the forehead to the point of hys chynne, his face groweth small, his pace is princely, and gate so streight and upright, as he loseth no inch of his hight, with a yeallowe berde; arme, legge, and every other limme to the same, as nature cannot worke a more perfite paterne; and as I have learned, of the age of xxviii years, whose majesty I judge to be of a stoute stomake, pregnant witted, and of most gentel nature."

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brated printer of Constantinople, published the Hebrew *Pentateuch*, *Megilloth*, and *Haphtaroth*,* with the *Targums* and *Jewish Commentaries*, in folio. In 1546, a *Polyglott Pentateuch*, in fol. was printed in the same city, by Eliezer Berab Gerson Soncinatis. It contained the Hebrew text, the Targum of Onkelos, the Persic version of R. Jacob F. Joseph Tavos, or Tusensis, the Arabic version of Saadias Gaon, and the rabbinical Commentary of Rashi, or R. Solomon ben Jarchi. The book of Exodus of this Polyglott, bears date 1545. In 1547, there was another *Polyglott Pentateuch* published from the same press, with the Hebrew text; the old Spanish version for the refugee Spanish Jews; the modern Greek, as used by the Caraïtes of Constantinople, who do not understand Hebrew; and the Targum and Commentary, as in the former editions. In 1516, the *Pentateuch* and *Megilloth*, in Hebrew, with the *Targum* and Rabbinical *Commentary*, were printed at Thessalonica; in 1517, *Job*, in Hebrew and Chaldee; in 1522, and several times subsequently, the *Psalms*, in Hebrew, with Rabbinical *Commentaries*; and in 1535 the Prior *Prophets*, (as the Jews denominate Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings, with the *Commentary* of R. Kimchi. Le Long *(edit. Masch)* mentions some few other portions of the Hebrew Scriptures published by the Jews of Constantinople and Thessalonica, about the same time.

1554, *July. A goodly letter sent too the fayethfull in London, Newcastell, Barwyke, and to all other within the realme of England, that love the comminge of oure Lorde Jesus, by Jhon Knox. Imprinted at Rome before the castle of S. Angel, at the sign of sainct Peter, in the moneth of July, in the year of our Lord* 1554. *A confession and declaration of praiers added thereto, by Jhon Knox.* H. Singleton's rebus at the end. 12mo.

In the same year we find an admonition by M. John Knox to the faithfull. Printed at Ralykow, the 20th day of July. *Cum privilejio, ad imprimendum solum.* Twelves.

1554. We have already noticed (page 83, *ante*) that by the authority of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, the stationers were formed into a guild, or fraternity, and had their ordinances made for their good government of the fellowship, as appears by a memorial presented by the company to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, in 1645; in which they state that their brotherhood, or corporation, had then been governed by wholesome ordinances for the space of two hundred and forty years. Thus constituted, they regularly assembled under the government of a master and two wardens. Their first hall was in Milk-street;* but in 1550, it appears that the company had begun to turn their thoughts to a removal of their hall, and to a more substantial incorporation, for in that year the following memorandum stands in the front of the earliest book of these records that is preserved: "Anno, 1550, the 13 of Marche, Master *Sholmley*,† of Lincolne's-inne, promised to be of counsaill with the company of stationers, when they should conveniently desire it."

St. Peter's college, the place fixed on for their new hall, was probably obtained for them by Mr. Seres, who occupied a part of it. The company purchased the site; and, about 1553, adapted the old building to their own purposes. The chapel was converted into an armory and a warehouse. It is supposed that Peter's college stood on the spot now occupied by the garden of the deanery of St. Paul's, at the south-west corner of the church yard.‡

The fitting up of the new hall (which was a large building) was defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the several members. Among other benefactions, sixteen glazed windows were contributed; and also the wainscoting both of the parlour and the council-chamber.

A Benevolence was collected, in 1554, towards "the charges of the hall;" and in an "Account of money received and paid by John Cawood and Henry Cooke, from Dec. 9, 1554, to July 18, 1557," are these entries:

"Item, receyved in monye at the gevynge up of Mr. Barthelette and Mr. Bonham thayre accumpts, at the hands of the collecters, LVIIIs. vd. ob."

Several sums were also received for the occasional use of the hall for different public purposes.

1554-5. "Item, receivyd, the VIII daye of January, of the Wardmothe Inquest of Castell Baynard Warde, for occupyinge the hall, 4s." [This sum in subsequent years was 20*s*.]

"Item, recevyd for occupyinge the hall at a wedding, 3*s*. 4*d*.§

Another Benevolence, in 1554, towards "the Corporation;" to which Mr. Dockwra, then master, contributed 40*s*.; Mr. Cawood, 20*s*.; Mr. Cooke, 35*s*.; Reginald Wolfe, 20*s*.; and Mrs. Toye, 20*s*.

The building, when fitted up, consisted of a

* The *Megilloth* is the term applied by the Jews to that portion of the sacred writings which includes Ruth, Esther, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, and Solomon's Songs, the *Haphtaroth* are fifty-four chapters or lessons selected out of the Prophets, and read in the synagogues by the Jews, on their sabbaths and other festivals.—See *Kennicott's Dissertations*, Diss. 2, pp. 517, 518.

† This book of Knox's must have been printed abroad, and not in Scotland, for he was not then in the kingdom, nor durst he have printed it there at that time. This place Ralykow, seems to be fictitious.

* The company still possess two houses in Wood-street, and three in Friars-alley and Clement's-court, in Milk-street, built after the fire of London, on the site of their original hall.

† Ralph Cholmondly, esq. who married Elizabeth Redman, widow of Robert Redman, of whom see 276 *ante*.

‡ Stowe, speaking of this part of London, says, "Then was there the Stationers' Hall, lately builded for them, in the place of Peter's College; where, in the year, 1541, the 4th day of January, five men were slayne by the fall of earth upon them, digging for a well."—*Nichols*.

§ Many curious particulars relating to the uses made of Stationers' hall, may be found in Malone's *Life of Dryden*; and at the commencement of the last century, concerts were frequently given in it, similar to those now common in Hanover-square and other places. Numbers of funeral feasts and convivial meetings have besides been celebrated and held there, exclusive of those peculiar to the company.—*Nichols*.

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hall, sufficiently capacious for the Wardmote Inquest, a great parlour, a council-chamber (in which were nine historical paintings, and at least two portraits,) kitchen, buttery, and several warehouses; over which were rooms let out to different tenants; among whom were, in 1557,

	£	s.	d.
John Pont, who paid annually	3	3	0
John Walley, for one chamber	0	13	6
William Seres, for a cellar	0	4	0

The records of the company contain a particular account of its furniture in 1557, for which see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 356.

1555, *June* 6. The following proclamation was issued against printing, vending, or possessing heretical books.

"Whereas dyvers books, filled both with heresye, sedition, and treason, have of late, and be dayly brought into this realme, out of forreigne countrys, and places beyond the seas, and some also covertly printed within this realme, and caste abroad in sundry partes thereof,—the king's and queen's majesties, doth by this thyr present proclaymation declare and publysh to all theyr subjects, that whosoever shall, after the proclaymation hereof, be found to have any of the sayd wicked and seditious books, or fynding them, do not forthwith burne the same, without shewing or readyng the same to any other person, shall in that case bee reputed and taken for a rebell, and shall without delaye be executed for that offence, according to thorder of martiall law."

Seven days after the above, the following proclamation was issued; which after reciting the substance of the statute of the second of Henry IV. enjoins:—"That no person or persons of what estate, degree, or condytion soever he or they be, from henceforthe presume to bringe, or convey, or cause to be broughte and conveyed, into this realme anye bookes, wrytinges, or workes hereafter mentyoned; that ys to saye, any booke, or bookes, wrytinges, or workes, made or sett fourthe by, or in the name of Martyn Luther; or any booke, or bookes, wrytinges, or works, made or sett forthe by, or in the name of Oecolampadyus, Sivinglius, John Calvyn, Pomerane, John Alasco, Bullynger, Bucer, Melancthon, Barnardinus Ochinus, Erasmus Sarcerius, Peter Martyr, Hughe Latymer, Roberte Barnes, otherwyse called Freere Barnes, John Bale, otherwise called Freere Bale, Justus, Jonas, John Hoper, Miles Coverdale, William Tyndale, Thomas Cranmer, late archebyshop of Canterburye, Wylliam Turner, Theodore Basyll, otherwyse called Thomas Beacon, John Frythe Roye; and the book commonly called *Halles Cronicles;* or any of them in the Latyn tonge, Duche tonge, English tonge, Italyan tonge, or French tonge, or any other lyke booke, paper, wrytinge, or wourke, made, prynted, or sett forth by any other persone or persons, conteyninge false doctryne, contrarye, and agaynste the catholyque faythe, and the doctryne of the catholyque churche. And also, that no persone, or persons presume to wryte, prynte, utter, sell, reade, or keape, or cause to be wrytten, &c. any of the sayde bookes, or any booke, or books, wrytten, or printed in the Latten, or Englyshe tonge, concernynge the common service sett forth in Englyshe, to be used in the churches of this realme, in the tyme of Kinge Edward the VI. commonly called the *Communyon Booke*, but shall wythin the space of fyfteen dayes next after the publicatyon of this proclamatyon, bring, or delyver, or cause the sayd bookes, and everye of them remayneing in their custodies, and kepinge, to be broughte, and delyvered to thordinarye of the dioces, to his chauncelloure, or commssaryes, withoute fraude, colour, or deceipte, at the sayde ordinaries will and disposition to be burnte, or otherwyse to be usyde, orderyd, as by the canons, in that case lymyted and apoynted. - - - And their Majestyes by this proclamatyon geveth full power aucthorytie to all byshops, and ordynaryes, and all justices of peace, mayors, - &c. - - - and expresslye commaundeth, - - - that they, and everie of theim, within their several lymyts and jurisdictions, shall in the defaulte and neglygence of the said subjects, after the sayd fyftene dayes expyred, enquyer, and serche oute the sayde bookes, wrytings, and works, and for this purpose enter into the howse, or howses, clossetts, and secrete places of everye person of whatsoever degree, being negligente in this behalf, and suspected to kepe anye suche booke, wrytinge, or workes, contrarye to this proclamatyon."

1555. Printing introduced into the city of Waterford, in Ireland. Three specimens of early typography are assigned to this city; two of them are given by Ames, and repeated by Herbert, upon the authority of Maunsell's catalogue. The first of these three rare articles is entitled, *The acquittal or purgation of the moost catholyke Christen prince, Edwarde the VI. kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande*, &c. *and of the Chufche of England reformed and governed under hym, agaynst al suche as blasphemously and traittorously infame hym or the sayd Churche, of heresie or sedicion:* written by John Olde, an exile for the protestant religion under queen Mary. It contains signature G in eights, and has on the recto of the last leaf, *Emprinted at Vauterford the .7. daye of Novembre*, 1555.

The second is, *An Epistle written by John Scory the late bishope of Chichester unto all the faythfull that be in pryson in Englande, or in any other trouble for the defence of Goddes truthe.* This is a still smaller treatise, containing only two sheets in eights, and has no other colophon than this, *Anno.* 1555. But the letter, paper, and press-work exactly correspond to those of John Olde's work above mentioned, and the two were unquestionably executed at the same time and place. That place, however, says Dr. Cotton, was not Waterford: nor, I fear, can we claim for this city so early an acquaintance with the

* These two books, bound in one, was sold at the sale of sir M. Sykes, for £19 19s. Copies are in the Bodleian.

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mysteries of the art of printing. At what period the art was introduced, I am not prepared to say.

The third Waterford book, Dr. Cotton says, is entered in the catalogue of Trinity college library, Dublin, as follows: *Archbishop Cranmer's Confutation of unwritten verities*, 8°. *Waterford*, 1555. This little tract, however, Dr. Cotton further observes, is not now to be found there; having disappeared, probably, in company with several other choice books, which were purloined from the library by a confidential servant, a few years ago. For the part which the Waterford presses played during the disastrous days of 1641, the reader may refer to that year, *post*.

1556, *Died*, SEBASTIAN GRYPHIUS, a celebrated printer of Lyons, in France. He was a German, and born at Suabia, near Augsburg, in 1493. He performed the duties of his profession with so much honour as to receive the approbation of the most learned men. Gryphius is allowed to have restored the art of printing at Lyons, which was before exceedingly corrupted; and the great number of books printed by him are valued by the connoisseurs. He printed many books in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and his editions are no less accurate than beautiful. It was observed, that Robert Stephens was a very good corrector, Colinæus a very good printer, but that Gryphius was both an able printer and corrector. He was succeeded by his son Anthony Gryphius, who printed a Latin Bible in 1550, with the largest types that had then been seen, in 2 vols. folio, and continued to support the reputation of the family.

FRANCIS GRYPHIUS, a brother of the above, was a printer at Paris, and no less celebrated in the annals of typography. If what Peignot says be true, Francis Gryphius did not exercise the art beyond the year 1540; consequently the *Lexicon Græco-Latinum jam recens in lucem editium*, 4to., might be his only Greek impression. Francis used in his Latin impressions the roman character, and Sebastian the italic. Their well known device was a *Griffin*.

1556, *Died*, CHARLOTTE GUILLARD. "The first woman," says Delandine, "who distinguished herself in the typographic art." She espoused successively two renowned printers; and on the decease of the latter, she personally superintended her presses; correcting the proofs of Latin works, and publishing very correct editions. Berthold Rembolt, whom we have before noticed, was her first husband. In 1520, she became the wife of Claude Chevalon, who died about 1540. Her finest works were those which she executed between 1542 and 1556. She herself testifies, in the year 1552, that she had laboured in the profession fifty years.

This heroine of the art gave an impression of the *Biblia sacra*, *Latine*, with the notes of Joannes Benedictus, and executed voluminous Latin originals or translations of the fathers. Lodovicus Lippomanus, afterwards bishop of Verona, and at length of Bergamo, having employed her to print his *Catena SS. Patrum in Genesim*, *anno* 1546, was so well satisfied with the execution of it, that, when attending the council of Trent, he came to Paris for the special purpose of inducing her to undertake his second volume, *Catena in Exodum*; which she completed with great elegance and beauty, *anno* 1555. One of her most interesting impressions has escaped the notice of Chevillier and of Maittaire, viz. her fine *Novum Testamentum Gr. Lat. Erasmi*, 8vo, which she executed for Bogard in 1543. The Greek Lexicon of the professor Tusanus was at least finished by her: having been undertaken by Bogard, who, with his wife, died during the impression. Frederic Morel for some time presided as corrector of the press of Charlotte Guillard. The office "sub sole aureo" maintained its high reputation long after her decease: and in 1576, produced in five large volumes folio, the magnificent *Corpus Juris civilis*, of which Chevillier speaks in terms of the highest admiration, pronouncing it the most pleasing and finished specimen of the art that ever came under his observation.

1556. Henry II.* of France enacted, that *one copy* of every book, to which the royal privilege was extended, *printed upon vellum*, and handsomely bound, should be deposited in the royal library of Paris. It is believed that Diana of Poictiers† suggested the idea to the king for this act. Under the reign of Henry II. it is that we must look for the celebrated bindings of France in this century. The books bound for this prince are distinguished by his insigna, or by his initial H. interwoven with that of his mistress Diana of Poictiers HD. How far the taste of Grolier may have influenced, or whether he had any direction in the binding of the books of Henry, is not satisfactorily determined. Eight hundred volumes now remain, which attest the merit of the workmen. The most splended portion of the bindings of Henry, are those from the fine library at Arnet, erected by the accomplished Diana of Poictiers, who in her unbounded love for books availed herself of the devotion of two kings of France, to enrich her own library with the choicest treasures of theirs. When we consider the wealth she could bestow, and her influence over Henry, we need not wonder at the beauty of the bindings belonging to her library. The embellishments are in good taste, being principally composed of lines, interwoven with the initials before referred to, bows, quivers, arrows, and the crescent, emblems of the goddess Diana, whose name she bore. Of the elegance of some of her books, the binding of a copy of the French version of the *Cosmography* of Sebastian Munster, in the public library of Caen, in Normandy, remains as evidence. It is as splendid as it is curious. It contains two portraits of Henry II. and four of Holofernes on each side of the binding. In the centre of the sides are the usual ornaments above referred to, but on the back are

* Born March 31, 1518; crowned at Rheims, July 28, 1547, died July 10, 1559, of a wound in the eye, which he received at a tournament, with the spear of the count de Montgomery.

† Born March 31, 1500; died April 26, 1566.

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five portraits of Diana, in gilt, each within the bands. There are also on the sides two pretty medallions of a winged figure blowing a trumpet, and standing upon a chariot drawn by four horses, with the date 1553.

At this period, it was common to decorate, not only their common books, but books of devotion, with the portraits of their favourite minions and ladies in the character of saints, and even of the Virgin Mary and Jesus. Charles V. emperor of Germany,* however pious he effected to be, had a missal painted for his mistress by Albert Durer, the borders of which are crowded with extravagant grotesques, consisting of apes, which were sometimes elegantly sportive, giving clysters to one another, and in more offensive attitudes, not adapted to heighten the piety of the royal mistress. This missal has two French verses written by the emperor himself, who does not seem to have been ashamed of his present.

In a missal once appertaining to the queen of Louis XII. of France, may be seen a mitred ape, giving its benediction to a man prostrate before it; a keen reproach to the clergy of those times. But this practice was particularly prevalent in the reign of Henry III.† who held the reins of government with a loose hand, and sanctioned every kind of debauchery.

The images, prints, and miniatures, with which the catholic religion has occasion to decorate its splendid ceremonies, were frequently consecrated to the purposes of love: they have been so many votive offerings worthy to have been suspended in the temple of Idalia. Pope Alexander VI. had the images of the Virgin made to represent some of his mistresses; the famous Vanozza, his favourite, was placed on the altar of Sancta Maria del Popolo; and Julia Farnese furnished a subject for another Virgin. Herne affirms, that the statuaries made the queen of Henry III. a model for the face of the Virgin Mary. And also, that the Virgin Mary was generally made to bear a resemblance to the queens of the age, which, no doubt, produced some real devotion among the courtiers.

The manners of our country, says D'Israeli, were rarely tainted with this licentiousness, although an innocent tendency may be observed towards it, by examining the illuminated manuscripts of our ancient metrical romances: while we admire the vivid colouring of these splendid manuscripts, the curious observer will perceive that almost every heroine is represented in a state which appears incompatible with her reputation. Most of these works, it is believed, were executed by French artists.

In remarking on the taste for the exterior decorations of books, Mr. Roscoe, in his *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, says, "it is perhaps difficult to discover, why a favourite book should not be as proper an object of elegant ornament, as the head of a cane, the hilt of a sword, or the latchet of a shoe.

1556. ROBERT TOYE resided at the sign of the Bell, in St. Paul's church yard, and was a member of the ancient stationers' company, though he died before they received a charter from Philip and Mary. He is thought to have died early in the year 1556, and the records of the company mention that its members "received of Mrs. toye the xij daye of ffebruary for a reward to the companye for comynge to the buryall of hyr husband Mr. Toye xx*s*." His widow seems to have carried on his business after his decease, from the entry of several copies of ballads allowed to her, on the stationers' books, which are entitled "to John Wallye and Mrs. Toye, these ballets folowynge." She appears also to have contributed to all the company's collections for their establishment and public dinners, and to have paid for one of the glazed windows to the hall. In 1558 Mrs. Toye received a sole license to print the *Latin Catechism:* and in 1560 she presented her company with a new table cloth and a dozen of napkins, after which there is not any memorial of her until 1569, when her son Humphrey paid £4. to the stationers, as "the bequeste of Mrs. Elizabeth Toye, widowe."

Robert Toye printed fourteen works between the years 1541 and 1555.

BALLADS,

By John Wallye and the Widow of Robert Toy.

1. Women beste whan they be at Reste.
2. I will haue a wydow yf euer I marye.
3. The Daye of the lorde ys at hande.
4. A ballet of thomalyn.
5. Betwene a ryche farmer and his daughter.
6. Of the talke betwene ij maydes.
7. The murnynge of Edwarde Duke of buckyngham.
8. A mayde that wolde mary with a seruynge man. Whan raging loue.
9. Who lyue so merry & make such sporte, as they that be of the poorer sorte.
10. An Epytaph vpon the deathe of kynge Edwarde ye sexte.
11. A ballet of good wynes.
12. Of the louer and the byrde.
13. To morrow shall be my fathers wake.
14. Of the Ryche man and poor lazarus.
15. A ballyt of made by nycholas baltroppe.
16. Of wakefylde and a grene.
17. A ballett of a mylner.
18. God send me a wyffe that will do as I saye.
19. I will no more go to the plough. With another new ballett annexed to the same.
20. Admonyssion to leaue swerynge.
21. A ballett for my solas.
22. In wynters juste retorne.
23. Yf euer I mary J will mary a mayde.
24. And in those dayes then I saye then, knaues that be now wilbe come honest men.
25. Yt was a may in ago truly.
26. The Rose is from my garden goone.
27. 28. ij ballets: Yf Care maye crye. The sorrowes that doth increase.
29. Of a man that wolde be vnmaryed agayne.
30. The a b c of a preste called heugh stourmy.
31. The aged mans a b c.

1556. JOHN REYNES was an eminent printer, bookseller, and bookbinder, who dwelt at the sign of the George, in St. Paul's church yard, about the year 1527, if not previous. A few books are said to have been printed by him, and others for him; but there are many more that

* Born at Ghent, February 24, 1500, declared emperor by the electoral voices, June 29, 1529; died September 21, 1558, and was buried in the Escurial.—Refer to Robertson's Life of this relentless foe of the Reformation.

† Born at Fontainbleau, Sept. 12, 1661; assassinated July 22, 1589.

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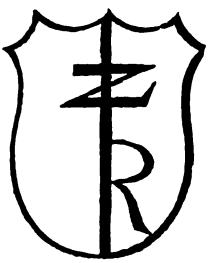
have his marks, and pretty devices on their covers; as arms and supporters of Jesus Christ, with these words, *redemptoris mundi armi*. He was a large dealer, and bound books for others as well as himself. The time of his death is unknown; Herbert could not discover any of his works subsequent to the year 1544; but in 1557, he found that when John Cawood, the servant of John Reynes, became warden of the stationers' company, he paid "for ii new glasse wyndowes in their hall, the one for John Reynes his master, and the other for hymselfe," whence he concluded that he was deceased, and that his window was a gift or legacy to his brethren.

At the close of the wardens' accounts in July, 1561, in an inventory of the company's furniture, is "a picture of John Reynes, master to John Cawode;" also, "a picture of John Cawode," but the fate of them is unknown.

The typographical devices of Reynes were, properly speaking, two small shields with his initials and his monogram; the latter of which was as follows:



But they were commonly introduced in a large design, which he embossed upon the covers of his books, consisting of what are usually called "the arms of Christ." This design is formed of a parallelogram surrounded by double lines, and borders of scroll and ornamental work, and shaped like an arch within, under which is placed a shield charged with the emblems of Christ's passion, at the cross, inscription and crown of thorns; the hammer, nails, and pincers; the spears, sponge, and dice; the garment, money, lanthorn, sepulchre, &c. The escutcheon is supported by two unicorns, which stands upon a scroll bearing the motto *Redemptoris Mundi Armi*, in rude Saxon capitals. Above the shield is a very rich full-faced black helmet, surrounded by a mantling, and the pillar, scourges, and cock, as a crest. On each side of the crest are the two shields above mentioned.

These religious ensigns are to be found in very many Missals, Offices, Book of Hours, both manuscript and printed.

1556, *May* 4. The Company of Stationers do not appear to have had any authority granted them with relation to printed books, as an incorporated body, till they received their first charter from Philip and Mary of this day, by the title of "The master and keepers, or wardens, and commonality, of the mystery or art of the stationers of the city of London.* This charter was renewed by Elizabeth, in 1588; amplified by Charles II., in 1684; and confirmed by William and Mary, in 1690, which is the existing charter of the company. The powers granted to them by these charters are of such a nature as would not be very fit to be acted upon in the present times. They had the rights of the inquisition itself over all literary compositions—might search houses for any books which *they* deemed obnoxious to the state, or *their own interests*—might enter, as often as they pleased, any place, house, shop, chamber, or building, belonging to any stamper, printer, binder, or seller of any manner of books—might seize, take away, have, burn, or convert to their own use whatever *they should think* was printed contrary to the form of any statute, act or proclamation, made *or to be made!* and these odious privileges were often acted upon, as may be seen in the lives of the early printers, and in the company's accounts.

The charter was signed by the names of ninety-four members of the commonalty.

THOMAS DOCKWRAY, *Master.*

JOHN CAWOOD & HENRY COKE, *Keepers or Wardens*

Freemen, or Commonalty:

William Bonham	William Marten
Richard Waye	Edward Sutton
Simon Coston	Thomas Parker
Reynold Wolf	John Bonham
James Hollyland	John Gough
Stephen Keval	John Daye
John Turk	John Whitney
Nicholas Taberner	Simon Spylman
Michael Ubley, *alias* Michael Lobley	William Baldwyn
	William Coke
John Jaques	John Kewell
William Ryddall	Robert Broke
John Hudson	Thomas Sawyer
John Walley	Charles Walley
Thomas Duxwell	Thomas Patenson
Anthony Smith	Thomas Mershe
William Powell	Richard Tottell
Richard Jugge	Ralph Tyer
Wm. Serres, or Seres	John Burtofte
Robert Holder	William Griffith
Thomas Purfot	Edward Broune
John Rogers	Nicholas Clifton
William Steward	Richard Harvey
Richard Patchet	James Gunwell
Nicholas Borman	Edward Cator
Roger Ireland	John Kele
Richard Crosse	Thomas Bylton
Thomas Powell	Thomas Maskall
Anthony Crofte	William Norton
Richard Hyll	William Pychering
Alen Gamlyn	Richard Baldwyn
Henry Norton	Richard Grene
Richard Lant	Thomas Beyden
Henry Luttell	Robert Badborne
Andrew Hertes	John Alday
Thomas Devell	Robert Blyth
John Case	George Brodehead
William Hill	Hugh Cotisfurth
Richard Richardson	Richard Wallis
Giles Hucke	Thomas Gee
John Kynge	Richard Kevell, junior
John Fairbarne	John Shereman
John Hyll	Thomas Skeroll
Peter Frenche	Owen ap Roger
Richard Harrison	John Tysdale
Humphry Powell	Adam Croke, and
John Clerke	John Fox.
William Copland	

* An original record, intituled, "Incorporatio Artis *Stationers*, in Civitate Londoniæ," is preserved in the records of the Exchequer, 2 Pars Original. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary; and in 5 Pars Original. 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Rot. 36.

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The government of the company was vested by these charters, and still continues, in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants,* who under their several charters pay £200 a year in pensions and charitable donations; to which much larger sums have been added by the benefactions of individual members. Their trading concerns are managed by a regular committee, consisting of nine members; namely, the master and wardens for the time being, and six other stock holders.

The expense of obtaining the charter will appear by the following extracts from their records:

The chargis layde oute for our corporation:

	£	s.	d.
Fyrste, for two tymes wrytinge of our boke before yt was sygned by the Kynge and the Quene's Majestie's Highness..	0	18	0
Item, for the syngned and the prevy seale	6	6	8
Item, for the great seale.....	8	9	0
Item, for the wrytyngee and inrolynge.....	3	0	0
Item, for wax, lace, and examenacion.....	0	3	4
Item, to the clerkes for expedycion.....	0	10	0
Item, for lymnynge and for the skyn.....	1	0	0
Item, payd to the screvener for wrytinge of the indentures of the surrender for the feffers of truste unto the Master and Wardyns of this Companye and thayre successors	0	14	0

On this incorporation, the company obtained from the heralds' college their armorial bearings.†

In searching after the crest, says Hansard, I found that the visitation in 1664, recorded also the common seal of the company; a fac-simile sketch is here given, as entered there, although the seal used by the company is only the arms, as described below.

* Consisting at present, March 2, of twenty-five members.—*Nichols.*

Mr. Nichols says, "and a court of assistants;" but no such words are to be found in any one of the charters or renewals. The *assistants* were therefore created by one of those "ordinances, provisions, and laws," which by clause V, of the first charter, they were empowered to make. These bye-laws are, however, kept from the commonalty: they have nothing to do but to obey them.—*Hansard.*

† Azure, on a chevron Or, between three Bibles lying fessewise Gules, garnished, leaved, and clasped of the second *i.e.* the clasps downwards,) an eagle rising proper, enclosed by two roses Gules, seeded Or, barbed Vert; from the top of the chief a demi-circle of glory, edged with clouds proper; therein a dove displayed Argent; over the head a circle of the last. Crest: on a wreath, a Bible open proper; clasped and garnished Or. Motto: *Verbum Domini manet in æternum.*

1556. Thomas Berthelet was the second professor of typographer after Richard Pinson, who enjoyed the office of king's printer, and the first for whom a patent is extant. His salary was four pounds yearly, and in his grant of arms, preserved in the herald's college, he is called "Thomas Berthelet of London, esquyre, gentillman." He died, as it has been ascertained from the stationers' company, about Christmas 1556. His residence was in Fleet-street, at the sign of the Lucretia Romana, an elegant engraving of which, with his own name upon a scroll, he used as a device. Many books were printed at his expense in Paris, and it is supposed that both he and his widow, Margery Berthelet, employed others to print for them in London. He printed or caused to be printed one hundred and forty-seven works. Thomas Powel had managed Berthelet's business for some time previous to his death, and at length succeeded him both in his dwelling and his occupation.

1556. Cardinal Pole appointed commissioners to visit the two universities, and reform them according to the views of the papal hierarchy. At Cambridge they burnt the bodies of Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius, with their books and heretical writings. At Oxford, the visitors went through all the colleges, and burnt all the English Bibles, and such books as they deemed heretical. They took up the body of Peter Martyr's wife, and buried it in a dunghill, because having once been a nun, she broke her vows by marriage, but her body was afterwards taken up again in queen Elizabeth's time, and mixed with the bones of St. Frideswide.

1556, *July* 31, *Died*, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of "The Society of Jesus," whence the denomination *Jesu-ists*, or *Jesuits*; and which has been well described as "the most political and best regulated of all the monastic orders; and from which mankind have derived more advantages and received greater injury than from any other of those religious fraternities." Loyola died in the 65th year of his age, after having lived to see his society spread over almost the whole world, and possessing above one hundred colleges.

Francis Xavier, called by the Roman Catholics, "the Apostle of the Indies," was of a noble Spanish family, and born in Navarre, at the castle of Xavier, in 1506. He was the early and faithful friend and disciple of Ignatius Loyola. He died December, 2, 1552.

1557. Nicholas Bourman was an original member of the stationers' company, and one of their renter wardens, or collectors, in conjunction with Thomas Purfoot, in 1557-58. His residence was in Aldersgate-street. He printed four works.

1557. Henry Cooke, warden of the stationers' company gave ten quires of royal paper, to make the two earliest accompt books, which were bound at the cost of Thomas Dowkswell. The value of the paper was 11*s.* 8*d.*

1557. Several of the learned exiles who had fled from England during the reign of Mary,

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engaged in a new English translation of the Bible, and in this year published the *New Testament*, in a small 12mo., with the following title: *The Newe Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, conferred diligently with the Greke, and best approved translations. Printed at Geneva, by Conrad Badius, MDLVII.* 8vo. This was the first edition in the English language which contained the distinction of verses by numerical figures, after the general manner of the Greek Testament published by Robert Stephens, in A.D. 1551, with this difference, that Stephens placed his figures in the margin, whereas, the Genevan editors prefixed theirs to the beginning of minute subdivisions, with breaks, after our present manner.

1557. The following is the expense of the first public dinner held at stationers' hall, and is thus preserved in the records of the company.

The charges of our denner as followeth; that is to say,

	£	s.	d.
Item, payd for 18 dosyn of breade	1	18	0
Item, payd for a barrell of stronge bere	0	9	0
Item, payd for a barrell of double bere	0	5	4
Item, payd for a stande of ale	0	3	0
Item, payd for 20 galons of wyne	1	0	0
Item, payd for 11 galons of Frenshe wyne*	0	11	0
Item, payd for 37lb. of beffe	0	4	7
Item, payd for 4 loynes of vele	0	4	8
Item, payd for a quarter of vele	0	2	0
Item, payd for 11 neckes of motton	0	6	6
Item, payd for 2 loynes of motton	0	2	0
Item, payd for 9 mary-bones	0	2	4
Item, payd for 25lb. of suette	0	4	0
Item, payd for 38 punde of butter	0	9	8
Item, payd for 2 freshe samons	1	3	2
Item, payd for 4 dosyn of chekyns	1	0	1
Item, payd for 3 bushells 3 peckes of flowre	0	17	4
Item, payd for 20 pounde of cherys	0	8	4
Item, payd for 20 capons of grayse	2	13	4
Item, payd for 20 capons to boyle	1	2	8
Item, three capons of grese	0	9	0
Item, payd for 18 gese	1	4	0
Item, payd for 3 gese	0	4	6
Item, payd for 3 dosyn of rabbetts	0	10	6
Item, payd for 6 rabbetts	0	1	10
Item, payd for 2 galons of creme	0	2	8
Item, payd for bakynge of 20 pastyes of venyson	0	1	8
Item, payd for bakynge of 16 chekyn pyes	0	1	4
Item, payd for salte	0	1	0
Item, payd for venygar	0	1	0
Item, payd for vergis	0	1	1
Item, payd for musterde	0	0	4
Item, payd for gose buryes	0	0	10
Item, payd for a baskett	0	0	3
Item, payd for 10 dosyn of trenchers	0	1	9
Item, three dosyn of stone crusys	0	3	0
Item, payd for tappes	0	0	1
Item, payd for a pottie pycher	0	0	2
Item, payd for 2 stone potts	0	0	2
Item, payd for pack thryde	0	0	1
Item, payd for a hundreth of faggots	0	4	4
Item, payd halfe a thousand of bellets	0	4	4
Item, payd for 12 sacks of coles	0	7	6
Item, payd for flowres and bowes	0	1	3
Item, payd for garlands	0	1	0
Item, payd for the carver	0	2	0
Item, payd to the minstrelles	0	10	0
Item, payd to the buttlers	0	6	8
Item, payd to the coke	1	3	4
Item, payd to the under cokes to drink	0	0	3
Item, payd to water berer	0	3	10
Item, for 3 porters that carried over meat	0	0	6
Item, payd to the smythe	0	0	2
Item, payd for the hyre of 3 garneshe of vessell	0	2	0
Item, payd for hundredth and 24 eggs	0	4	0
Item, payd for 2 strayners	0	0	3
The spyce as folowethe:			
Item, payd for 2lb. and a quarter of pepper	0	6	0
Item, payd for a quarte of pound of cloves	0	1	4
Item, payd for 4 pounde of datts	0	4	0
Item, payd for 5 punde of currans	0	1	3
Item, payd for 24 pounde of prunys*	0	3	8
Item, payd for safferon	0	0	9
Item, payd for gynimon and gynger	0	3	8
Item, payd for a pounde of greate reasons	0	0	2
Item, payd for 10lb. of curse sugar	0	8	4
Item, payd for 8lb. of whyte suger	0	8	0
Item, payd for large mayse	0	1	8
Item, payd for small mayse	0	1	8
Item, payd for a punde of beskets & carywayes	0	4	6
Item, a rewarde for bryngynge of a syde of venyson	0	0	9
Item, payd for p'scan'ce	0	0	8
Item. payd for wafers	0	5	0
Item, payd for epycrys 4 galons	0	1	3

1557. Thomas Green, a journeyman to John Wayland, printer, who lived at the sign of the Blue Garland, in Fleet-street, was imprisoned and whipt at the Grey Friars, by order of Dr. Story, for being concerned in printing a book, called *Antichrist*; he likewise confessed that John Bean, an apprentice to Richard Tottle, had also got a copy of it.

1558. JOHN WAYLAND was both a citizen and a scrivener of London, and resided at the sign of the Blue Garland, in Fleet-street, in 1541; he removed to the sign of the Sun against the Conduit. He stiles himself "Allowed Printer;" Ames attributes this to his having obtained a patent from queen Mary for printing Prayer Books, &c. dated the 24th of October, 1553. Wayland took care to print this patent in several of his books; and Bagford says, he had another for seven years, dated the 26th day of July, 1557 — He printed in the whole twenty-seven works.

1558 RICHARD ADAMS was presented by the executors of Richard Kele, to be made free of the stationers' company. He printed an account in metre of the suffering members of Jesus Christ in the time of queen Mary, by Thomas Brice. Having printed it without license, he was fined vs. This was before Fox's account; he also printed two other works.

1558. The parishioners of Mere in Wiltshire, purchased a copy of the English Bible which cost them 16s. 8d. and, as was then common, ordered to be chained in the chancel of the church.

1558. *A spark of friendship, and warm good will; with a poem concerning the commodity of sundry sciences; especially concerning paper, and a mill lately set up neer Dartford by a high German, called Mr. Spilman, jeweller to the queenes majesty.* Dedicated to sir Walter Raleigh. London, 1558, again in 1588.

* In 1552, an act was passed that the Guienne and Gascoigne wines were to be sold at eightpence a gallon; and no wines were to exceed the price of one shilling the gallon. To restrain luxury, it was at the same time enacted, that no person, except those who could expend one hundred marks annually, or was worth one thousand marks, or was the son of a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron of the realm, should keep in his house any vessel of wine, for his family use, exceeding ten gallons, under the penalty of ten pounds.

* "This and some other articles," Mr. Steevens facetiously observes, "will account for the following entry on the same books in the year 1560; "Item, payde for makyng elene the *preeye*, by Mr. Jugge and Mr. Judson, "which conteynad 12 tonne, the 28th day of December, £1 6s. 8d.

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1558, *Nov.* 17, *Died* Mary, queen of England, after a short and unfortunate reign of five years, five months, and eleven days, in her forty-third year, being born at Greenwich, February 8, 1516.

Notwithstanding the wretched situation of the public under queen Mary's horrid persecutions,* which bigotry was carrying into execution, poetry assumed a higher tone. A poem was planned, though not fully completed, which sheds no common lustre on the dark interval between Surry and Spencer. This poem was entitled *A Mirror for Magistrates*,† which contains many proofs of a vigorous fancy, and many splendid passages, and in the composition of it more writers than one were concerned. Its primary inventor, however, and most distinguished contributor, was Thomas Sackville, afterward lord Buckhurst and earl of Dorset. The object of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, was to make all the illustrious but unfortunate characters in our history to pass in review before the poet, who descends, like Dante, into the infernal regions, and is conducted by Sorrow. A poetical preface, called an *Induction*, and one legend, which is the Life of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham,‡ were the only parts executed by Sackville. The completion of the whole was recommended by him to William Baldwyn, before-mentioned, who carried it into execution with the assistance of Thomas Churchyard, Phayer, Skelton, Seagers, and Caryl. Among these finishers of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, Ferrers was the most eminent in point of abilities, but the greater number of legends were written by Baldwin. Another poet of this period was Richard Edwards, who was employed in some department about the court, and whose principal work was the *Paradise of Daintie Devises*. What chiefly entitles him to be noticed with respect is, that he was one of the earliest of our dramatic writers after the reformation of the British stage. William Forrest brings up the poets, but with no degree of splendour. He composed in octave rhyme, a panegyrical history of the life of queen Catherine, the first wife of Henry VIII. His greatest praise was his skill in music, and his having collected the choicest compositions of his cotemporaries. The only Scotch poet we shall now take notice of, is Alexander Scot, the Anacreon of his time. If the age in which he lived be considered, his pieces are correct and elegant. He wrote chiefly upon subjects of love, and stands at the head of the ancient minor poets of Scotland.

Amongst the writers of this reign, sir John Cheke is deserving of notice. He was born at Cambridge, in the year 1514, and educated at St. John's college, where he took his degree in arts, and was appointed professor of Greek, in which station he laboured in reforming the mode of pronouncing that language. But Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, thinking the innovation was allied to heresy, prohibited any deviation from the old corruption. He became tutor to prince Edward, and provost of King's college, and received the honour of knighthood. Queen Mary sent him to the Tower for his adherence to lady Jane Grey. In 1554, he was set at liberty, and went abroad, but his estate was confiscated. In 1555 he was seized at Brussels, and conveyed to London, and committed again to the tower, where he was informed by the priests who attended him that he must either recant or burn. He had not resolution enough to endure martyrdom, and made a solemn submission in presence of the queen and the court. The shame of this preyed upon his spirits, and he died of grief, 1557. He wrote the *Hurt of Sedition against the Insurgents*, in 1549. *Epistles on the Death of Bucer. De Pronunciatione Græcæ posissimom Linguæ Disputationes*, Basil, 1555. *De Superstitione ad regum Henricum;* and other learned works.

Thomas Wilson, originally a fellow of King's college, Cambridge, published a system of rhetoric and logic in English. He also translated the three Olynthiacs, and the four Philippics of Demosthenes, from the Greek into English.—The system of Rhetoric was first printed in the reign of Edward VI. and again in 1560. The Olynthiacs and Philippics were printed in 1570. Lond. 4to.

The foreign writers deserving of notice at this period, are John de la Casa, and Peter Aretin:

John de la Casa, who died in 1556, was accounted one of the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is very fine. His principal performance is the *Galateo*, or *Art of Living in the World;* besides which, he wrote some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of cardinal Contarini and Bembo, and other works collected at Venice, in 5 vols. 4to. 1728. Casa was born at Florence, in 1503, and educated at Bologna.

Peter Aretin, called the scourge of princes, was born at Arezzo, about 1491, and died in 1556. He was so dreaded for his satirical powers, that crowned heads courted his friendship; on which he caused a medal to be struck, on one side of which he is represented with this inscription, *The Divine Aretin*, and on the reverse he is seated on a throne, receiving the

* Amongst those who suffered in this reign, was John Rogers, a prebendary of St. Paul's, and commonly called the proto-martyr: he was burned at Smithfield, February 4, 1554. Hugh Latimer, bishop of Worcester, and Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, were burned in the front of Baliol college, Oxford, October 16, 1555. Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, suffered the like fate at Oxford, March 21, 1556. John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, where he was burnt, February 9, 1555. Petroline Massey was burnt for heresy, at Guernsey, July 18, 1557. "The said Massey's *infant* breaking violently out of the mother's womb into the fire, was taken out thereof, and presently thrown in again and burnt." Joan Waste, a poor blind woman of Derby, was burnt alive in that town, August 1, 1556, being then about twenty-two years of age.

Another victim in this reign was sir Thomas Wyatt, who joined in the efforts to place lady Jane Grey on the throne, was condemned and executed for high treason, April 11, 1554, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was the eldest son of sir Thomas Wyatt, the cotemporary and friend of the earl of Surry, whose poems sufficiently attest the variety and scope of his abilities; and like those of his friend Surry, are free from the slightest impurity of thought or expression. His prose is also forcible and clear, and occasionally animated and elegant. He died October 11, 1542, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

† Printed by Thomas Marshe in the years 1559, 1563, 1571, and 1575, 4to.

‡ Beheaded at Salisbury, by order of Richard III.

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oblation of princes. He wrote many obscene and irreligious pieces; but in his latter days he repented of his follies. and employed himself in writing devotional tracts.

It is generally believed, that the reformation of religion in England, was immediately succeeded by a flourishing state of letters. But this was by no means the case. For a long time afterwards, an effect quite contrary was produced. The reformation in England was completed under the reign of Edward VI.: the rapacious courtiers were perpetually grasping at the rewards of literature, which being discouraged, or despised by the rich, was neglected by those of moderate fortunes. Avarice and zeal were at once gratified in robbing the clergy of their revenues, and in reducing the church to its primitive apostolic state of purity and poverty. The ministers of this abused monarch, by these arbitrary, dishonest, and imprudent measures, only provided instruments, and furnished arguments, for restoring in the reign of Mary, that religion which they professed to destroy. In every one of the sacrilegious robberies, the interest of learning also suffered. By thus impoverishing the ecclesiastical dignities, they countenanced the clamours of the Catholics, who declared that the Reformation was apparently founded on temporal views, and that the Protestants pretended to oppose the doctrines of the church solely with a view that they might share in the plunder of its revenues. Roger Ascham, in a letter to the marquis of Northampton, dated 1550, laments the ruin of grammar schools throughout England; and predicts the speedy extinction of the universities through the rapaciousness of the courtiers. A favourite nobleman of the court occupied the deanery and treasureship of a cathedral, with some of its best canonries; and in this century, it was no uncommon thing for church livings, the revenues of abbeys, and even of bishoprics, to be given away with young ladies as a portion.

Queen Mary* was herself eminently learned; but her accomplishments in letters were darkened or impeded by religious prejudices. At the desire of queen Catherine Par, she translated in her youth *Erasmus's Paraphrase of St. John*. Many of her letters are to be found in various publications, and particularly in Hearne's *Sylloge Epistolarum*. Mary countess of Arundel, who translated from English into Latin *The Wise Sayings and Eminent Deeds of the emperor Alexander Severus*, and from Greek into Latin, *Select Sentences of the Seven Wise Grecian Philosophers*. Lady Joanna Lumley, and lady Mary Howard, duchess of Norfolk, the daughters and coheiresses of Henry Fitzallan, earl of Arundel. The first of them translated, from the Greek, three orations of Isocrates, and the Iphigenia of Euripides; and the other made a version, from the same language, of *Certain ingenious Sentences collected out of various authors*. Three sisters, lady Anne, lady Margaret, and lady Jane Seymour, wrote four hundred Latin distiches upon the death of the queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I.,* which were translated into Greek, French, and Italian, and were celebrated abroad, long after they had been forgotten in England. Lady Elizabeth Fane may be added to the list, as having written several psalms, and pious meditations and proverbs, in the English tongue.

The books that were printed in the reign of Edward and Mary, were nearly of the same kind with those which have formerly been mentioned. Controversial works, and devotional pieces, were the principal occupiers of the press in an age which was so deeply engaged in religious inquiry. Romances and poetry were not entirely forgotten. *Cato's Moral Distichs* were published in the original, with notes, by Richard Taverner; and there were a few translations from ancient writings. It is rather a curious circumstance in the classic history of the times, that the second book of the *Eneid* was translated into Greek verse by George Etherige, a physician at Oxford, and professor of the Greek language in that university.

In so short and agitated a period, many literary foundations could not be expected; two colleges were, however, founded at Oxford:—Trinity college, by sir Thomas Pope,† an eminent citizen, and lord mayor of London, in the year 1554. The founder, in his constitution, principally inculcates the use and necessity of classical literature. St. John's college was refounded in 1557, by sir Thomas White, alderman, and lord mayor of London, who appropriated part of the wealth accumulated by industry and success in mercantile pursuits, to the establishment of this college. The library of St. John's,‡ is one of the largest and best furnished in the university, and contains a valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and antiquarian curiosities. In spite of every obstacle, it is pleasing to reflect, that on the whole, during the reign of Mary, the light of learning continued to break in upon our island; and though it was indeed, for awhile, only the dawn of the morning, it promised to lead on to a more perfect day.

The accession of Mary to the throne revived the expectations of the catholics, and the per-

* In the household expenses of queen Mary, March 1, 1554, a gift of fifteen shillings among the yeoman of the guard, for bringing *a leek* to her grace, on St. David's day.

* Margaret de Valois died December 2, 1549. She was first married to Charles, last duke of Alencon, who died in 1525; her second husband was Henry d'Albert, king of Navarre. She stood pre-eminent both as an authoress and protector of literature, and was celebrated for her beauty and wit. Inscriptions were composed, and medals struck, to her honour.

† Died January 29, 1559.

‡ In an old account book of St. John's college, Cambridge, for the year 1559, is this entry:—"For chains for the books in the library, 3s." Again, in 1560, "For chaining the books in the library, 4s." And among the articles for keeping the universitie librarie, Male, 1582, "If any chaine, clasps, rope, or such like decay, happen to be, the sayd keeper to signify the same unto the v. chancellour within three days after he shall spy such default, to the end that the same may be amended."

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formance of Mysteries and Miracles became again the medium of instruction. In the year 1556, a goodly stage play of the *Passion of Christ*, was presented at the Grey Friars, in London, on Corpus Christi day, before the lord mayor, the privy council, and many great estates of the realm. Strype also mentions, under the year 1557, a stage play at the Grey Friars, of the *Passion of Christ*, on the day that war was proclaimed in London against France, and in honour of that occasion. On Saint Olave's day, in the same year, the holiday of the church, in Silver-street, which is dedicated to that saint, was kept with much solemnity. At eight of the clock at night, began a stage-play of goodly matter, being the miraculous history of the life of that saint, which continued four hours, and was concluded with many religious songs.—

Again the boy bishop* went abroad singing in the old fashion; and once more his estimation seems to have been undiminished, for on Nov. 13, 1554, the bishop of London issued an order to all the clergy of his diocese to have a boy bishop in procession; and in the same year he went about St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Nicholas Olave's, when he was received into the houses of many of the inhabitants, and treated with good cheer. One of the flattering songs which the boy bishop sung before the queen, and which was printed, was a panegyric on her devotion, it compared her to Judith, Esther, the queen of Sheba, and the Virgin Mary.

1558. ROGER MADELEY lived at the Star, in St. Paul's church yard. Herbert states, that he had only seen a copy of verses of his, intitled, *An invective against treason!* in two columns, on a half sheet, in 1553.

1558. ROBERT CALY, or CALEY, is supposed to have succeeded Richard Grafton, in his house (though his office of king's printer was given to Cawood) in the Grey Friars, now Christ's hospital. He was free of the stationers' company. He and Henry Caley had a license, or patent, for printing for seven years. Twenty-one books bear the imprint of Robert Caley, from 1553 to 1558, mostly of a religious nature.

1558. *Character and Arte of short, swift, and secrete Writing by Character, invented by Timothe Bright, Doctor of Phisike. Imprinted at London by J. Windet, the assigne of Tim. Bright*, 1558. *Cum privilegis Regiæ Majestatis. Forbidding all others to print the same.* Mr. Douce, who possessed a copy of this curious and scarce little book, has observed that it is the first treatise in our own, or perhaps any other language, on the subject of short-hand writing. The author certainly claims the honour of the invention in his dedication, which is to queen Elizabeth. —See *Belo's Anecdotes*. This Timothe Bright was also the author of various other works.

1558. The first copy entered on the books of the stationers' company is "to William Pekerynge, a ballett, called *a Ryse and Wake*, 4*d*." Richard Waye was then master.

* For the institution of the boy bishop, see page 60, *ante*.

1558. In the records of the stationers' company is preserved "The chargis of settynge fourthe of men to serve the queen according to our commyssion."*

	£	s.	d.
Item, for prest monye for 8 men	0	8	0
Item, for preste monye for 8 men more, at 6*d.* le pece	0	4	0
Item, payd for 4 cappes	0	3	0
Item, payd for thayre meate that daye whan thay went fourthe	0	4	4
Item, monye delyvered to them for thayre necessaryes	0	13	4
Item, payd for gonne powther and matche	0	0	7
Item, payd for thayre cundett monye at 18*d.* le peee	0	6	0
Item, for settynge of 2 bowes	0	0	8
Item, payd for 2 dozyn of poynts	0	0	4
Item, payd to the taylor for makyng of yoelet hooles in the jackes	0	4	0
Item, payd for bowe strynges	0	0	2
Item, payd for 3 jeckes	0	1	8
Item, payd for 4 swords	0	11	0
Item, payd for 4 dagors	0	8	0
Item, payd for a bowe and a shaffe of arrowes	0	4	8
Item, payd for 2 jackes	1	1	4
Item, payd for 6 gyrdelles	0	0	6
Item, payd for 2 hornes for gonne powther with chargis	0	3	0
Item, payd for 6 gorgetts	0	8	0
Item, payd for 2 pounde of gonne powther	0	2	0
Item, payd for 2 rolles of matche	0	0	2
Item, payd for a hande gonne	0	6	0
Item, payd for 4 cappes	0	3	0
Item, payd for 5 payre of spynts	0	13	8
Item, payd to the armerer for mendynge of harues and a hed pece	0	1	0
Item, payd for 6 dozen of poynts	0	1	0
Item, payd for 24 yards of whyte cotton for souldiours cotts, at 7*d.* le yarde	0	14	0
Item, payd for 2 yardes of grene carsaye for to garde the sayde cotts at 22*d.* le yarde	0	3	8
Item, payd for makyng of the same cotts, and red clothe for the crosses	0	6	4
Item, payd for mendyng of a gonne	0	0	6
Item, payd for mendynge of 2 dagors	0	1	0
Item, payd for a bracer and a showtynge glove	0	0	10
Item, payd for 2 freyse jerkyns for the gonners	0	12	0
Item, payd for a payre of hose	0	2	0
Item, payd for 4 payre of shoyes	0	8	0
Item, payd money to them by commandemente	0	13	4
Item, payd for meate and drynke for them that daye	0	2	8
Item, payd for lede to make pelletts	0	0	2
Item, payd for bowe stryuges	0	0	2
Item, payd to them for cundett moneye, accordynge to commandemente	0	14	0
Item, payd for 2 pursis for thayre pelletts	0	0	8
Item, payd for a lynke to lead them from Leadenhall to the Towre	0	0	8
Item, payd for 2 backe bylles	0	2	4
Item, pay for 2 newe keyes with one new locke, and mendynge of the old lockes	0	4	0

1559. A collection was gathered of the company of stationers', by the commandment of the lorde maior and aldermen, for the house of Brydewell.

1559. *Sunday, Jan.* 15. At the coronation of queen Elizabeth, which took place on this day; her progress was marked by superb pageants. On her arrival at Temple-bar, Gogmagog and Corinæus,† two giants, were seen over the gate, a lable, whereon was written, in Latin verse, "the effect of all the pageants which the city

* These entries, extracted by the late George Steevens, Esq., were printed in the *Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Antient Times in England, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries*, 1797; a work now become exceedingly rare.—*Nichols.*

† For an account of these *worthies* of the city of London see Hone's *Mysteries*, p. 262.

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had before erected." When she was solemnly conducted through the city of London, a boy, who personated Truth, was let down from one of the triumphal arches, and presented her with a copy of the bible, which she received in the most gracious manner, placing it in her bosom, and declaring, that, amidst all the costly testimonies which the citizens had that day afforded of their attachment, this present was far the most precious and the most acceptable. When, upon her having given liberty to the prisoners, who were confined on account of religion, she was told by one Rainsford, that he had a petition to present to her, in behalf of other prisoners, called Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; she readily replied, that she must consult the prisoners themselves, and learn of them whether they desired that liberty which he had asked for them. Bishop Jewel, in a private letter to his friend, Bullinger, dated May 22, 1559, observes, "that queen Elizabeth refuses to be called the head of the church, as it was a title that could not justly be given to any mortal."

At length we are come to a reign of distinguished importance in the history of Great Britain. Never, perhaps, was the accession of any princess the subject of such keen and lively interest to a whole people as that of Elizabeth. For the honour of what is usually called the weaker sex, this reign was that of a woman. The first instance, and the immediately preceding instance, of female government in our country, had not recommended that part of the English constitution which rendered the crown hereditable by women; but the second amply justified this rule of succession; and shewed that a salique law* would not universally be useful; for queen Elizabeth ruled with a wisdom and glory which few men have attained. As a woman she had many faults, but as a sovereign her splendour was truly great. Her administration of foreign affairs, in circumstances of peculiar embarrassment and danger, was wise and vigorous; and her solicitude to promote the general prosperity of her subjects was steady and persevering. In her reign the genius of Englishmen awoke from torpidity, which had too much depressed it in the preceding reigns, and displayed itself in noble exploits and manly exertions. In a variety of views, the lustre of literature in the period of queen Elizabeth was equal to its lustre in other respects. It may be truly said, that her reign was a reign of knowledge and learning, as well as of political wisdom and military glory.†

1559. James Burrel resided "without the north gate of Paules, in the corner house of Paternoster-row, opening into Cheapside." He printed *A Godly and wholesome preservative against desperation*, &c. 8vo. *Cum privilegio.*

1559, *June* 23, *Died* Thomas Dockwray, who was master of the company of stationers, 1554, 1557. He gave to the company one glass window* in their new hall, and "a spone of sylver-parcel gilt." He was master from December, 1554 to July, 1558; and was buried in St. Faith's church, with this epitaph:

Here under thys stone restythe, in the mercy of God,
the body of Master Thomas Dockwray, Notary,
late one of the Proctors of the arches,
Cytezen and Stacyoner of London,
and Anne his wyffe.
Which Thomas deceased the xxiii daye of June, an. MDLIX
And the said Ann deceasyd the .... day .....
Whose death have you in remembrance,
calling to God for mercy.

1559, *Sept.* 22. *Died*, Robert Stephens, the celebrated printer of Paris, upon whom De Thou, the distinguished historian, passed the following merited eulogium. "Not only France, but the whole Christian world, owes more to him than to the greatest warrior that ever extended the possessions of his country; and greater glory has redounded to Francis I. by the industry alone of Robert Stephens, than from all the illustrious, warlike, and pacific undertakings in which he was engaged." He was born in the year 1503. Concerning the juvenile history of this very zealous typographer and eminent scholar, no

* By the salique law no female can succeed to the crown. It is in force in France, and is the subject of the present dispute in Spain.

† The reigns of Elizabeth and Anne, form the brightest annals of English literature. May the reign of Victoria I. be as resplendent in the advancement of knowledge, and as glorious and happy in the prosperity of her people. She ascended the throne upon the death of her uncle, William IV. June 19, 1837, aged 18 years and 23 days.

* The introduction of glass windows in England, will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to many of our readers. That the use of glass, for many purposes, was known in this country long previously to the arrival of the Normans, cannot be doubted for a moment. Among the Romans, we find it principally applied in beads, urns, cups, and paterae; and in one instance, probably to be assigned to the same period, we read of a glass coffin. William of Malmesbury tells us, that at Weremouth, in the county of Durham, Benedictus Biscop built two churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. Paul; adding, "The readers of his life will admire his industry in bringing over numbers of books, and first introducing into England builders in stone, and glass windows. Before that time, the windows had been made of fine linen, or latticed wood work. Such are the first instances of the introduction of glass into churches, although the rarity of its use for many centuries may be gathered from the following particulars: Gunton, in his *History of Peterborough*, says, that "Robert de Lindesey beautifyed above thirty of the windows of Peterborough cathedral with glasses, *which had been before only stuffed with straw.*" In the computus of Bolton abbey, 1299, quoted by Dr. Whitaker, there are various charges that occur for glass windows, building, timber, &c. So late as 1483, among the privy seals of Richard III. we read of a payment of five pounds to the prior of Carlisle, which the king gave toward the making of a glass window: and the glazing of some of the windows of King's college chapel is said to have been paid for by a fine. Bishop Percy, however, from the total silence throughout the Northumberland Household Book, with regard to glass, was led to believe that this very beautiful and useful material, though applied to the decoration of churches, was not, even so late as the beginning of the sixteenth century, very commonly used either in the dwelling-houses of the better order, or castles. The following memoranda, if they do not militate against bishop Percy's opinion, at least add something to our illustrations on the subject:—One of the great hostels of Oxford, which were at that period little more than ordinary houses, from the circumstance of its having glass windows, was called *Glazen Hall.* We have the following anecdote in *Fabyan's Chronicle*:—Speaking of the troubles of that year, he says, "The soldyors lyenge in Southwerke made many robboryes in Southrey and other places, and rowed over to Westminster, and spoyled there the king's paleys, and devoured his wyne, and *brake the glasse of the windowes,*

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memorials are found. Under what tuition, therefore, he was enabled to lay the foundation of that transcendent skill in classical literature, to which, notwithstanding the disadvantages of such a period, he attained, must continue a matter of conjecture.

At the time of his father's decease, having attained the age of seventeen years, he may be supposed to have acquired considerable experience in the typographic art. In the year 1522, after the marriage of Simon de Colines with the widow of Henry Stephens, Robert had become the assistant of his father-in-law, and the director of his press.

Probably it was in the year 1524, that he became sole proprietor of his paternal "Imprimerie." In 1525, he gave the first of his impressions recorded by Panzer, viz. *Apuleii liber de deo Socratis*, 8vo. He commenced the following year with an impression of *Ciceronis epistolæ ad familiares*, 8vo.; and from that period till about the year 1552, when he forsook his native city, the productions of his press were multiplied with increasing enterprise, activity, and perfection.

Robert united himself in marriage with Petronilla or Perrette, one of the daughters of Jodocus Badius, with whose professional merits and character the reader is already acquainted. This lady appears to have been worthy of an origin and a matrimonial connexion both so literary. She well understood and could converse fluently in the Latin language. That learned "Decemvirate," as it has been termed by Henry Stephens, or society of scholars, whom Robert entertained in his family, as the assistants of his labours and correctors of his press, being of different nations, and holding their common intercourse in the Latin tongue, gradually communicated a literary tinge to the whole domestic establishment; so that even the children and servants, instructed by their table-talk and social conversation, became so familiar with the Latin idiom, as both to understand and to express themselves with considerable fluency in the same language.

Some have affirmed, that it was a custom of Robert Stephens to hang up the separate leaves or sheets of his impressions, for the examination of students, in the streets and precincts of the university; and to propose a stated reward to any who should detect in them an error of the press.

In 1528, Robert Stephens was occupied in the preparation of that great original work, by which he evinced himself a profound critic and etymologist, as well as a skilful printer; I mean his *Dictionarium seu Latinæ Linguæ Thesaurus*. To correct the *Dictionarium Calepini* was a task difficult, invidious, and nugatory. The students of the university required a new Dictionary, more accurate, and better furnished with classical authorities. Finding no other person at once willing and competent to engage in such an undertaking, he at length consented to take it upon himself: and when he had digested a few sheets into an alphabetical form, submitted them to the examination of several learned men, by whom he was encouraged to persevere. He consequently applied himself two years to this work, day and night, with little intermission, regardless of health and domestic concerns; and by it two presses were kept in constant exercise.

His acknowledged erudition, and great professional zeal and ability, having long before attracted the royal notice and favour, Francis I. in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, and the thirty-sixth of our typographer's age, conferred upon him the honourable distinction of Imprimeur Royal for Hebrew and Latin works: Regii in Hebraicis et Latinis Typographi. After the year 1538, we no longer find the mention of his officina e regione scholæ Decretorum. From the month of June, 1539, more especially, he styles himself, Regius Typographus, or Librarius: sometimes more precisely, Regius Hebraicarum et Latinarum literarum Typographus; very seldom omitting these honours.

As yet he had not obtained the like honourable distinction with regard to the Greek. The office of Regius in Græcis literis Typographus was first given to Conradus Neobarius, as we have already mentioned. Francis conferred it upon him probably about this same period; for in several of his impressions of the year 1539, he is found with this distinction. But the impressions of Neobarius were few; he died anno 1540, a victim, if we may believe Henry Stephens, to the labours of his office. Until this event took place,

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and all other necessaryes to that paleys they destroyed and wasted." At a time when there were so many powerful barons rivalling their sovereign, in courtly splendour, we can hardly suppose that the best apartments of their dwellings would have windows sheltered by nothing more than lattices. That Chaucer's chamber-windows were glazed, we certainly gather from his *Dreme*:

> "My wyndows werein shet echone,
> And *through the glasse the sunne ystone*
> Upon my bed with bright bemis
> With many glad gildy stremis."

From a patent granted in the first year of Richard II. 1378, we learn that John de Brampton was not only made *glasier* to the king within his tower of London, but in all his castles and manors. A proof either that the profession was a rare one, or that Brampton was an extraordinary workman. William Harrison, the author of the *Description of England*, prefixed to *Holingshed's Chronicle*, says, "Heretofore also the houses of our princes and noblemen were often glazed with beryll (an example whereof is yet to be seen in Sudleie Castle; but this, especially in the times of the Romans, whereof also some fragments have been taken up in old ruins." From Sir John Cullam's *History of Hawksted*, it should seem that so late as 1615, glass windows were a luxury not every where introduced even into the better kind of farm-houses. The fraternity of the "Glaziers and Painters on Glass," is reported by Stow to have been a society of very ancient memory. The trades seem always to have gone together, although they were not incorporated till the thirteenth year of Charles I. As a company, they had a coat of arms and crest, confirmed to them by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, 1588.

Venice, for a long time, excelled all Europe in the manufacture of glass, but it was subsequently rivalled by France. The first plates for looking-glasses and coach windows were made in 1673, at Lambeth, by Venetian artists, under the protection of the duke of Buckingham. That which is now made at Ravenhead, near St. Helen's, at Liverpool, and London, is equal or superior to any imported from the continent.

It it difficult to form any precise estimate of the value of the glass annually produced in Great Britain. It is conjectured, however, that it cannot amount to less than £2,000,000; and that the workmen employed in the different departments of the manufacture exceed 50,000.

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the honours of Robert were confined to the title of King's printer in Hebraicis et Latinis.

Thus distinguished, he speedily commenced an impression in Hebrew of the *Twelve Prophets*, with the commentaries of R. David Kimchi, which in less than four years he completed.

The professional exertions of our distinguished typographer were now arrived at their final period; and he had the satisfaction of concluding them by the commencement, if not the completion, of three impressions, which are said to exhibit the date of 1560. In the fifty-sixth year of his age, Robert died:—rich in fame, says De Thou, abroad and at home, and in flourishing circumstances.

Janssonius ab Almeloveen ascribes to Robert a numerous offspring: but in addition to Henry and Robert, he names only a third son, Francis; who, to distinguish him from Francis, the brother of Robert, is denominated Francis Stephens the Second. All the three sons of Robert became more or less conspicuous. He also left a daughter, Catherine. She was a learned woman, and had acquired the Latin language, not indeed gramatically, but by the habit of speaking it, and hearing it spoken. She was surviving in the year 1585. De Thou ascribes to R. Stephens the praise of excelling in several respects, both Aldus Manutius of Venice, and John Froben of Basil. Justly celebrated as those artists were, he considers our typographer to have surpassed them, both in judgment and accuracy, and in technical skill and elegance. With regard to the charge made against Robert Stephens of his taking the types from the royal foundry at Paris, went he settled at Geneva, both Almeloveen and Maittaire consider it an absurd calumny.

The obligations of France, and the christian world in general, to this learned French printer, will be best appreciated as it respects the services rendered to Christianity, by consulting his biblical publications in Maittaire's *Historia Stephanorum*, and also Greswell's *Parisian Greek Press*.

1559. *The complaynt of Veritie, made by John Bradford. An exhortation of Mathewe Rogers unto his children, The complaynt of Raulfe Allerton and others, being prisoners in Lollars towcr, and wryten with their bloud, how God was their comforte. A song of Caine and Abell. The saieng of maister Houper, that he wrote the night before he suffered, vpon a wall with a cole, in the newe Inn at Gloceter, and his saying at his deathe.* Twelves.

1559. Thomas Geminie is said to have been the first person who engraved upon copper in this country; as his name appears to the first edition of *Compendioso totius anatomie delineato*, in 1545. He was once fined xij*d*. by the company for calling a brother a false knave. The lord mayor and court of aldermen having ordered a contribution for Bridewell, Geminie subscribed xx*d*. few members having advanced more. He afterwards became a printer, and resided in Blackfriars. He printed Leonard Digge's *Prognostication*, 1556. 4to. Geminie's *Anatomie*, 1559. Folio. Many plates.

1559. Dr. Heath, archbishop of York, sent this year, at the expense of queen Elizabeth, a large English Bible, to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to be placed on a reading desk, in the middle of the choir. He conferred the like favour on the cathedral of Christ's church. It was very observable upon this occasion, says Ware, how much all the people of the city were pleased with the prospect of having free use of the Scriptures, for they came in vast crowds to both cathedrals, at the time of divine service, to hear it read, and the curiosity of the people herein could not be satisfied until the year 1566, when John Dale, a Dublin bookseller, imported some small Bibles from London, of which, in less than two years, he sold 7000 copies.

1560, *Feb.* 1. The fellowship of the company of stationers were permitted, by the court of aldermen, to wear a livery gown and livery hood, in such *decent* and *comely wise* and *order* as the companies and fellowships of the city; and ordered to prepare them to attend the lord mayor on public occasions; and in 1564, "The lyvery new *begone and revyved agayne*, in the colors of skerlett and browne blew, worn on the feast daye, beinge the Sondaye after saynt Peter's daye."

1560. An abridgment, bref abstract, or short sume of these bookes following, taken out of the bible, and set into Sternold's meter, by me, William Samuell, minister of Christ's chirche (1 Gen. 2 Exod. &c. to the 4th book of kinges inclusive.)

> Such faltes as you herein shall find,
> I pray you be content;
> And do the same with will and mynd,
> That was then our intent.
>
> The printers were outlandish men,
> The faltes they be the more;
> Which are escapyd now and then,
> But hereof are no store.

1560. Edward Whitchurch appears to have been brought up as a merchant, and is said to have exchanged his commercial employment, from the circumstances which have already been detailed at page 266 *ante*. It was supposed by Ames, on the authoritity of Humphrey Wanley, as cited in Lewis's *History of the translations of the Bible*, that the names of Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch were sometimes printed separately in the same books: but Herbert conceived, that if the copies of the *Great Bible*, in which work only he found their names so to appear, were closely examined, they would be found to be of different editions. Until 1540, or 1541, in all their joint productions, their names are printed together; but after that time, although they were still connected by some exclusive privileges, they printed each for himself, even those books for which they were united in the same patent. Few particulars of the life of Whitchurch are now known. He was presented with Grafton for an infringment of the six articles, but they were fortunate enough to escape; and at various times they received royal patents for the printing of the church service books, and primers, both in Latin and English. Ames

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relates, that after the martyrdom of archbishop Cranmer,* in 1555, Whitchurch married his widow, who had been his second wife, and to whom he was married whilst he was ambassador for Henry VIII. in Germany. The residence of Whitchurch was first at the sign of the Well and two Buckets, in St. Martin's Le Grand: secondly, on the south side of Aldermary church yard, and lastly, at the Sun in Fleet-street, over against the conduit; perhaps the dwelling of Wynkyn de Worde. One of his books is dated 1560, but nothing of him has been discovered subsequent to that period.

Whitchurch printed in the whole thirty-seven works, and affixed the above monogram to the books he printed.

* Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIIIth's divorce recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him to the foreign universities to obtain their opinion upon the point. In Germany he married a niece of Osiande, who afterwards became the wife of Edward Whitchurch, printer. In 1553, Henry VIII appointed him archbishop of Canterbury, and the first service in which he was employed, was to pronounce the divorce between Henry and Catherine, which took place at the cour held in the priory of Dunstable, May 23, 1533. He furthered the reformation with zeal, tempered with judgment and moderation. Though he was esteemed by the king for his piety and integrity, he occasionally offended him by his opposition to the six bloody articles, and to the alienation of the abbey lands to secular uses. The archbishop wished to appropriate them to the advancement of learning and religion. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the regency; and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, the reformation in his reign assumed a consistent form: the liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion, were framed; in all of which Cranmer had a principal hand. On the accession of Mary, our prelate was condemned first for treason, and pardoned; but another charge was brought against him of heresy, and he was sent to the Tower, from whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. He was kept in prison three years, and after the most rigorous measures had been made use of to prevail upon him to abjure his errors, more lenient ones were adopted. These were again changed, and he was removed to a filthy prison, where he suffered such uncommon hardships, that he was induced to sign the instrument of abjuration on the promise of life. But this was an act of treachery, to procure his enemies a momentary triumph. The archbishop was brought into St. Mary's church, to read his recantation in public, where, after a long sermon preached by Dr. Cole, Cranmer, instead of doing what was required, with many tears beseeched God's forgiveness for the apostacy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, after villifying him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol college, which he approached with a cheerful countenance, and endured the fire with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!" and raising his eyes to heaven, expired with the dying prayer of the first martyr of the Christian church, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" March 21, 1555.

1561, *Jan.* 8. JOHN BODELEIGH, one of the English refugees at Geneva, had a patent granted him by queen Elizabeth, for seven years for the imprinting bibles in the English tongue, though his name is not found to any book.

1561, *Jan.* 18. The tragedy of *Gorboduc** or *Ferrex and Porrex*, by Thomas, lord Sackville, was represented at Whitehall; a period that has been justly named, by a pleasing female annalist, *the birth-day of the English drama*. This was the first dramatic piece of any consideration in the English language, and was written many years before Shakspeare flourished. Lord Buckhurst was assisted in it by Thomas Norton, a fellow-labourer with Sternhold and Hopkins. It originally had the title of *Ferrex and Porrex;* was surreptitiously and incorrectly printed in 1565; more completely in 1570; and again, under the title of *Gorboduc*, in 1590. It was re-published in 1736, with a preface, by Mr. Spence, by the procuration of Pope, who wondered that "the propriety and natural ease of it had not been better imitated by the dramatic authors in the succeeding age." It is to be found in the second volume of the collection of old plays, published by Dodsley.

Sir Philip Sydney, in his *Apology for Poetry*, gives the following character of this tragedy, in his lofty style: "It is full of stately speeches and well sounding phrases, climbing to the height of Seneca's style, and as full of notable morality, which it doth most delightfully teach, and thus obtain the very end of poesy." "I think that for tragedy, the Lord of Buckhurst and Maister Edward Perrey's, for such doings as I have seen of theirs, do deserve the highest price: the Earl of Oxford and Maister Edwards (of her Majesty's chappel) for comedy and interlude.

1561. JOHN KYNGE was free of the old stationers' company, dwelt in Creed lane, and kept shop at the sign of the Swan, St. Paul's church† yard. He had license to print 1557-60, the *Defence of Women. Adam Bell, &c. Brewyat cronacle of the kyngs, in* 8vo: *A Jeste of Syr Gawayne. The Boke of Carvynge & sewynge. Syr Lamwell. The boke of Cokerye. The boke*

* Printed by William Griffith, in 1565, with the following title:—*The Tragedie of Gorboduc, whereof three actes were written by Thomas Nortone, and the two laste by Thomas Sackvyle. Sett forthe as the same was shewed before the queenes most excellent majestie, in her highnes court of Whitehall, the* 18 *Jan.* 1561. *By the gentlemen of thynner Temple in London. Sept.* 22. Quarto.

Gorboduc sold by auction, in London, by Mr. Evans, January, 1830, for £3 12*s*.

† In this year, (1561,) says Camden, the most beautiful spire of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, which for a singular ornament to the city, was raised to an admirable height, namely 520 feet from the ground, and 260 from the square steeple upon which it stood, being framed with timber and covered with lead, took fire from heaven near the top, and with such violence the devouring fire descended, to the great terror of the citizens, that in five hours' space it quite consumed it, together with all the roof of the church, which was very large, and covered likewise with lead; nevertheless the arches, which were all of stone, remained untouched. But by the great bounty of the queen, (who largely supplied a great quantity of money and materials,) and by money gathered of the churchmen and others, the roof was soon repaired, only the spire is lacking.

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of nasture for mens sarvants. He was fined "for that he ded prynt the *nut browne mayde* without license iis. vjd." *Salomons proverbis*, 8vo. *Lucas urialis*, *Nyce wanton Impaciens poverte. The squyre of Low degre.* A play called *Juventus.* A book called *Albertus magnus. Lupsetts works. The lyttle herball. The greate Herball. The medysine for Horses.* He probably died about the latter end of the year 1561; for then T. Marshe had license to print the *Cronacle*, 8vo. which he bought of John Kynge's wyfe.

1561. Owen Rogers was made free of the stationers' company in 1555, and dwelt at the Spread Eagle between both St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield. He appears to have been a disorderly member of the company, and was often fined for printing other men's copies without license.

1561. Robert Lekprevik, a printer of Edinburgh, printed the *Mirrour of ane christen*, the production of Richard Nornell, a native of Armes. 4to. This Robert Lekprevik appears to have been the principal printer in Scotland, for his press was at Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Striviling, and his name is affixed to a great many books. In a work which he printed at Edinburgh, in July, 1563, he laments his want of Greek characters.

1561. *Died* Claude Garamond, a French engraver and letter-founder, who was a native of Paris, and began to distinguish himself about 1510. He brought his printing types to so great a degree of perfection, that he can neither be denied the glory of having surpassed whatever had been done in this way before, nor that of not being excelled by any of his successors in the art of letter-founding. His types were in such high repute in every part of Europe, particularly the small roman, that the printers of Italy, Germany, England, and even Holland, took care, by way of recommending their works, to distinguish them by the name of Garamond's small roman.

1562. In the *black book* in Long Melford, in Suffolk, are the following entries; the church requiring to be again cleansed after the death of queen Mary.

Item. Payde to Prime for the scraping out of the pay'tinges all ye lengthe of the quire, xs. vid.

Item. Payde for the injunctions, iiiid.

Item. For ii bokes of prayer and of fasting, that were lately set forth, viiiid.

The following extracts are taken from the third volume of the *British Magazine*, p. 417, and are from the "churchwarden's accounts," of the correspondent, who says "The reformation then commencing, the altars* in the churches were taken down, the rood-lofts removed, crucifixes, pixes, censers, chrismatories, graduals, manuals, antiphonars, were sold, and careful provision made for our 'reasonable service.'" These *items* relate chiefly to books.

1548. Itm. payd the hauffe to the byenge a the paffary vs. i. e. Erasmus's *Paraphrase of the New Testament.*

1550. Itm. for a boke of the omylys in englysshe xvjd..

1553. Itm. for ij bokes of the Common prayear vijs. iiijd.

1557. Itm. for a peynt of malmese on Alholandy day ijd. ob.

1559. Itm. for a boke of the paffrases of erosemas of Rotherdame A pone the pestells- vjs. viijd.

1561. Itm for a paper of the x Commaundements xvjd. Itm. for setteng it Jn wayne skott to a yonnar [joiner] ijs. iiijd.

1563. Itm. for a gennepore ffor the cherche ijd. as a preservative against infection in the time of "the sicknesse."

1563. Itm. for iij yardes of browede [query, *broad* or *embroidered*? It is conceived the latter] grene clothe and a haffe for the Comunyon table xxxs. vjd.

1568. Itm for presenteng them that ded not pay ther dew to ye cherch ijs. vjd.

1570. Itm. for vij ballyts consarneng ye rebells to be soung vijd. This relates to the insurrection in the northern counties, under the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland.

1572. Itm. for a boke of thankesgeveng for vectory of [over] ye towrke iiijd. This was the great naval victory of Lepanto, which was fought on Oct. 7, 1572, when the Turks suffered a signal defeat, which was echoed over all the Christian world.

1573. Itm. payd for ij cheynes and eyes and staples ffor the ij paraffrasis of Erasmus js. xd. The "march of intellect" since 1548 and 1559 is here very conspicuous!

1575. Itm. payd for a newe bible for the churche coste il. viijs.

Itm. for a book of the lives of the Saintes js. viijd.

1580. paid the viij of may for wyne for a greate Comunyone to say iiij quarts and a pinte of muscadle the somma of 00 03 00.

1581. paide the same daye [November 17, queen Elizabeth's birthday] ffor ij leggs of motton and bread and drinke for the ringars their dynner the somma of 00 02 00.

1582. the xxvjth of October sent to Mr. Jefferson the preacher where he dyned a quart of wyne vd.

paied for an howre glasse xijd.

paied for an almanack and a sand box for the churche iijd. The almanack cost jd.

1585. Item. paide for a pynte of Secke iijd.

1662, *March* 29. Philip II. king of Spain and the Netherlands, to prevent the circulation of the scriptures, or books and tracts favourable to the reformation, issued a placard, that "the officers were ordered not only to visit the houses of booksellers, but likewise diligently to take care that no pedlars went about with books for sale, and to search their packs, and among their other wares for them."—Brandt's *History of the Reformation.*

* In my small church, (says the correspondent) there were "iiii awltars:" the high altar, that in our Lady's chapel, and those belonging to "the brotherhood of St. George and St, Luke."

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1562. Richard Harrison was an original member of the stationers' company, and doubtless one of the old livery, as he was chosen under warden in this year, without being called on the livery when new revived, or serving collector; but he died before the expiration of this year. The company attended his funeral sermon; and Mrs. Harrison gave them xs. He had license to print Cooper's *Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ*. His residence was in White Cross-street. In 1562 he printed the *Bible*, with the following title: *The Bible in English: that is to saye, the Contentes of al the Holy Scriptures, both of the Olde and Newe Testament, according to the Translation that is required to be read in churches. Imprinted at London, in White Crosse Strete, by Richard Harrison.*

Of the rebus kind also, is the annexed device of Richard Harrison, which Camden, defines to be "an hare by a sheaf of rye in the sun, for Harrison.

1562. In a work printed in this year, mention is made of a paper mill at Fen Ditton, near Cambridge.

1562. An entire version of the *Psalter*, with tunes chiefly German, was published, and added for the first time to the *Book of Common Prayer*, with the following title: *The whole Booke of Psalms collected into English metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Ebreu, with apt notes to sing them withal.*

1562. The *Thirty-nine Articles* of the church of England, which were agreed upon in convocation, in this year, were confirmed by act of parliament, in 1571, were intended "for the avoiding diversity of opinions, and for the establishing of consent touching true religion." But, says an elegant writer, to avoid diversity of opinions, and to establish consent touching true religion, cannot in the nature of things be attained.

1562. Rowland Hall went to Geneva with several refugees at the death of Edward VI. where he printed the *Psalms* and the *Bible*. It is not known where he learnt the art of printing. On his return from Geneva he resided in Golden lane, near Cripplegate, at the sign of the Three Arrows; then removed to Gutter lane, and adopted the Geneva arms for his sign.

The Geneva arms, or as Rowland Hall called it in his sign, the Half Eagle and Key, was his device, and was doubtless taken from the sign of his second habitation in Gutter lane, which he erected in memory of the protection he enjoyed in Geneva, during the persecution in England. His motto evidently alludes to the reformation under queen Elizabeth; he used to border his device with a translation of the motto on the Geneva arms "*Post Tenebras Lvx.*" "after darkness light." "Sometimes," says Herbert, "he used the device of a boy in a loose garment, lifting up his right leg, his right arm winged, stretched out towards heaven; and taking his left hand from off a ball, upon the ground. In the clouds is a representation of the Deity, as a royal personage, and as saying, *Set your affections on things above, &c.* Enclosed in an oval broadways. Hall printed twenty-six works from 1559 to 1563. At the end of a book which he printed in 1563, the *most ancient and learned Play, called the Philosopher's Game*, it appears that he had a shop in Cheapside, under Bow church:—

All things belonging to this game
for reason you may bye
At the booke shop vnder Bochurch,
in Chepeside redilye.

The *Philosopher's Game*, was dedicated to lord Dudley, whose head is on the back of the title, and at the end of the *epistles* are the above lines.

1562, *Feb.* James Robothom had a patent from queen Elizabeth, for the term of his natural life, for printing "all and every suche almanacks and prognosticacions, as are, or shall be tollerable, and authorised by our injunctions in the Englyshe tonge, together withe the breef cronycles." Any person infringing upon this privilege, "or to procure to be ymprynted, uttered, or solde, any almanack, prognosticacion, or brief chronycle, withoute the assignment of the same James Robothom, or his assignes, during his naturall lief, shall forfeit for every suche almanack, or prognosticacion, or brief cronycle, so printed, uttered, and solde, the somme of three shillings and four pence, of lawfull money of England.

1562. Thomas Powell dwelt in Berthelet's house in Fleet-street, where he appears to have done his printing. On July 21, he was made free of the stationers' company, and though not fined by them, had license for only one book.

1563, *March* 27. A bill was brought into the House of Commons, that the bible, and the divine service, may be translated into the Welsh or British tongue, and used in the churches of Wales.* The first part of the Welsh Scriptures which was printed after the passing of the act, was the New Testament, printed in 1567, by Henry Denham, who had a privilege granted him for printing the New Testament in Welsh. It was a small quarto, printed with the gothic or black-letter type, containing 399 pages, divided into books and chapters, but not into verses, except towards the conclusion.

* See Journals of the House of Commons at that time.

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1563. MICHAEL LOBLEY was one of the original members of the stationers' company; he was a printer, stationer, bookseller, and bookbinder, and resided at the sign of St. Michael, in St. Paul's church-yard. Ames states that he had been a servant to Henry Pepwell. Michael Lobley appears to have been somewhat inimical to popery, since in 1531 he was questioned for speaking against images, purgatory, and for buying inhibited books at Antwerp, such as *The Obedience of a Christian Man*, *The Wicked Mammon*, and *Frith against Purgatory*. His subscription at the institution of his company was xs; and he appears to have been thrice fined, once for his late attendance on a court day; another time for his non-attendance on the lord mayor, upon Christmas day, when he was thereunto cited; and thirdly, for his keeping open shop upon St. Luke's day. In 1558, when Elizabeth confirmed the charter of the stationers' company, Michael Lobley was upper warden, which office he again served in 1562; and at the expiration of each wardenship, he gave the customary gift of "a spoyne all gylte, with his name at the ende of yt." In August, 1560, soon after the termination of his first wardenship, he was committed to the counter with Mr. Judson, the new under warden, and although on what account does not appear. The company paid their charges at that time. In the latter part of his life, Lobley appears to have been so much reduced as not to have been able to discharge his note for £7, which he stood indebted to the company; for having paid £3 of it, "the rest was forgyven him by the hole table." His name appears as a bookseller to *Wayland's Primer*, 1539, and his *Manuall of Prayer*, of the same year, and *A good and Godly Prayer*, 1563, 8vo. bear his imprint.

1563. THOMAS DEWYXSELL, gave by his will one fourth of the residue of his property to the company of stationers, for the use of the poor of the said company.

1563. *Eglogs, epytaphes, and sonnetes, newly written by Barnabe Googe*, 15 *Marche, printed by Thomas Colwell, for Raue Newbery, dwelling in Flete-strete, a little above the Conduit, in the late shop of Thomas Barthelet.* Barnabe Googe was a celebrated author and translator.

1563, *Sept.* 18. *Died*, RICHARD WATERSON, an early member of the stationers' company, and an eminent bookseller at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard, was thus noticed on a tablet placed by his son in St. Faith's church:—"Neer to this pillar lyeth the body of Richard Waterson, citizen and stationer of London, who died the xxiii of September, 1563. Simon Waterson, his son, placed this heer the 1st of January, 1599."

1563. JOHN TISDALL, or TISDALE, was an original member of the stationers' company, dwelt in Knight Riders'-street, and had a shop in All-Hollows church-yard, Lombard-street, at the sign of the Eagle's foot. Herbert's manuscript mentions that he printed with John Charlewood, at Holborn conduit. In his *Abridgement of Polydore Virgil*, printed without date, there occurs a cut of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, which seems to have been his device. Nineteen works bear his imprint.

1563. NICHOLAS EPISCOPIUS, or rather Bischop, a celebrated printer at Basil. His acquaintance with Greek and Latin gave him very superior advantages when he began the business of printing. John Froben bestowed his daughter on him in marriage; and on his death, in 1527, Bischop went into partnership with his son Jerome. All writers on the subject of printing, bestow high praise on the talents of Bischop, who was also much respected by the learned of his time, particularly Erasmus, who had so much regard for him as to leave him and his partners executors of his will. Bischop died Sept. 27, 1563, leaving a son of the same name and profession, who died two years after, in the flower of youth. They were a protestant family, and had fled from France during the persecutions.

1563. Queen Elizabeth granted a patent to Thomas Cooper,* of Oxford, for twelve years, for the sole printing of *Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ*, in folio. This work was an improvement of the *Bibliotheca Eliota*, and was the *second Latin Dictionary* in the English tongue. It was printed by Richard Grafton in 1542, 1552, 1559. See Rymer's *Feodra*, vol. xv.

1563. GOA, a city of Hindostan, received the art of printing, probably through the activity of the jesuits from Portugal, who by degrees obtained considerable establishments in this city. The earliest Goa book which had fallen under the notice of Dr. Cotton, was entitled *Coloquios dos simples, e drogas he conas medicinais da India &c. Impresso em Goa, por Joannes de endem as x. dias de Abril de* 1563. *annos.* The work consists of 217 leaves in quarto. Messrs. Payne and Foss, booksellers, London, possessed a copy in the year 1826.

1564. JOHN TORNASIUS, the first of a family of eminent printers and booksellers, called in French DETOURNES, was born at Lyons, in 1504, and learned printing in the house of Sebastian Gryphius. He appears to have established a printing office about 1540, and printed many books in the name and on account of Gryphius; but from 1544, we find his own name to a number of very correct editions. Most of his editions have Latin prefaces or dedications from his pen. His talents procured him the honour of being appointed King's printer. He died of the plague in 1564. His device was two vipers, forming a circle, the female devouring the head of the male, while she herself is devoured by her young, with the inscription, "*Quod tibi fieri*

* Thomas Cooper was first bishop of London, and afterwards translated to Winchester. The publication of his *Dictionary* was the cause of his ecclesiastical preferments. He was not only eminent as a divine, but as a scholar; and was considered one of the most learned men of his time. He died April 29, 1594. Dr. White Kennett, in his *Life of William Somner*, addressed to Mr. Brome, Oxford, 1693, 8vo., ranks Cooper's *Dictionary* as a complete plagiary from the *Dictionarium Latino-Gallicum*, by Charles Stephens, at Paris, 1553, with this only difference, that those phrases are rendered in French by Stephens, and in English by Cooper.

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non vis, alteri ne faceris." He was succeeded by his son John, who was also king's printer, and carried on the business until 1585. His editions did not yield in elegance or correctness to those of his father, but being obliged, at the date above-mentioned, to quit his country, upon account of his religion, for he was a Protestant, he settled at Geneva, where he had every encouragement, and in 1604 became a member of the council of two hundred. Like the Geneva printers, however, he deteriorated what he printed here, by employing bad paper. He died in 1615. His descendants continued the printing and book selling business at Geneva, where in 1726, John James and James Detournes purchased the stock of Arrison and Posnel, famous booksellers of Lyons, and obtained permission, notwithstanding their religion, to settle there; and as they also continued their houses at Geneva, greatly extended their trade. In 1740, the learned John Christian Wolff dedicated to them his *Monumenta Typographica*, as to the oldest printing and bookselling family in Europe. In 1780, their sons, who had amassed a plentiful fortune, sold off the whole of their stock, and retired from a business which had been carried on in their family with great reputation, for nearly two hundred and forty years.

1564, *March* 1. Printing was introduced into Moscow in the reign of John Basilowitz, about the year 1553; but the city being shortly afterwards burnt in an irruption by the Poles, the printing-office was consumed, together with all its materials, and a large stock of paper. The only specimen from this early press now known to be remaining is part of a *Slavonic New Testament*, executed by Ivan Fedor, and P. Timoféeu Matislauzow, of the above date; the unique copy of which is preserved in the library of the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg. Chevillier reports, on the authority of Andrew Thevet's Travels, that the types and materials of the first printing establishment in this century, were purposely consumed by the Russians themselves. Thevet's account is as follows: "They had no printing until the year 1560, when it was discovered to them by a Russian merchant, who made use of types with which for some time afterwards they executed very handsome books. All at once, for they are scrupulous, and fond of making difficulties where there is not the least appearance of them, some persons by stratagem found means to burn their types, from a fear that printing would introduce some changes or disturbances in their religion." He adds, that neither the prince nor his subjects took any notice of this extraordinary proceeding. The above particulars Thevet affirms that he received in 1576, from an Englishman who had been ambassador to the Russian court seven years.

After all, perhaps the best account of the first Moscow book and printing is that furnished to us by Bachmeister, chiefly from the volume itself, which he describes as being called *Apostol*, i. e. *the acts and epistles of the Apostles*, a book of the very highest rarity, being the first printed in Moscow, in the year 1564, in the time of the czar Ivan Wasilowitsch, a prince whose exertions were earnestly devoted to the civilization of his people, who introduced amongst them an acquaintance with the sciences and arts, and amongst others, that of printing.

The volume of the *Apostol*, having been accidentally picked up in the year 1730, was deposited by the finder in the library of the academy of St. Petersburg. The type and paper of it are represented as good, the latter Bachmeister judges to have been brought by the merchants from England. At the end of the volume is a long "mandement" or ordinance.

Bachmeister remarks, that after the *Apostol* no Moscow book appears for thirty-two years; but is not inclined to give entire credence to the story of the press, &c. having been utterly destroyed by the Poles, and all printing being lost until the erection of a new press by the Czar Michael Federowitsch, in 1644; since he had himself seen and handled Moscow books of the dates 1606, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1619, &c. He informs us that in the year 1707 a fount of new and improved Russian types, cast at Amsterdam, was introduced into the Moscow printing-office. Also that in 1709 an individual of that city established a press of his own. About thirty years afterwards a Georgian printing-office was opened in Moscow by Andrew Johnson, in the suburb called Suesenzcha; and Georgian types were cast by order of prince Vakuset, under whose auspices an edition of the *Georgian Bible* was printed here in 1743. Le Long cites an edition of *St. Matthew's Gospel*, in eight languages, which was printed here in 1712.

1564, *March* 24. At the council of Trent, on this day, pope Pius IV.* was presented with a catalogue of books, which the council denounced ought to be forbidden: this bull not only confirmed this list of the condemned books, but added rules how books should be judged.

In the history of literature, and perhaps in that of the human mind, says D'Israeli, the institution of the licensers of the press, and censors of books, was a bold invention, designed to counteract that of the press itself; and even to convert this newly-discovered instrument of human freedom into one which might serve to perpetuate that system of passive obedience which had so long enabled modern Rome to dictate her laws to the universe. It was thought possible in the subtilty of Italian *astuzia* and Spanish monachism, to place a sentinel on the very thoughts as well as on the persons of authors; and in extreme cases, that books might be condemned to the flames as well as heretics.

Of this institution, the beginnings are obscure, for it originated in caution and fear; but as the work betrays the workman, and the national physiognomy the native, it is evident that so inquisitorial an act could only have originated in the Inquisition itself. Feeble or partial attempts

* John Angelo de Medici, was born in 1599, died Dec. 9, 1566, in the 67th year of his age, and sixth of his reign. He was a man of great munificence and splendour.

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might previously have existed, for we learn that the monks had a part of their libraries called the *inferno*, which was not the part which they least visited, for it contained, or hid, all the prohibited books which they could smuggle into it. But this inquisitorial power assumed its most formidable shape in the council of Trent, when some gloomy spirits from Rome and Madrid foresaw the revolution of this new age of books.

Inquisitors of books were appointed; at Rome they consisted of certain cardinals and "the master of the holy palace;" and literary inquisitors were elected at Madrid, at Lisbon, at Naples and for the Low Countries; they were watching the ubiquity of the human mind. These catalogues of prohibited books were called *Indexes;* and at Rome a body of these literary despots are still called "the Congregation of the Index." The simple *Index* is a list of condemned books which are never to be opened; but the *Expurgatory Index* indicates those only prohibited till they have undergone a purification. No book was to be allowed on any subject, or in any language, which contained a single position, an ambiguous sentence, even a word, which, in the most distant sense, could be construed opposite to the doctrines of the supreme authority of this council of Trent; where it seems to have been enacted, that all men, literate and illiterate, prince and peasant, the Italian, the Spaniard and the Netherlander, should take the mint-stamp of their thoughts from the council of Trent, and millions of souls be struck off at one blow, out of the same used mould.

The sages who compiled these indexes, indeed, long had reason to imagine that passive obedience was attached to the human character; and therefore they considered, that the publications of their adversaries required no other notice than a convenient insertion in their indexes. But the heretics diligently reprinted them with ample prefaces and useful annotations.

The results of these indexes were somewhat curious. As they were formed in different countries, the opinions were often diametrically opposite to each other. The learned Arias Montanus, who was a chief inquisitor in the Netherlands, and concerned in the Antwerp index, lived to see his own works placed in the Roman index; while the inquisitor of Naples was so displeased with the Spanish index, that he persisted to assert that it had never been printed at Madrid! Men who began by insisting that all the world should not differ from their opinions, ended by not agreeing with themselves. A civil war raged among the index makers; and if one criminated, the other retaliated. If one discovered ten places necessary to be expurgated, another found thirty, and a third inclined to place the whole work in the condemned list. The inquisitors at length became so doubtful of their own opinions, that they sometimes expressed in their license for printing, that "they tolerated the reading, after the book had been corrected by themselves, till such time as the work should be considered worthy of some farther correction." The expurgatory indexes excited louder complaints than those which simply condemned books; because the purgers or castrators, as they were termed, or, as Milton calls them, "the executioners of books," by omitting, or interpolating passages, made an author say, or unsay, what the inquisitors chose; and their editions, after the death of the authors, were compared to the erasures or forgeries in records: for the books which an author leaves behind him, with his last corrections, are like his last will and testament, and the public are the legitimate heirs of an author's opinions.

1564, *May* 27. *Died*, JOHN CALVIN, an eminent reformer. He was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509, and educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. He became dissatisfied with the tenets of the church of Rome, and altered his mind with respect to the ecclesiastical state. This change in his opinions induced him to study the law, in which he made a considerable progress; but his open avowal of the Protestant faith, rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Basil, where he published, in 1535, his *Institutions of the Christian Religion*, to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered his name famous among all the reformed, and was translated into several languages. The year following he settled at Geneva, as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. But soon after he was obliged to leave Geneva, together with Farel, for refusing the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin then went to Strasburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of Strasburg appointed Calvin to be their deputy at the diet of worms. In the mean time the citizens of Geneva requested his return to the city, and after repeated solicitations he consented, and arrived there in 1541. His first undertaking was to set on foot a system of ecclesiastical discipline, strictly presbyterian, and as rigorous and assuming as that of Rome itself. The inconsistency between pretensions and practice, which Calvin evinced, when himself in possession of power; and that spirit of intolerance and persecution which writers, both catholic and protestant, have attributed to him, but which in the preface to his own *Institutes*, he deprecates. The burning of Servetus; the beheading of Perrin, a distinguished citizen of Geneva, with whom he had political or private dissensions; the unrelenting persecution of Castellio, and the imprisonment of Bolsec, both of whom had ventured to controvert his favourite doctrine of predestination; these are facts which history has placed on record, and from the stains of which, his most ardent admirers have found it difficult to redeem his character. He continued in that city actively employed as a preacher and a writer till his death, which happened in 1564. The moral character of Calvin was irreproachable, and he appears to have

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acted from conscientious motives; but he was proud and overbearing. He left a widow, by whom he had a son, who died an infant. Calvin's works make 9 vols. folio.

1564, *Died*, CHARLES STEPHENS. He was third son of Henry, the founder of the family, and brother of Robert and of Francis, the latter of whom we have noticed in page 300. Ricciolius says, that he had begun to attract public notice by his learning and talents, so early as in the year 1520. He became preceptor of Antoine, son of Lazare de Bayf; and attended the latter in an embassy to Germany, in 1540. Charles Stephens himself travelled much, particularly in Italy. At Venice he formed an intimacy with the celebrated Paul Manutius. He was a great admirer of the remains of ancient art, and took a singular pleasure in antiquarian researches. He afterwards turned his thoughts and studies to medical science, which he professed at Paris with reputation. In this quality of a physician, he is honourably mentioned by Buchanan,* in his elegy on the gout.

On subjects connected with the medical profession, he produced several considerable works. The celebrated naturalist, Pierre Belon, received great assistance from him in his work on Water Fowls, which was printed by Charles Stephens himself, in 1553. It was not until 1551 that he began the business of printing. He is represented as an avaricious man, jealous of his brethren and even of his nephews, whom he endeavoured to injure on every occasion. He was, however, unsuccessful in business, and was imprisoned for debt in the Chatelet, and died there in 1564. Maittaire says that the fine editions of Charles Stephens have never been surpassed; that in point of erudition and an author, he evinced himself not inferior to the other eminent members of his family, or of the most learned printers of his time, and that in his short space, few of them printed more books. On account of his great personal merit and learning, he was also decorated with the title of Typographus Regius; and with that designation his impressions are distinguished from 1551 to 1561. Besides the works connected with his profession as a physician and naturalist, Charles Stephens composed several of a miscellaneous description, and others for the promotion of critical and grammatical studies, and the advancement of general learning.

1564. WILLIAM MAY gave to the stationers' company, a cup all gilt, with a cover, called a "*maudelen cuppe*, weighing eleven ounces," and at the same time "a spone all gilt, with the arms of the house," the gift of Richard Jugge; and another the gift of Mr. Ireland.

1564, *Sunday*, *August* 6. Queen Elizabeth, during her visit to Cambridge, witnessed the the play of *Aulularia Plauto*, which was got up at her cost, in the body of King's college church.

During the reign of Elizabeth, there was a prevailing laxity of morals, especially with respect to the sabbath, that a strict attention to the solemnity of that day was considered as the stigma of a *Puritan*.* In Hearne's manuscript *Collectanea*, there is a license from the queen, of 1571, directed to the officers of Middlesex, permitting one John Swinton Powlter, to have and use some playes and games at or uppon nine severall sondaies," within the said county. And because "greate resorte of people is lyke to come thereunto," he is required, for the preservation of the peace, and for the sake of good order, to take with him four or five discreet and substantial men of those places "where the games shall be put in practice," to superintend "during the contynuance of the games or playes." Some of the exhibitions are then specified, such as, "shotinge with brode arrow, the lepping for men, the pytchyng of the barre," and the like; after which follows this very general clause, "with all suche other games, as have at anye time heretofore, or now be lycensed, used, or played."

1565. Printing introduced into the city of NORWICH. It appears that about this period, many strangers from the Low Countries,† came and settled in Norwich, and amongst them was Anthony de Solempne, a printer, and who was so well approved of, that the freedom of the city was presented to him. Strype, in his *Life of archbishop Grindal*,‡ under the year 1568, states, that "Corranus of late had caused a table, entitled, *De Operibus Dei*, wrote by him in French, to be printed in Norwich." In the library of

* George Buchanan was born in Dumbartonshire, in Scotland, in 1506; educated first at St. Andrew's, and then at Paris, where he embraced the doctrines of the reformation. James V. employed him as a tutor to his natural son, the Earl of Moray; and at the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he wrote four tragedies in Latin. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra, but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated David's Psalms into Latin. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard's, in St. Andrew's. This favour he obtained from queen Mary, which he ill requited, by writing a book called *A Detection of her Doings*, designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. He was nominated tutor to James VI., and being afterwards reproached with making him a pedant, he replied that "it was the best he could make of him." He died at Edinburgh, February 28, 1582. Besides what is above mentioned, he wrote Latin poems, some of which are beautiful. His *History of Scotland* is also elegantly written.

* The name of *Puritan* arose from the dissensions of the English refugees at Frankfort, in the reign of queen Mary. They adopted the rigid tenets of Calvin, and first appeared in England about 1566. See the Life of Richard Cox, D.D. in *Chalmer's Gen. Biog. Dict.* v. x. pp. 428—434. Dr. Cox died July 22, 1581, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in Ely cathedral, of which see he had been appointed bishop by queen Elizabeth, in 1559. See also, Neal's *Hist. of the Puritans*; Brook's *Lives of the Puritans*; Scott's *Hist. of the Reformers*, &c.

† To the number of 3925 masters, workmen, and servants, and who established all sorts of woollen manufacture. The mayor and sheriffs waited on Thomas, duke of Norfolk, at his palace there, and got the freedom and liberty of the city granted to them.

‡ Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kensingham, in Cumberland, in 1519. In 1559, he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; same year, bishop of London; in 1570, to the see of York; and in 1575, to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died at Croydon, in Surry, July 6, 1583. He contributed to Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.

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Trinity college, Dublin, there are *three* early Norwich specimens, of which the following brief description is taken from Dr. Cotton's *Typographical Gazeteer* :—

The first, which is a well printed volume in 12mo, contains a Dutch metrical version of the Psalms, and is entitled, *De CL Psalmen Davids. Wt den Franchoyschen Dichte in Nederlantschen overghesett door Petrum Dathenum. Mitsgaders den Christelicken Catechismo, Ceremonien, en Gebeden. Tot Noorwitz. Gheprint by Anthonium de Solemne anno M.D.LXVIII.* The title is followed by the author's preface, dated *Franckenthal*, 25 *Marche*, 1566; a register both of the psalms and tunes; a short introduction relative to the musical tunes, dated *Norwich*, 9 *October* 1568; the text, containing both a prose and metrical version, with the notes, and a collect attached to each psalm. Then succeeds the Catechism, with other matters mentioned in the title, on a fresh set of signatures, and forty-eight numbered leaves; the whole ending with, *Ghedruct int Jaer ons Heeren* 1568.

The second is a curious *Calendar*, consisting of eight leaves only, printed in red and black, which bears for title, *Eenen Calendier Historiael, eewelick gheduerende. Waer in ghy vinden sult den Opganck ende onyerganck der Sonnen, in alle Maenden, met den Jaermercten van diversche Landen, steden ende vruheden.* [A wood cut of the royal arms encircled by the garter.] *Ghedruct tot Noorwitz, ten huyse van Antyonium de Solemne, anno M.D.LXX. Godt bewaer de coninginne Elizabeth.* Among the historical notices scattered through the calendar is one of the opening of a Dutch church at Norwich, under the authority of the queen, on the 24th of December, 1565.

The third of these volumes is a Dutch version of the *New Testament*, with the annotations of Marloratus; the title of which is, *Het Nieuwe Testament, &c. in Nederduytsche na der Griescher waerheyt overgeset. Met de annotatien August. Marlorati, &c.* (Beneath is a very neat oval wood cut, representing a man in the act of felling a tree, while a second near him is kindling a fire for its consumption, round which is a Dutch legend, *Every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.*) *Ghedruct int Jaer* 1568. The editor's preface, dated 29 *Octobris* 1568 : the text, fol. 1—436; a register of fifteen leaves, and one blank. It is observable that in this work, the printer's name or place does not appear : but when it is stated that it is *printed with the same types* as those of the *Psalms*, bears the same date, is of the same size, and bound up in the same volume, there cannot be the slightest doubt that this as well as the other two is the production of Anthony Solemne's press.

Another specimen of this early Norwich press bears the date of 1578, which like the former ones, adorns the Dublin college library. This also is a 12mo, in black letter, bearing for title, *Het tweede boeck vande sermoenen des wel vermaerden Predicants B. Cornelis Adriaenssen van Dordrecht, Minrebroeder tot Brugge. Waer van d'inhouden begrepen staet int navolgende bladt.* Beneath is a wood cut of the author in his pulpit, below which we read *Nueerstmael in Druck vuytgegeren buyten Noirdwitz.* 1578. No printer's name appears throughout the volume, which consists of 752 pages, besides prefatory matter; but from the similarity both of type and general appearance, there can be no hesitation in adjudging it to the press of Anthony Solemne.

There is, however, preserved in the Bodleian library, a curiosity, the production of this Norwich press, which, Dr. Cotton observes, is probably unique; it is a broadside, containing *Certayne versis writtene by Thomas Brooke gentleman, in the teme of his imprysoment, the daye before his deathe, who suffered at Norwich, the* 30 *of August*, 1570. At the end of the verses is, *Seane and allowyd accordynge to the Quenes Maiestyes Iniunction. God save the Quene. Imprynted at Norwich, in the paryshe of Saynct Andrewe, by Anthony de Solemne*, 1570. The verses were reprinted by T. Herne, in his edition of Leland's *Collectanee*. No further notice is taken of any Norwich typography until the year 1701.

1565. *Ovid's Metarmorphosis* translated out of Latin into English metre, by Arthur Golding, gent. A worke very pleasaunt and delectable; 4to. London, 1565. Printed by William Seres. It has the following remarkable distich.

With skill, heed, and judgment, thys work must be red,
For els too the reader it stands in small stead.

1565. WILLIAM GRIFFITH resided at the sign of the Faulcon, in Fleet-street, and kept shop in St. Dunstan's church-yard, in the west of London. He used a rebus of a Griffin sitting, holding an escutcheon with his mark, or cypher, and the flower called Sweet William in its mouth. He printed only six works, amongst which were *A detection of heresie, or why heretics bee brent*, 8vo. and the tragedy of *Gorboduc*, 4to.

1565. HENRY SUTTON was an original member of the stationers' company. He had a shop in St. Paul's church-yard, and dwelt at the sign of the Black Boy, in Paternoster-row, and other places. During the reign of queen Mary, he printed chiefly with John Kingston, especially the Romish church books.

1565. LEONARD ASKELL, was originally the apprentice of William Powell, from whom he was turned over to Thomas Marsh, and became free on the 4th of October, 1557, though it does not appear that he ever came upon the livery. During the years 1560 and 1565, he took four apprentices, but his only work is the following. *Plague of the Pestilence.* Without date, 8vo.

1565, *Died*, ADRIAN TURNEBUS,* one of the most celebrated scholars which France produced

* Much has been said concerning the origin of his name, though perhaps with little certainty. It is written (Gallice) "Tournebeuf," and "Turnebe." M. de la Monnoye, referring to various authorities, seems inclined to believe that he was a descendant of the English family of the name of Turnbull, whence the French Tournebeuf; and adds, that the descendants of Adrian wrote their name Tournebu.

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in this century, and also conspicuous as a printer. He was a native of Audely, in Normandy, born in the year 1512. At nine years of age, we are told, he came to Paris; where his proficiency in the learned languages was such, that he speedily surpassed not only his fellow-students, but his preceptors themselves. Nature had bestowed upon him a sound and penetrating judgment, a wonderfully retentive memory, and other extraordinary mental powers: all which he improved to the utmost advantage by incessant and persevering application. Consequently, few scholars ever attained so high a character, or were regarded with so much deference. Many eloquent prefaces, orations, and ancient authors remain, abiding monuments of his erudition. His extraordinary exertions and powers in critical learning are particularly demonstrated by his *Commentaries* on various works of Cicero, and of several other classic authors: and still more, by his elaborate *Adversaria*, a treasure of criticism which De Thou pronounced worthy of immortality. They were first printed in 3 vols. fol. *Parisiis:* tom. I. 1564. tom. II. 1565. tom. III. 1573. Iterum, *ibidem*, (entire) 1580, fol. 1583, fol. Basileæ, 1581, Argent. 1599, Aurel. 1604, fol.

Pasquier declares, on testimony which he deems satisfactory, that many of the German professors of his day, when in their public lectures they cited the authority of Turnebus and Cujas, touched their hats ("mettoient la main au bonnet") in token of respect, and honour of their memory. De Thou in his own life relates, that having in his youth been once only in the presence of Turnebus, the image of that celebrated man became so strongly impressed upon his mind, that it often recurred to him, even when asleep, and could never be effaced. Montaigne has also borne particular testimony to his unequalled erudition, in which, he assures us, no mixture of pedantry could be discerned. He speaks with great admiration of his polite and unaffected manners, his lively apprehension, solidity of judgment, and promptness of reply; adding that he had often purposely thrown out queries or observations of an uncommon kind, with a view to elicit his remarks; and that he considered him as one of those more fortunate children of nature,

> queis arte benigna,
> Et meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan.
> *Essais*, lib I. chap. 24.

Adrian Turnebus for a time occupied a professor's chair at Thoulouse. After the death of Tusanus he became Greek professor at Paris; whither the fame of his learning and eloquence attracted numerous hearers from all parts. Henry Stephens enjoyed the advantage of his lectures. We are told that he at length exchanged the Greek chair for that of philosophy.

Maittaire cites an observation of M. de Marolles: that three of the most learned men in existence professed humanity at the same time, in the college Le Moine, at Paris: Turnebus, who presided over the first class; Buchanan, over the second; and Muret, over the third.

His earnest desire for the promotion of learning, induced him, as we have seen, to accept for a time the appointment of "Typographus Regius:" in which office he engaged William Morel as his associate; and after the space of about four years, resigned wholly to him this honourable distinction and occupation. The Greek impressions of Turnebus, which though not numerous, they are of singular beauty, and held by the curious in high estimation. Large paper copies of the *Æschylus* are particularly valued.

Turnebus died at the age of fifty-three years. Some writers assert strenuously that he entertained the reformed opinions. Maittaire has cited his epitaph, as a specimen of his Latin poetry, and various testimonies of the learned in praise of his works, and "Elogia," in honour of his memory. Passeratius contributed the following:

> Non quæ Nile pater, superba cernis
> Altis marmora nubibus minari,
> Sculptum aut Phidiaca manua sepulchrum:
> Turnebi placet ossibusque et umbræ
> Musarum tumulus politus arte.

1565, *Dec.* 13. *Died*, Conrad Gesner, an eminent physician and naturalist, whose fame was circulated over Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with learned men of all countries. The emperor Charles V. made him a present of plate and jewels, which are noticed in his will as efficacious encouragements to learning. When he thought his end was approaching, he chose to be led at midnight out of his bed room into his book room, and placed in the chair at his writing table; where, laying his elbow on a folio, he said, he would await his end; Death should find him at his darling occupation, and in this attitude he soon after expired. He was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in the year 1513, which was also the place of his death.

1566, *June* 29. JOHN AUDELEY or AWDELEY, who dwelt in Little Britain-street, without Aldersgate-street, printed the following ordinances decreed by the court of Star-chamber, high commision court, for the reformation of divers disorders in printing and uttering of books.

I. "That no person should print, or cause to be printed, or bring, or procure to be brought into the realm printed, any book against the force and meaning of any ordinance, prohibition, and commandment, contained or to be contained, in any the statutes or laws of this realm, or in any injunctions, letters, patents, or ordinances, past or set forth, or to be past or set forth, by the queen's grant, commission, or authority.

II. "That whoever shall offend against the said ordinances, should forfeit all such books and copies; and from thenceforth should never use, or exercise, or take benefit by any using or exercising, the feat of printing; and to sustain three months' imprisonment without bail or mainprize.

III. "That no person should sell, or put to sale, bind, stitch, or sew, any such books or copies; upon pain to forfeit all such books and copies, and for every book 20*s*.

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IV. "That all books so forfeited should be brought into stationers' hall, and there one moiety of the money forfeited to be reserved to the queen's use, and the other moiety to be delivered to him, or them, that should first seize the books, or make complaint thereof to the warden of the said company; and all the books so to be forfeited, to be destroyed or made waste paper.

V. "That it should be lawful for the wardens of the company for the time being, or any two of the said company, thereto deputed by the said wardens, as well in any ports, or other suspected places, to open and view all packs, dryfats, maunds, and other things, wherein books or paper shall be contained, brought into this realm, and make search in all workhouses, shops, warehouses, and other places of printers, booksellers, and such as bring books into the realm to be sold, or where they have reasonable cause of suspicion. And all books to be found against the said ordinances, to seize and carry to the hall, to the uses abovesaid; and to bring the persons offending before the queen's commissioners in causes ecclesiastical.

VI. "Every stationer, printer, bookseller, or merchant, using any trade of book-printing, binding, selling, or bringing into the realm, should before the commissioners, or before any other persons thereto to be assigned by the queen's privy-council, enter into several recognizances of reasonable sums of money to her majesty, with sureties, or without, as to the commissioners shall be thought expedient, that he should truly observe all the said ordinances, well and truly yield and pay all such forfeitures, and in no point be resisting, but in all things aiding to the said wardens, and their deputies, for the true execution of the premises." And this was thus subscribed: "Upon the consideration before expressed, and upon the motion of the commissioners, we of the privy-council have agreed this to be observed, and kept, upon the pains therein contained.—At the Star-chamber, the 29 June, anno 1566, and the eighth year of the queen's majesties reign.

"N. Bacon, C. S.	E. Rogers,
E. Clynton,	W. Cecyl,
Ambr. Cave,	R. Leicester,
Winchester,	F. Knollys."

To which the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes also underwrit. "We underwrit think these ordinances meet and necessary to be decreed, and observed:

"Matthue Cantuar,	Tho. Yale,
Edm. London,	Rob. Weston,
Ambr. Cave,	T. Huycke."
David Lewis,	

1566. An Irish *Liturgy* is said to have been printed for the use of the Highlanders of Scotland; but where it was executed, or in what character, are now equally unknown.—*Ware.*

1566. ALEXANDER LACY, dwelt in Little Britain, where he printed the *poor man's benevolence to afflicted church*, 29 Jan. 12mo. A copy of verses, on one side of a sheet, containing six stanzas of fourteen lines each, by W. Birch; entitled, *complaint of a sinner, vexed with paine, desiring the joye, that ever shall remain.* Printed for Richard Applow, dwelling in Paternoster-row, hard by the Castle tavern.

1566. DAVID MOPTID and JOHN MATHER, seem to have been partners together, and dwelt in Red-cross-street, adjoining to St. Giles church, without Cripplegate. Ames records only one book by these printers.

1566. RICHARD SERLL dwelt at the sign of the Half Eagle and Key, in Fleet-lane, where he printed a new almanack and prognostication servynge for the year of Christ our Lorde MDLXVI, diligently calculated for the longitude of London, and pole articke of the same, by William Cunyngham, doctour in phisicke. Printed for W. Jhones. 12mo. *A brief and pithithie summe of the christian faith, &c.* From the French of Theodore Beza, by Fyll, and dedicated to lord Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, with a short preface and table, written by Serll.

1566. *The History of the Church of England*, Compiled by venerable Bede, Englishman. Translated out of Latin into English by Thomas Stapleton, student in Divinity. Imprinted at Antwerpe, by John Laet, at the sign of the rape. With privilege. 4to. This John Laet, or Latius, for he spelled his name both ways, appears to have been much employed in printing English catholic works at Antwerp.

1566. There is in the British Museum a French bible, printed at Lyons in this year, which was once the property of queen Elizabeth, and by the date 1567, on the binding, appears to have been purposely executed for her. The book is seventeen inches long, and near eleven wide. The edges are gilt upon red, with minute dotted scroll work added. It has been rebound, but the whole, or greater part of the ornament on the sides, ingeniously cut out, and fixed to those of the new cover. The original binding was in calf, and the outline of the design strongly impressed, worked with gold, and coloured with white, scarlet, purple, and green, something like the illuminated bindings of the present day. The general outline is of a most elaborate nature, scrolls and ornamental detail being worked in a uniform manner round an oval in the centre, and terminating in elegant corners, &c. The oval in the front, which measures three inches long, contains a miniature portrait of Elizabeth, with a sceptre, but now much defaced. Round it, on the *garter*, is impressed in gilt letters

ELIZABETH. DEI. GRATIA. ANG. FRANCE. ET. HIB. REGINA.

The other side is equally ornamented, but having in the centre the royal arms, and inscribed round.

POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM.

One of the compartments, under the portrait of the queen, is filled up with the design of a cherub, worked in gold.

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1566. An ordinance was decreed for the reformation of divers disorders in printing, and uttering of books. Printed on a sheet by Henry Denham, at the sign of the Sun, in Paternoster-row.

1566. *The Byble in Englyshe, of the largest and greatest volume, that is to saye, the contentes of all the Holy Scripture, booth of the Oulde and Newe Testament, according to the translation apoynted by the Queenes Majesties Injunctions, to be read in all churches within her Majesties Realme. At Rouen, ot the coste and chargis of Richard Carmarden*, 1566. Folio. This is called the ROUEN BIBLE, from its being printed at that place.

1567. From a letter of the high commissioners to queen Elizabeth, concerning superstitious books belonging to All Soul's college, Oxford, some light is derived relative to the materials used for the covers of books during this period. They are described as—"A *Psalter* covered with skin; *a pricksong book*, covered with a hart's skin; five other of paper bound in parchment; and the founder's *Mass book* in parchment, bound in boards."—Nichol's *Progresses, &c.*

1567. ANTHONY KYTSON dwelt, or kept a shop in St. Paul's church-yard, at the sign of the Sun. Ames says that he had seen but few books printed by him, one of which seemed very old, and has this title. *A little book whych he hat to name, Why came ye not to court? compyled by mayster Skelton, poet laureate;* and another called, *Clout compiled by master Skelton, poete laureate.*

He put up a monument for his wife in the north aisle of St. Faith's, on which were these lines:

Here lyeth the bodie taken from lyfe
Of Margaret, Anthony Kytson's wyf;
Whose vertues every where were such,
As his great want bewayleth much.
Ten fair babes she brought to blys,
And of th' eleventh now departed she ys.
She ys gone before, he is yet behinde,
And hoopes in heaven his wyfe to fynde:
Whose leeke on earthe, for his degree,
He never lookes alive to see.
Obiit xxi *November*, 1567.

The last mention of Kytson is in the year 1573, when William Williamson printed an almanack for him, and Legat at Cambridge in the same year.

1567, *Aug.* 27. *Died*, WILLIAM RASTELL, who was, according to Ames, the son of John Rastell, the printer, *vide* page 262, *ante*, and Elizabeth, the sister of Sir Thomas More. He was born, and entered into the rudiments of grammar, in the city of London; and about 1525, at the age of seventeen, he was sent to Oxford, where he studied logic and philosophy, and which he left without taking a degree, for Lincoln's Inn. He there made a considerable progress in the knowledge of the English law, and in 1546, he became the summer or autumn reader of that house; but on the changes in the religion of England, he left the country with his ingenious and learned wife, Winifred, daughter of John Clement, Esq. and retired to the university of Louvain, in the duchy of Brabant. He did not return until queen Mary ascended the throne, but on October the 16th, 1554, he was made a serjeant at law; on the 8th of July, 1555-56, a commissioner for a severe way of proceeding against heretics; and a short time before the queen's death, one of the justices in the court of common pleas. When Elizabeth came to the crown, and Protestantism again became the established religion of England, although she renewed his patent as a justice of the queen's bench, on November the 18th, 1559, Rastell once more returned to Louvain, and died there. As William Rastell was certainly a literary man, there are several works attributed to him, of which, however it is doubtful whether he were the author. There is ascribed to him a life of his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas More, but it is without any extant authority. Herbert imagined that William Rastell did not print much beyond the year 1534, when Protestantism was spreading rapidly throughout England, and his zeal for Popery was well known; but it is perhaps more probable, that on his being advanced into the high law offices which he afterwards occupied, that he resigned his occupation of printing. It is not requisite to suppose that there were two families named Rastell, to reconcile the opposite employments of the judge and the printer, since an instance has been already mentioned in the cause of John Butler, *vide* page 229, *ante*, of a person in whom the duties of both were united. Fifteen works bear his imprint.

1567. Mr. Bacon gave to the stationers' company "a bowle parcell gylt." In the same year, Mr. Jugge and Mr. Daye gave each "a spoone all gylt."*

1567. WILLIAM POWELL was an original member of the stationers' company, and had license to print as follows: Feb. 6, 1559-60, the *boke of fortune*, in folio. Nov. 30, 1561, *Raynolde the Foxe.* Oct. 27, 1564, *A cronicall table.* 1565, *Ludlowes prayers.* 1566, *A petyous Lamentation of the miserable estate of the churche of christe. A warning for wydows that aged be, how lusty yonge yough and age can agree.* Herbert's manuscript memoranda state, that Powell was fined for printing *Nostradamus's Prognostication*, the copy of John Waley. His residence

* Such bowls and spoons were at that period the usual gift of the master and wardens; and were subscribed either with their names, their arms, or a posey; and so continued till 1581, when it was agreed that every master, on quitting his office, should give a piece of plate, weighing 14 ounces at least; and every upper or under warden, on election, to give a piece of plate of at least three ounces. In 1604, Mr. East was excused from serving offices, on giving a piece of plate weighing 31 ounces. In 1605, a silver salt, with a cover gilt, weighing 11 ounces, was presented by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Harris; and a silver salt, with a cover gilt, by Mr. Edward Bishop. In 1607, two gilt bowls were given by Mr. White and Mr. Leake, late wardens. In 1617, three silver cups were given by Mr. Mann, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Matthew Lane, late master and wardens, weighing 26 ounces wanting 12 grains. —Nichols's *Lit. Anec.* vol. iii. p. 589.

Shakspeare, referring to these cups, makes the hostess say to sir John Falstaff, "Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt goblet*, sitting in my Dolphin chamber, at the round table, by a sea coal fire, and upon Wednesday in Wheetsun week," &c.—*Henry IV.* part II. act 2, scene 1.

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was the sign of the George next to St. Dunstan's church, in the house formerly occupied by Rich. Pinson, Rob. Redman, and William Middleton. Richard Watkins and Thomas Cadwell were his apprentices. Twenty-four works bear his imprint.

1567. William Lambe, cloth-worker, gave to the stationers' company an annuity of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* for the perpetual relief of the poor in the parish of St. Faith, under Paul's. Out of the annuity, the company undertook to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon at St. Faith's, on the 6th of May, and also to give weekly to twelve poor men or women of that parish, one penny in money, and one penny in bread; leaving to the company £1 2*s.* 8*d.* towards a dinner. The sermon is still preached, agreeably to the will of Mr. Lambe, on the 6th of May, when the twelve pensioners are regularly required to attend. Mr. Lambe died between the 1st of April and the beginning of June, 1580, and was buried in the church of St. Faith; and near his grave a brass plate on a pillar was thus inscribed:

As I was, so are ye;
As I am, you shall be;
That I had, that I gave;
That I gave, that I have;
Thus I end all my cost:
That I left, that I lost.

William Lambe, so sometime was my name,
Whiles alive dyd run my mortal race,
Serving a prince of most immortall fame
Henry the Eight, who, of his princely grace,
In his chapell allowed me a place.
By whose favour, from gentleman to esquire
I was preferred, with worship for my hire.
With wives three I joyned wedlock band,
Which (all alive) true lovers were to me,
Joane, Alice, and Joane; for so they came to hand,
What needeth praise, regarding their degree,
In wifely truth none stedfast more could be,
Who though in earth Death's force did once dissever,
Heaven yet, I trust, shall joyn us altogether.
O Lambe of God, which sinne didst take away;
And as a lambe was offered up for sinne,
Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy flock astray,
Yet thou, good Lord, vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne
Home to thy folde, and holde thy Lambe therein;
That at the day, when Lambes and Goates shall sever,
Of thy choise lambes, Lambe may be one for ever.

Under which remembrance two lines are added, containing both a petition, and an injunction of duty to the poor, who weekly receive their allowance at the hands or appointment of the company of stationers; the which Mr. Lambe, bearing great affection, and having also a reasonable assurance in them, made them his disposers and stewards in that behalf.

I pray you all that receive bread and pence,
To say the Lord's Prayer before ye go hence.

1567. The first Saxon types that were cut in England was by John Daye, under the patronage of archbishop Parker, for his editions of *Asserius Menevensis*, *Ælfric's Easter Homily*, and the *Saxon Gospels*. Mr. Astle prefers the shape of these early Saxon types to any which have since been cast.

1568. Mr. Arthur Pepwell, son of Henry Pepwell, noticed at page 270, *ante*, gave £100 for the use of the poor of the stationers' company.

1567-8, *Jan.* 14, Robert Lækprevik was empowered, by writ of privy seal, to print exclusively, the "buikes callit *Donatus** *pro Pueris*, *Rudimentis of Pelisso*, togedder with the gramer to be set furth callit the general gramer to be usid within scolis of this realme for eruditioun of the zouth." Such were the popular schoolbooks at that epoch in Scotland.

In the records of the town council of the city of Edinburgh, under the date of Jan. 10, 1519. occurs the following notice: "The quhilk day, the provost, baillies, and counsall, statuts and ordains for reasonable cause moving thaime that na maner of neighbour nor indweller w'in this burt [burgh] put their bairins till ony pticulare sculet within this toun but to the principal grammer scule of the samyn to be teichit in ony science bot alanerlie *grace buke*, *prymar*, and *plane donat*, under the pane of X sh: to be tane of ilk ny'bo' [neighbour] thet breke, or dois in the contrair heirof." The *Prymar*, and the *Plane Donat*, were the grammars, it appears, which were first used in the greater schools of Scotland, as they had equally been in England.

1568, *May* 20. *Died*, Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter, a man universally esteemed for his piety, his scriptural knowledge, his diligence in preaching, and above all for his eminent services in the cause of biblical literature, by his translation of the scriptures. He was born in Yorkshire about the year 1486, and became an Augustine monk. He was an exile for the sake of religion, having embraced the principles of the reformation. Being permitted to return to England, he was made almoner to Catherine Par, the last wife of Henry VIII. During the reign of Edward VI. he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter; but on the change of religion in queen Mary's reign, he was deprived of his see, and thrown into prison, out of which he was released at the earnest request of Christian III., king of Denmark, and as a very great favour, was permitted to depart out of the kingdom. Soon after Elizabeth's accession to the throne, he returned from his exile, but would not accept of his bishopric. The cause of his refusal was his attachment to the principles of the Puritans. Grindal, bishop of London, gave him the small living of St.

* The *Donat*, which is mentioned in this record, was a *grammar*: from Donatus, a celebrated grammarian, who was the preceptor of St. Jerome, and lived at Rome, in the year of the Christian æra 354. By an easy transition, the *Donat* came to signify the elements of any art.—"Then drave I me among drapers, my *Donat* to lerne," said Chaucer. Wintown, who may be considered as the contemporary of Chaucer, has the following passage, (in his *Cronykil*, *b.* v. *c.* x. *l.* 704,) with regard to the use of the *Donat*, in the seminaries of Scotland, during his time.

Donate than wes in his state,
And in that tyme hys libell wrate
That now Barnys oysys to lere
At thaire begynnyng of gramere:
And Saynct Jerome in thai yheris
The best wes callyd of his scoleris.

† In 1598, the principal master of the high school at Edinburgh, was allowed an annual salary of £1 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling. In 1709, his salary was settled at £16 13*s.* 4*d.*; such was the intermediate progress, both in the depreciation of money, and the difficulty of subsistence.

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Magnus, near London Bridge; but not complying with the terms of conformity then required, he was deprived of his living, became obnoxious to government, and died in indigence. He was buried under the communion table, in the parish church of St. Bartholomew, by the exchange, as appears by the register in that church.

1568. In the course of this year, a corrected and magnificent edition of the English Bible, was printed at London, by Richard Jugge, in Paul's church-yard, large folio, on royal paper, with a beautiful English type, embellished with various cuts and maps, some of them engraved on wood, and others on copper. This celebrated edition, which has obtained the name of the *Bishops' Bible* from several bishops being employed in revising it, is said to have been undertaken by royal command. It was conducted under the auspices and active direction of Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury. It is often designated by the appellation of the Leda Bible; for strange to say, at the commencement of the epistle to the Hebrews, the story of Leda and Jupiter is engraved on wood. This bible is further remarkable for these particulars; at the beginning is the head of queen Elizabeth; at the end of the second part is the head of the earl of Leicester; and at the end of the third part is the head of Lord Burleigh.

1568, *July* 6. *Died*, JOHN OPORINUS,* the most eminent of the early German printers. He was born at Basil, of poor parents, January 25, 1507, and became well versed in Latin and Greek, and spoke and wrote the former with purity and fluency. He was employed by the celebrated Frobin in transcribing the works of the Greek authors. He was in partnership with Robert Winter; and though eminent in their profession, they however met with considerable losses, inasmuch as Winter died insolvent, and Oporinus was not able to support himself without the assistance of his friends, in which condition he died, at the time above stated. He had six presses constantly at work, usually employed about fifty men, and published no book which he had not concerted himself. Notwithstanding his great business, he died above 1500 livres in debt. He wrote notes in Cicero and Demosthenes. In 1569, was printed *Andreæ Jocisci Oratis de ortu, vita, et obitu Johannis Oporini Basileensis, typographorum Germanicæ principis. Accedit catalogus librorum ab Oporino excusorum. Argentorati*, 8vo.

1568. HENRY WYKES dwelt at the sign of the Black Elephant, in Fleet-street; this sign he put under a compartment of a man carrying a sheep on his back, and motto *Periit et inventa est*, about it, as was done for Ralph Newberry. Ten works bear his imprint from 1565 to 1568.

1568. At page 286, *ante*, it was shewn that an act was passed on the 19th of March, 1543, during the government of the regent Arran, for making it lawful to read the *scriptures in the vulgar tongue*, notwithstanding the protest of the bishop of Glasgow, who was then chancellor of Scotland. There is reason to believe, that this act was restricted to "the having of the *New Testament* in the vulgar tongue." Yet at this epoch they had not the *scriptures* in Scotland: and the zeal of the regent induced him to apply to sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador, "to write into England for some bibles in English." Whatever may have been the progress of the reformation in Scotland, during the infancy of Mary Stuart, more than thirty years elapsed, before any bible was printed within her kingdom. In this year Thomas Bassandyne, printed at Edinburgh, a *Psalme Buik*, in the end whereof was found *ane lewd song*, called, *Welcome Fortunes*. This *buik* gave great offence to the general assembly, which met at Edinburgh in the same year; and they ordered the printer to call in *those buiks*: but there is good reason to believe, that the *lewd song* at the end of this book, did not give such offence, as what appeared at the beginning of it, "The fall of the Romain's kirk, naming *our King and Sovereigne supreame head of the primitive Kirk*. The printer was not deterred, however, from printing a *Psalme Buik*, of a different kind. See 1575, *post*.

1569. *The Travaled Pylgrim, bringing Newes from all Parts of the World, such like scarce herd of before, seene and allowed according to the order appointed.* By Stephen Bateman. This writer is introduced by Ritson in his collection of English poets, but Beloe knew of no other copy than the above, which is in the British museum.

1569. Mr. Dibdin had in his possession a book which was bound in this year, on one side of it the full-length portrait of Martin Luther, and on the reverse a similar one of John Calvin. These portraits are described in the *Bibliomania*, as being executed with great spirit and accuracy, and surrounded with ornamental borders of much taste and richness.

1569. ABRAHAM USQUE, sometimes erroneously called OSKI, or USKI, a learned Jew, and celebrated printer at Ferrara, in Italy, where he printed many works, not only in Hebrew, but also in Spanish and Portuguese, was descended of a reputable Jewish family, who fled from Portugal to Ferrara, during the severe persecutions which raged against the Jews in that kingdom. He was educated in the principles of the Talmud by his parents. The time of this learned printer's death is not known.

SOLOMON USQUE was of the same family as the above; he was the editor of a Spanish translation of Petrach's *Sonnets*, the biblical tragedy of *Esther*, and other works. He went to Constantinople, where he established a printing office,

* Oporinus, a Greek word, signifies Autumn.

† The royal exchange was founded June 7, 1566, by sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant of London, on the model of, and as a substitute for, the mart at Antwerp, then the centre of commerce. It was endowed by deed the royal exchange, May 21, 1574. Sir Thomas Gresham died Nov. 21, 1579, aged 60. His crest was a grasshopper.—Besides building the exchange at his own expense, he founded a college in London for lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geography, music, and rhetoric; and endowed many public charities. The Gresham lectures are read in a room over the royal Exchange.

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and printed the book of *Ruth* in Hebrew, with the commentary of R. Solomon Alkabetz, 1561, 4to. No further account is known of him.

1569, *Sept.* 5. *Died*, EDMUND BONNER, an English prelate, was a peasant's son in Worcestershire, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards entered into the service of Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII. to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from Catherine of Arragon confirmed, and his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but before his consecration he was translated to London. In the reign of Edward VI. he scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison, but on making his submission obtained his discharge. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his episcopal function, and through the whole of her reign, showed a most sanguinary spirit, by bringing numbers of protestants to the stake.

When persecuting zeal made royal sport
With royal innocence in Mary's court,
Then Bonner, blythe as shepherd at a wake,
Enjoy'd the show, and danced about the stake.

When queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he was sent to the marshalsea prison, where he died. His body was interred in St. George's church-yard, Southwark. Bonner was a man of furious disposition, but well versed in the common law.*

1570, *May* 5. HUGH MORTS, a journeyman to John Alde, who resided at the long shop adjoining to St. Mildred's church in the Poultry, died of the plague, in a room called the *stocks*, as appears by the register book of that parish.

1570. *Epitaphs, epigrams, songs, and sonets, with a discourse of the friendly affections of Tymetes to Pyndara his ladie. Newly corrected, with additions, and set out by George Turbervile, gentleman. Printed by Henry Denham, at the sign of the Star, in Pater noster row.*

1571. The printers of Paris were authorised to wear swords by a royal ordinance of king Charles IX.

1571. In this year a printing press, with a fount of *Irish types*, was provided at the expense of queen Elizabeth, and sent over to Dublin, under the care of John Kerney* and Nicholas Walsh,† and the first book printed in Ireland in that character, was a catechism written by John Kerney, and printed about this time, "A copy of this rare and curious little volume is in the Bodleian library."—*Cotton.*

1571. About this time, HENRY STEPHENS the Second, published the second impression of his *Thesaurus Græcus*, upon which occasion several epigrams were composed; the following one by Theodore Beza, makes special allusion to those two kindred works, by which Robert and Henry Stephens were respectively distinguished.

THESAURUS GREEK AND LATIN.

The Ausonian Muses,‡ shelterless before,
With ROBERT found a refuge kind of yore.
Lo! HENRY now the pious act renews,
And entertains each wandering Grecian muse.
They for a race by benefits endear'd,
An everlasting edifice have rear'd.
Enjoy then STEPHENS'! the boon they give,
In fame's imperishable records live!
Ye Muses too of Greece and Latium, join
Your praise with theirs—your home with theirs combine;
And you, the Muses' votaries, court their smile
Henceforth, in that united domicile.

1571. The art of printing was introduced into the town of STIRLING, or Striviling, by Robert Lekprevik, whom we have already noticed as a printer, at Edinburgh: while resident at that place he printed several works, and from thence removed to St. Andrews; and from thence returned to Edinburgh.

1572, *June* 1. *Ovid's Elegies*, in three parts, was burnt at stationers' hall, by an order from the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London.

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* In 1569, John Alde printed the following work, in 12mo. "A commemoration or dirge of bastarde Edmonde Boner, alias Savage, usurped bishoppe of London. Compiled by Lemeke Avale. *Episcopatum ejus accipet alter*, 1569. Imprinted by P. O. 12mo. John Alde. *Very cutting: part of it is thus:* Here after do follow a linial pedegree of Boners kindred, by the minde and judgment of many DOC. a man of a great house, long before the captivite of Babilon. Bastarde Edmonte Savage, beyng a great lubberly scholar, was supposed to be the sonne of one Boner, which was the son of a juggler, or wild roge, which was the son of a villaine ingrosse, which was the son of a cutpurse, which was the son of Tom of Bedlam, &c.—Antichrist the son of the Devil, of iniquitie, and perdition, the cause of all ignorance, infidelitie, simonie, treason, idolitrie, persecution, rebellion, wicked assemble, and finally, everlasting damnation. *Then*, A prayer to the holy Trinitie against ignorance of Goddes worde and wolves."

* John Kerney was treasurer of St. Patrick's church, Dublin, and was educated at Cambridge. He died about 1600, and was buried in St. Patrick's.

† Nicholas Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was first bishop of Waterford and Lismore, and in 1577, was translated to Ossory. He was stabbed with a skeine, or short sword, in his house, at Dublin, by a man named James Dullard, whom the bishop had cited for adultery, December 14, 1585. He was buried in the cathedral of Kilkenny, Dullard was afterwards executed for the crime.

‡ The Muses are certain fabulous deities among the pagans, supposed to preside over the arts and sciences; for this reason it is usual for the poets, at the beginning of a poem, to invoke these goddesses to their aid. Sir Isaac Newton tells us that the singing women of Osiris were celebrated in Thrace by the name of the muses; and that the daughters of Pierius, a Thracian, imitating them, were celebrated by the same name. It has been asserted by some ancient writers, that at first they were only three in number; but Homer, Hesiod, and other profound mythologists, admit of nine. In his *Hymn to Apollo*, Homer says,

——"By turns the nine delight to sing."

The following passage, translated from Callimachus, expresses the attribute of the muses in as many lines:—

"Calliope the deeds of heroes sings;
Great Clio sweeps to history the strings;
Euterpe teaches mimics their silent show;
Melpomene presides o'er scenes of woe;
Terpischore the flute's power displays,
And Erato gives hymns the gods to praise;
Polyhymnia's skill inspires melodious strains;
Urania wise, the starry course explains;
And gay Thalia's glass points out where folly reigns.

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1572, RICHARD GRAFTON. Of the memoirs of this typographer, who was one of the most eminent of his time, there is somewhat more to be recovered than there is of the greater part of the early professors of the art of printing. He was a citizen and grocer of London, was descended of a good family, and appears to have been brought up as a merchant, as were also his partners, Edward Whitchurch and John Butler. The two last mentioned persons are said to have exchanged their commercial for a typographical employment, from the circumstances already noticed at pages 266, *ante*. As Grafton was a scholar, so he was likewise an author. In 1548, he printed a magnificent edition of Edward Halle's *Chronicle*, the greater part of which, he states, he wrote himself. In 1562, was printed Grafton's *Abridgement of the Chronicles*, of which also new editions appeared in 1563, 1564, and 1572. In 1569, Grafton published his *Chronicles* at large, some parts of which were rather unfairly censured by Buchanan. Soon after the execution of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, which took place on the 28th of July, 1549, Grafton was imprisoned for six weeks in the Fleet, for printing Matthew's Bible, and the Great Bible without notes; and before his release, he was bound in a penalty of £100 that he should neither sell nor imprint, nor cause to be imprinted, any more bibles until the king and clergy should agree upon a translation. He was also summoned before the council upon the charge of printing a ballad in favour of lord Cromwell, which bishop Bonner, with something of negligence, and more of ingratitude, endeavoured to aggravate; but Audley, the lord chancellor, changed the discourse, and Grafton escaped. He was also presented with Whitchurch, for an infringement of the Six Articles, but here again they were fortunate; and at various times they received royal patents for the printing of the church service books and primer, both in Latin and English.

Grafton was soon appointed printer to prince Edward, and on the 23d of April, 1546, after he became king, he had a special patent granted to him for the printing of all the statute books. Another patent, dated the 18th of December, 1548, was also granted to him and Whitchurch, by which they were authorized to take up and provide for one year, printers, compositors, &c., together with paper, ink, presses, &c., at reasonable rates and prices. Ames supposes, that the Richard Grafton, grocer, who in 1553, 1554, 1556, and 1557, sat in parliament for the city of London, was the printer; but Herbert doubts this, on the ground that he was excepted in the general pardon issued when queen Mary was crowned, in 1553. Of Grafton's sickness, death, or burial, there are not any particulars extant, nor indeed is there any notice of him after 1572, when he brake his leg in two places by a fall, which made him lame until his decease. It cannot be imagined that Grafton died in indigence, since Richard Cooke, Esq., Clarenceux King of Arms, confirmed armorial ensigns to Richard his third son, in 1584, with the addition of a crest. This person, however, was of some eminence in the law, and was about the above period, retained as counsel for the stationers' company.

The residence of Richard Grafton was in a part of the dissolved house of the Grey Friars, which was afterwards granted by king Edward VI. for a hospital for the maintenance and education of orphans, called Christ's Hospital. Grafton's typographical labours were sixty-two different productions, and as a printer his publications are distinguished both for their utility and their beauty.

The device of Richard Grafton was a rebus or pun upon his name, a tun, with a fruit tree passing out at the centre, with the motto in Latin, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

1572. *Hyloets dictionarie, newlye corrected, amended, set in order and enlarged, with many names of men, townes, beastes, foules, fishes, trees, shrubbes, herbes, fruites, instruments, &c. by which you may finde the Latin or Frenche of any Englishe worde you will. By John Higgins, late student in Oxeford.* Over the title are these lines printed.

To write, and many please, is much,
To please, not write, is paine:
Then rather write, and please the good,
Than spend thy time in vain.

Printed by Thomas Marshe, at the sign of the Prince's Arms, near St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street.

1572. *Died*, JOHN CRISPIN, or CRESPEN, an ingenious printer of this century, and a native of Arras, in France He was advocate to the parliament of Paris; but afterwards, forming a friendship with Beza, he embraced the reformed religion, and retired to Geneva, where he gained great reputation by his printing, and, according to Bayle, died of the plague. He is allowed to be a man of great learning, and an useful and accurate printer. Crispin was the author of a Greek Lexicon. Geneva, 1762, 4to, and reprinted in folio.

1572. Of the labour and expense incurred in the binding of books at this period, we have an illustration in the copy of archbishop Parker's *De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ*, in the royal library in the British museum, presented to

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queen Elizabeth by the archbishop. It is a small folio of this date, covered with green velvet, and the front or first side embroidered with coloured silks and silk thread, in deep relief. It is conjectured that archbishop Parker intended the design on the sides, as a reference to her name. It represents a park inclosed by railings, having in the centre a large rose tree, and deer in various positions. The reverse of the binding has a similar design, but the interior occupied by five deer, one in the centre reposing, the other four like those described, being transposed; two snakes and various small shrubs are disposed in the space between. The back is divided into five compartments, by embroidered lines, having a red rose with buds and branches between each, except the second from the head, on which has, at some subsequent period, been placed the title on a piece of leather, thus:—

PARKERUS
DE ANT
EC. BRIT.
LOND. 1572.

The bottom one bears on a small piece of leather, fixed on the embroidery—

EL.

R.

The book has been rebound in green morocco, but the sides and back as above described, placed over the morocco in a very creditable manner. It is now properly preserved in a red basil cover, and further protected by being placed in a box.

Another book of queen Elizabeth's, also in the British museum, merits particular notice from its binding. It is the *Historia Ecclesia*, printed at Louvain, in 1569, bound in green velvet, with the shield of the royal arms embroidered with coloured silks, and silver and gold thread on crimson silk, in the centre of each side. The remaining spaces are filled up with roses, foliage, &c. formed of the same materials, and some of the flowers composed of small pearls, many of which are lost. The back is similar to the last described, and bears the queen's initials. Every thing tends to show that Elizabeth was profuse in the embellishment of the bindings of her books; and this doubtless influenced many persons to present her works in a costume she would be likely to approve. Among the new year's gifts, sent her in the year 1595, was a *Bible* from Absolon, master of the Savoy, bound in cloth of gold, garnished with silver and gilt, with two plates of the royal arms.

In 1578, queen Elizabeth, on her visit to Cambridge, was presented by the vice-chancellor with "a *Newe Testament* in Greek, of Robertus Stephanus, his first printing in folio, bound in redd velvett, and lymed with gould; the armes of England sett upon eche side of the booke, vearey faire."

In the Bodleian library, at Oxford, is an English translation of St. Paul's Epistles, in a tambour binding, executed by the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen, while imprisoned at Woodstock, during the reign of her sister queen Mary. The cover is of black silk, curiously embroidered with mottos and devices. Round the extreme border of the upper side is worked

"CŒLUM PATRIÆ. SCOPUS VITÆ XPVS. CHRISTO VIVE."

In the centre a *heart*, and about it,

"ELEVA COR SURSUM IBI UBI E. C.*

On the other side

"BEATUS QUI DIVITIAS SCRIPTURÆ LEGENS VERBA VERTIT IN OPERA."

And in the centre, round a star,

"VICIT OMNIA PERTINAX VIRTUS E. C."†

A volume of prayers bound in crimson velvet, among the royal MSS. in the British Museum, claims the same distinction as the preceding work. On each side is embroidered with silver thread a monogram, apparently composed of the letters R. H. K. N. A. and E. in high relief, with the letter H. above and below, and a rose at the four corners.

A custom of perfuming‡ books at this period is shown in the instructions relative to presents to the queen, sent by the lord treasurer Burghley to the vice-chancellor of the university on this occasion. He says "Present a book well bound," and charges them "to regard that the book had no savour of spike, which commonly bookbinders did seek to add, to make their books savour well."

From what has been stated, it is evident that Elizabeth was a great lover of books, and a munificent patron of all concerned in their embellishment. But she displayed her taste in this particular further than we have shown, by causing the binding to be composed entirely of silver or of gold. In the inventory of her jewels, plate, &c., made in the sixteenth year of her reign, several ornamental books are also described: amongst others, "Oone Gospell book, covered with tissue, and garnished on th' onside with the crucifix and the queenes badges of silver guilt, poiz with wodde, leaves, and all, cxij. oz." And "Oone booke of the Gospelles plated with silver, and guilt upon bourdes with the image of the crucifix ther upon, and iiij evangelists in iiij places, with two greate claspes of silver and guilt, poiz lii oz. gr. and weing with the bourdes, leaves, and binding, and the covering of red vellat, cxxjx. oz." The *Golden Manuel of Prayers* formerly in the possession of queen Elizabeth, deserves to be particularly mentioned: it is bound in solid *gold*, and (it is said) was usually worn by her

* Est Christus.
† Elizabethæ Captivæ, or Elizabetha Captiva.
‡ Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, first brought from Italy the whole mystery and craft of perfumery, and costly washes; and among *other pleasant things*, a perfumed jerkin, and a pair of perfumed gloves trimmed with roses, which he presented to the queen, and she had her portrait drawn with them on her hands.

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hanging by a solid gold chain at her side. On one of the covers is represented the judgment of Solomon, whose sentence appears in a line round the four sides of the cover; on the other side is delineated the brazen serpent, with the wounded Israelites looking at it; the motto round the sides is the divine command given to Moses, relative to the making of this serpent. This book was the composition of queen Catherine Par and lady Tirwit. A late possessor valued this costly gem at £150.

1572. *A brief discourse of the lyfe and death of the late right high and honorable Sir William Pawlet, knight, lord Saint John, earl of Wilshire, marquis of Winchester, knight of the honorable order of the garter, one of the queenes majesties privie counsel, and lorde high treasurer of England. Which deceased the tenth of Marche, anno* 1572, *and was buried at Basing the* 28 *day of Aprill. Printed at London by Richard Jhones.* This poem was the production of Rowlande Broughton, of whom Mr. Beloe could find no account, and yet he was the author of other productions. From a specimen of this poem, the talents of Broughton were of no mean order.

I am content to bend my pen,
In rurall ryme to paynte
The tale that thou haste toulde to me,
And of thy hevy playnt;

And wyll denie in hermonie
Contention for to make;
I bet the playne songe, no whit els
To pricke do undertake.

To set in partes the learned must,
That art can rightly use,
And let them descant who so list,
That my good wyll refuse.

Thou toldest me of his vertuous lyfe
A tale both long and wyse,
And how that God preserved hym
In many an enterprise.

How styll by friendship he dyd seeke
His foes his friends to make;
And their redoubled shames came on,
As they did brew to bake. &c. &c.

1572, *April* 1. *Died*, JOHN CAWOOD, printer, an original member of the stationers' company, and who served the office of master in 1561, 1562, and 1566. He was a bountiful benefactor, to the company, for he gave them six yards of wainscote in their council chamber; and two new glazed windows in the hall; a portrait of himself, and another of his master, John Reynes, who had instructed him in the art of printing; "a hearse clothe, of clothe of gold, pouderyd with blew velvet, and borderyd abought with blacke velvet, embroidered and steyned with blew, yelow, red green." He also gave a salt and cover, weighing six ounces and a half, double gilt, with the stationers' arms on it; another salt, without a cover, weight nine ounces; "a spone, all gylt;" the arms of England gravyn on stone, and set in a frame at the upper end of the hall; and "a box with a patent given by Harolds to the company of stacyoners, concerninge their arms, with charges." John Cawood was descended of an ancient family in the county of York, who were once lords of the manor of Cawood, near the city of York, although the castle had anciently been the archbishop's see. In the time of king John one of his ancestors did knight's service. In a book at the herald's office, London, are the following words: "Cawood *Typographus Regius Reginæ Mariæ*." He had exercised the art three or four years, when Richard Grafton, was deprived of his patent by queen Mary, and it was given to Cawood. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was, jointly with Richard Jugge, appointed printer to the queen, by patent dated March 24, 1560, with the usual allowance of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* to print all statutes, &c. and for their joint concern they rented a room in stationers' hall, at XX*s.* per annum. Cawood resided in St. Paul's church yard, at the sign of the Holy Ghost. He was buried in St. Faith's under St. Paul's, London, with the following inscription.

John Cawood, citizen and stationer of London, printer to the most renowned queen's majesty, Elizabeth, married three wives, and had issue by Joane his first wife onely, as followeth, three sons and four daughters; John his eldest son being bachelor of law, and fellow in New College, in Oxenford, died 1570. Mary married to George Bischoppe, stationer; Isabell married to Thomas Woodcock, stationer. Gabriel,* his second son, bestowed this dutiful remembrance of his deare parents, 1591, then churchwarden; Susanna married to Robert Bullok; Barbara married to Mark Norton; Edmund, third son, died 1 of April, he being of age then 58.

Thirty-nine works were imprinted by Cawood, to which he affixed the annexed monogram.

1572. *The Works of Henry Nicholas relating to the Family of Love, and other subjects, translated out of Bace-Almayne into English*, 10 *vols.* 16*mo.* The works of Henry Nicholas were, by royal proclamation, ordered to be burnt, and all persons declared punishable for having them in their possession. The tenets of the sect called the *Family of Love*, may be found in Blount. Neal's *History of the Puritans*, and Strype's *Annals*.

1572. *The Benefit of the ancient bathes of Buckstones, which cureth most greevous sicknesses, never before published, compiled by John Jones, phisition, of the King's mede, nigh Darby.* Printed by Thomas East and Henry Middleton, London. 32 leaves, 4to.

1572, *May* 8. In the parliament of queen Elizabeth, which assembled on this day, dame Dorothy Packington, as lady of the town of

* Gabriel Cawood was master of the stationers' company in 1592 and 1599.

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Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham, sent by her nomination, the *trusty and well-beloved Thomas Lichfield and George Borden, to be her burgesses*, and whatever they should do in the service of the queen's highness in that present parliament, the lady thereby approved, as if she herself were present.

1572, *Sept.* 29, in the 14th of Elizabeth, "a license was granted to Thomas Marshe, to print *Catonis disticha de moribus, Marci Tull. epist. familiares, Æsopi fabulæ*, and other classic authors for 12 years; and none to print any of his copies, with privilege to enter any house, or warehouse, to search for, and seize any books printed and brought into the realm, contrary to the tenour of these our letters patent, and the same to seize to the use of us, and our heirs and successors."

1572. The royal or Spanish *Polyglott* was printed at Antwerp, by Christopher Plantin, in 1569—by authority of Philip II. king of Spain, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Chaldee, under the direction of Arias Montanus, in eight vols. folio; containing, besides the whole of the Complutensian edition, a Chaldee paraphrase on part of the old testament, which cardinal Ximenes had deposited in the theological library at Complutum, having particular reasons for not publishing it. The new testament had the Syriac version, and the Latin translation of Santes Pagninus as reformed by Arias Montanus. This work was also enriched with various grammars and dictionaries of the several languages it consists of. Of this Polyglott, which received the approbation of pope Gregory XIII. only five hundred copies were printed, a large part of which were lost by the vessel being wrecked which was conveying them to Spain. The price of the copies, according to *Scaliger*, was forty pistoles each set.*

1572, *Nov.* 24. *Died*, JOHN KNOX, the lustre of whose name has obscured the reputation of those who were his fellow-labourers in the cause of the reformation.† Such persons as entirely approve of the religious establishment of Scotland, which was almost wholly the result of his zeal and activity, must entertain the highest respect for his memory. He was undoubtedly a man of distinguished abilities, and had a rough and bold eloquence, which was admirably calculated to produce all its effects among the people to whom it was addressed. In learning, he stood upon a level with some of the most celebrated of his cotemporaries; but it is impossible to speak with admiration of his spirit and temper. There was a harshness in his manners, that in this age at least, must appear exceedingly disgusting. Nevertheless, when every deduction is made from his merit, it must be acknowledged that his talents were fitted in an extraordinary degree for the execution of the business in which he was engaged. The praise of sincerity and piety cannot be denied him, while it is to be regretted that these virtues were accompanied with so narrow and bigotted a turn of mind. In the time of John Knox, the having suffered persecution did not hinder men from exercising persecution when it was in their power. In Scotland, the protestant reformation was settled by parliament in 1560, the year after its final establishment in England, where the reformation was carried on much more temperately than in Scotland. In both countries the monasteries were dispersed. In England, the wealth of the secular clergy, the bishoprics, cathedrals, and parochial churches, were left untouched. In Scotland, where it must be owned, the proportion of ecclesiastical to lay wealth had come to be much greater, the church was far more severely assailed; the sees and cathedrals in particular, were pillaged by the too powerful nobility of this small country, to an extent that ever after must have rendered it almost impossible to maintain any proper episcopal establishment in reformed Scotland. And this circumstance certainly contributed in no trivial degree to the ultimate triumph of the anti-episcopal party within her church. John Knox was the principal agent in the business, who brought with him from Geneva, where he had resided for a time, and officiated to an English congregation, a violent aversion to the episcopal form of ecclesiastical government; and he had sufficient influence to prevail upon his countrymen to adopt the plan of Calvin, in all parts of its discipline, as well as of its doctrine. Thus presbyterianism became the public religion of Scotland.

1572, *Dec.* 7. JOHN BARRET had a patent to print a *Dictionary, in English and Latin.*

1572, *Dec.* 15. FRANCIS FLOWER, a gentleman being none of the company of stationers, had privilege of printing the grammar and other things; and farmed it out to some of the company for £100, by the year, which was raised by enhancing the prices above the accustomed order. He assigned Thomas Vatrollier and others to print for him. Some of them are only said to be the assigns of Francis Flower, without naming the person.

1573, *Aug.* 6. Lionel Ducket, lord mayor of London, transmits to lord Burleigh an act of the common council, forbidding the venison feasts in the halls of the city, *which we understand to have been offensive to her majesty.* In consequence of this order, the feast of the stationers' were restrained.

* A copy of this valuable Polyglott, with the exception of the second volume of the "Apparatus" is in the *Collegiate*, or Cheetham's library at Manchester. A most magnificent copy, upon vellum, in the original binding, in ten volumes, but wanting the three latter volumes (now in the royal library at Paris), which contain the philological and lexicographical appendix, was brought to England in May, 1816, by Mr. Wurtz, and offered to sale at one thousand guineas.

† In the cemetry, near to the cathedral, in the city of Glasgow, is a beautiful pillar, with a statue of Knox, and on the four sides of the pedestal are inscriptions commemorative of the reformation.

A sermon preached by John Knox, minister of Christ Jesus, in the publique audience of the church of Edenborough, within the realme of Scotland, upon Sunday the 19th of August, 1565. For the which the said John Knoxe was inhibite preaching for a season, &c. No place, nor printer.

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1573. *A new Enterlude, no less wittie than pleasant, entitled, New Custom*, was written to vindicate and promote the reformation against *Old Custom*. The characters are allegorical, and discuss the comparative merits of the doctrine held by the two churches with more earnestness than temper:

Light of the Gospel—(a Minister.)

O impe of Antechrist, and seed of the devyll!
Borne to all wickednesse, and nusled in all evil.

Perverse Doctrine—(an old Popish Priest.)

Nay, thou stinking heretike, art thou there in deed?
According to thy naughtines thou must look for speed.

New Custome—(another Minister.)

Godde's holie woorde in no wise can be heresie,
Though so you terme it never so falsly.

Perverse Doctrine.

Yee precious whoreson, art thou there too?
I think you have pretended some harme mee to doo.
Helpe, Helpe, I say, let mee be gone at once,
Else I will smite thee in the face by Godde's bones.

New Custome.

You must be contented a little season to stay, [say.
Light of the Gospell, for your profite, hath some thing to

1573. *The art of reason, rightly termed, witcraft, teaching a perfect way to argue and dispute. Made by Raphe Lever.*

The forespeache of the book, which is dedicated to Walter, earl of Essex, is as follows. To prove that the arte of reasoning may be taught in Englishe, I reason thus: first, we Englishmen have wits, as well as men of other nations have; whereby we conceyve what standeth with reason, and is well doone, and what seemeth to be so in his reign, and is not. For artes are like to okes, which by little and little grow a long time, afore they come to their full bigness. That one man beginneth, another oft time furthereth and mendeth; and yet more praise to be given to the beginner, then to the furtherer or mender, if the first did find more good things, then the follower did adde. Experience teacheth, that each thing which is envented by man, hath a beginning, hath an increase, and hath also in time a full ripeness. Now, although each work is most commendable, when it is brought to its full perfection, yet, where the workmen are many, there is oftimes more praise to be given to him that doeth a good work, then to him that endeth it. For if ye consider the bookes, that are now printed, and compare them with the bookes that were printed at the first, Lord, what a diversity is there, and how much do the last exceed the first! Yet if you will compare the first and the last printer together, and seek whether deserveth more praise and commendation, ye shall find that the first did farre exceed the last. For the last had help of manye, and the first had help of none. So that the first lighteth the candle of knowledge (as it were) and the second doth but snuff it.

1573. Richard Watkins and James Roberts had a patent for printing the sheet almanacks.

1573. *Johannis Parkhursti Ludicra sive Epigrammata Juvenilia.* 4to. Apud Johannem Dayum Typographum.

This work was the production of John Parkhurst, bishop of Norwich, who was one of the earliest epigrammatists in England. The following brief notice is taken from Beloe's *Anecdotes of Scarce Books*, who remarks that this work is so scarce that there is no copy of it in the British museum.

John Parkhurst was born at Guildford, in Surrey, and was sent, at a very early age, to Oxford. In 1529, he was a probationary fellow of Merton college. He was in due time rector of Cleve in Gloucestershire, which, on account of its great value, was usually denominated Bishops Cleve. After the death of Edward VI., actuated by conscientious motives, he left his preferment, and retired to Zurich, where he continued till the decease of queen Mary. At the accession of Elizabeth he returned to his native country, and was made bishop of Norwich.

He wrote and published the following works:

*Epigrammata in mortem duorum fratrum Suffolciensium Caroli et Henrici Brandon.** 4to. 1552.

Ludicra-sive Epigrammata Juvenilia.

John Sheproves *Distichs on the New Testament.*

Epigrammata Seria. 8vo. 1560.

Parkhurst also, at the command of queen Elizabeth, translated the Apocrypha, from the Book of Wisdom to the end. He died February 2, 1574, and was buried in the cathedral church of Norwich, where there is a monument erected, with a Latin inscription to his memory.

1673. Thomas Guarin a worthy printer of the city of Basil, where he printed an anonymous *Spanish* version, both of the *Old* and *New Testaments*, without the printer's name, or that of the place where printed, with the title, *La Bibla, que es, los Sacros Libros del Vieio y Nueuo Testamento, Transladada en Espannol.* M. D. LXIX. 4to. The preface, in Latin, was addressed to the *Kings, Electors, Princes, Counts, Barons, Knights, and Magistrates of all Europe.* The printer's device on the title page represents a large tree, in which an opening in the trunk serves for a hive of bees, and a *bear* is seen endeavouring to reach the opening, in order to suck the honey, which distils from the hive. A hammer, supposed to have been used in forming the opening in the tree, is suspended on a branch. The whole is surrounded with flowers, and amongst them a book lying open, with the name

* One of the earliest writers against stage plays was Stephen Gosson, who, in 1579, published the *School of Abuse, or a pleasant Invective against Poets, Players, Jesters, and such like Caterpillars.* Yet this Gosson dedicated his work to sir Philip Sidney, a great lover of plays, and one who has vindicated their morality in his *Defence of Poesy.* The same puritanic spirit soon reached the university; for when Dr. Gager had a play performed at Christ church, Dr. Reynolds, of Queen's college, terrified at the Satanic novelty, published the *Overthrow of Stage Plays*, 1593; a tedious invective of texts, with quotations and authorities; for that was the age when authority was stronger than opinion, and the slightest could awe the readers.

* These brothers were the sons of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who died of the sweating sickness.

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of יהוה on it. From the *bear* represented in this device, some have erroneously supposed the work to have been printed at Berne, which has a *bear* in the city arms. The senate of Francfort conferred upon Guarin the privileges of a citizen of their city, for his present of a copy of the above bible. Nic. Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, gives no account of him, but it is probable he had embraced the principles of the reformation, though some expressions in his preface, and the prefixing the *rules of the index*, to his version, have appearance of attachment to the church of Rome. The number of copies printed was 2600. The translator of this version was Cassiodorus, a Spaniard, born at Seville. He was engaged ten years in the translation.

1573. *Died*, REYNOLD WOLFE, king's printer, whose office was in St. Paul's church yard, at the sign of the Brazen Serpent, which emblem he used as a device; and Stow imagined that he built his dwelling "from the ground, out of the old chapel which he purchased of the king at the dissolution of the monasteries; on the same ground he had also several other tenements, and afterwards purchased several leases of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's." He followed the typographical occupation for several years with great reputation; he printed most of archbishop Cranmer's pieces, and was so employed by other eminent men; and Ames states that he was the first person who enjoyed a patent for being printer to the king in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, by which instrument he was authorized to be his bookseller and stationer, with an annuity of 26*s*. 8*d*. during life; all other booksellers and printers being prohibited from printing or selling any of his books. During queen Mary's reign, Ames supposes that Wolfe was employed in preparing the materials which compose *Holinshed's Chronicles;* but in the first of Elizabeth he became master of the stationers' chartered company, and one of the original members. In 1572, he gave to his company, besides the usual silver bowl and spoons, "the stacyoners armes standyng in a faire compartyment."

There were at this period several printers of the name of Wolfe; as GEORGE WOLFE of Baden, who printed at Paris from 1491, and 1499; NICHOLAS WOLFE at LYONS, in 1498, and 1499; NICHOLAS WOLFE a German, in 1502; and THOMAS WOLFE at Basil, in 1527. It is probable that Reynold Wolfe was related to one or more of them, and of foreign extraction. It is, however, certain that he was a learned man, a good antiquary, a great promoter of the reformation, and that he enjoyed the favour of king Henry VIII. Cromwell earl of Essex, archbishop Cranmer, and other eminent characters. John Bagford relates of Wolfe, that he knew Leland the antiquary;* who, he adds, died at Wolfe's house in St. Michael's parish. Stow has recorded of Wolfe, that in 1549, he paid for the removal of more than a thousand cart loads of bones of the dead from the charnel house of St. Paul's, in Finsbury Fields. He spent five-and-twenty years in collecting materials for an *Universal Cosmogany*, which, though left unarranged at his decease, formed the foundation of *Holinshed's Chronicles*.

Reynold Wolfe printed his first work in the year 1542, and sixty-two books bear his imprint. He used two devices, the larger one of which is exhibited in the above wood cut. He seems to have adopted the serpent from some foreign printer, as it was usually introduced in their devices. There appears to have been some tangible figure of this device, probably a carved sign, since in the will of his widow, the brazen serpent is a part of the goods bequeathed to her son Robert. Wolfe's other device, of which there are two sizes, consisted of an elegant cartouche German shield, on which is represented a fruit tree and two boys; one of whom is drawing down the fruit with a stick, whilst the other is taking it up off the ground. A large scroll of two folds passes between the upper branches of the tree, containing the word *Charitas*, in small Roman capitals, whence this device is called by Ames and Herbert, the *Tree of Charity*.

JOAN WOLFE was the widow of the foregoing, to whom in his will he bequeathed "the chapel house that I purchased of the king, that Luke Harrison now dwelleth in, and that house which Mrs. Cradocke dwelleth in, and all that thereto belongeth, and all my leases and all the rest of my goods, and to my children according to the custome of London." He also made her his sole executrix. She continued his typographical occupation for a considerable time, using his device of the Brazen Serpent; and her will is dated on the first of July, 1574. It consists of three leaves and a half, and in it she desires to be buried by the side of her husband in the church of St. Faith, and bequeaths all her property to her son Robert Wolfe. Three works bear her imprint from 1574 to 1580.

1573. Richard Jugge printed an edition of the *Great Bible*, in 4to, divided into verses: and in 1576, he printed another edition, 4to, with cuts.

1574. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON had a shop at the sign of the Sun, in St. Paul's church yard, where he printed ten works during the years 1571 and 1574.

1574. In this year so great a dearth prevailed in England, that wheat sold for six shillings a bushel.

1574. A manuscript office of the virgin, in the public library at Munich, bears witness to

* John Leland, the first and last antiquary royal, in England, died in 1552. One of his cotemporaries boldly affirms, that "England never saw, and he believes never would see, a man to him in all things to be compared with regard to his skill in the antiquities of Britain." Upon the whole, he may not unjustly be styled the father of English antiquities.

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the custom of binding books in silver, with coloured inlaid ornaments up to this year. This library contained four splendid folio volumes, the text of the *seven penetential psalms*, which exhibit extraordinary proof of the skill of the writer, musician, painter, and bookbinder. Of each of these artists there is a portrait, the name of the binder is Caspar Ritter. The books are bound in red morocco, variegated with colours, and secured with clasps; every thing about them is square, firm and complete, and stamps Gaspar Riffer as one of the most skilful artists of the sixteenth century.—*Dibdin's Bib. Tour.*

During this century, the superiority of the bookbinders of France, over those of England or any other country, may be chiefly attributed to the steady and continued support of her kings and wealthy men; their excellence was so generally acknowledged that they were sent to most parts of Europe; in the libraries of which, many of their works still remain to prove the judgment of their employers and the skill of the workmen. Of these early French artists, Gascon, Desseuil, Pasdeloup, and Derome, occupy the first rank.

Gascon is considered to have been the workman who bound the greater part of the libraries of Henry II. already mentioned at page 326 *ante*. Desseuil equally excelled in the fineness of his binding, and the elegance of his finishing. Pasdeloup and Derome were cotemporaries, and fully bore out the reputation of their predecessors. The estimation the bindings of the above artists are held in, is fully shown by the prices given for many works of small value, for their being coated by them. Of the latter, may be cited the notice upon Goutard, wherein the editor explains himself thus, "the books described in this catalogue are in part bound by the celebrated Derome, *the phœnix of binders.*"

1574, *April* 6. *Died*, PAUL MANUTIUS, the third son of the elder Aldus, born at Venice, in 1512, was in no respect inferior to his father in learning and typographic skill. We have already noticed, (page 218, *ante*.) that upon the death of Andrea d'Asola, his two sons, Francesco and Frederico, were in partnership with Paul Manutius. Their works are dated *in ædibus hæredam Aldi Manutii Romani et Andreæ Asolani Soceri.* The direction was confided to Paul Manutius. The productions of this firm were very numerous till 1536, when misunderstandings arose which terminated in a dissolution of partnership in 1540, from which time Paul Manutius conducted the printing alone for himself and his brothers. The works executed after 1540, are usually subscribed *Apud Aldi Filius*, or *Apud Paulum Manutium Aldi Filium.* The reputation and skill thus acquired, gained for him, in 1556, the direction of the printing office of the Venetian academy, and in 1562 he was invited to Rome, to direct the printing office of the Vatican.—During his residence at Rome, the presses he had left at Venice were not inactive; though his two brothers, Manutio and Antonio, by no means cordially co-operated with his labours, and caused him much anxiety, especially Antonio. Having been a second time banished from Venice, Antonio erected, by Paul's assistance, a printing office at Bologna, with the Aldine device, whence a few works issued in the years 1556 and 1557. Paul Manutius died at Rome, leaving one son, Aldus the Younger, who died in 1597, and a daughter, who was married. Notwithstanding the variety and extent of his typographical concerns, Paul Manutius found leisure to compose numerous works, particularly valuable commentaries on Cicero, and four treatises on Roman antiquities; all of which are distinguished by the purity and elegance of their style; and so studious was he of Ciceronian elegance, that (as Scioppius is said by Morhoff to report) he sometimes spent whole months in revising and finishing a single letter.

1574, *May* 10. Queen Elizabeth issues on this day her royal theatrical licence under seal, for the performance of stage plays.*

So late as this year the Chester Mysteries continued to be performed. The old English Mysteries and Moralities, the first produce of our national dramatic genius, were long destitute of any division either into scenes or acts. In Parfre's Mystery entitled *Candlemas Day, or the Killing of the Children of Israel*, written in 1512,† there are neither scenes, acts, or even stage directions. The Morality of *Hycke Scorner*, printed in the reign of Henry VIII. is, in like manner, without either stage directions, or any division into acts or scenes. In the Morality of *Lusty Juventus*, published in the reign of Edward VI. there are stage directions, but still no mention of acts or scenes. The earliest of the Moralities which assume the regular dramatic shape are not more ancient than the

* As this is the first establishment of a regular company of players in England, we will, therefore, introduce the license *entire:* "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queen of England, &c. To all justices, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, head constables, under constables, and all other our officers and ministers, greeting. Know ye, that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have licensed and authorised, and by these presents do license and authorise our loving subjects, *James Burbage, John Perkyn, John Lanhum, William Johnson, and Robert Wilson, servants to our trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, the Earl of Leicester*, to use, exercise, and occupy the art and faculty of playing comedies, tragedies, interludes, stage-plays, and such other like as they have already used and studied, or hereafter shall use and study, *as well for the recreation of our loving subjects, as for our solace and pleasure, when we shall think good to see them*; as also to use and occupy all such instruments as they already practised, or hereafter shall practise, for and during our pleasure; and the said comedies, tragedies, interludes, and stage-plays, together with their music, to show, publish, exercise, and occupy to their best commodity, during all the term aforesaid, as well within the liberties and freedoms of any our cities, towns, boroughs, &c. whatsoever, as without the same, throughout our realm of England. Willing and commanding you, and every of you, as ye tender our pleasure, to permit and suffer them herein without any lets, hinderance, or molestation, during the time aforesaid, any act, statute, or proclamation, or commandment, heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, notwithstanding; provided that the said comedies, tragedies, interludes, and stage-plays be, by the *Master of our Revels for the time being, before seen and allowed*; and that the same be not published or shown *in the time of common prayer*, or in the time of great and common plague in our said city of London."

† First printed in Hawkins's *Origin of the English Drama.*

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beginning of the reign of Elizabeth. Moralities continued to be both printed and acted in the reign of James I. and they are enumerated under the name of *Morals* in the licence granted to the company of which Shakspeare was a member in 1603. Several of our early tragedies and comedies, down to an era subsequent to this, were without any division into scenes or acts; even so late as 1623, in the comedy of the *Wily Beguiled*, there are neither one or the other.*

1574, *May* 30. *Died*, Charles IX. of France,† not having fully attained the age of twenty-four. Notwithstanding the ferocity of his disposition, he is said to have possessed good abilities, and to have been favourably inclined towards the fine arts and literature. To the cultivation of such a taste he had been diligently incited by his preceptor Amyot, the admired translator of Plutarch; whom he constituted bishop of Auxerre, and his grand almoner. Poetry is said to have been the study which he peculiarly favoured. He gave some indications of a personal proficiency in that art; and distinguished D'Aurat, Ronsard, and Jean Antoine de Baif, by special remunerations. It was, however, a jocular remark of this monarch, that if poets were placed in circumstances of complete independence, they would cease to labour; like spirited horses, therefore, they ought to be well fed, but not to be pampered. French writers consider some of their wisest laws to have been enacted in this reign; the merit of which is mainly attributed to the celebrated chancellor de l'Hospital; to whose invention also, is ascribed a royal device then adopted; with which Frederick Morel, and other considerable printers of a subsequent period, occasionally decorated their impressions: "Two columns, with these words, PIETATE et JUSTITIA." What a device, it has been said, for the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.*

1575, *Jan.* 22. Queen Elizabeth granted a patent to Thomas Tallis† and William Birde‡ for the printing of music, for twenty-one years, of which the following is a copy:

"Elizabeth by the grace of God, quene of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all printers, bokesellers, and other officers, ministers, and subjects, greting. Know ye, that we for the especiall effection, and good will, that we haue and bare to the science of musick, and for the aduancement thereof, by our letters patents, dated the xxii of January, in the xvii yere of our raigne, have granted full priviledge and licence vnto our wellbeloued servants, Thomas Tallis, and William Birde, gent, of our chappell, and to the ouerlyuer of them, and to the assignes of them, and of the suruiuer of them, for xxi yeares next ensuing, to imprint any, and so many, as they will, of set songe, or songes in partes, either in English, Latine, French, Italian, or ether tongues, that may serve for musicke, either in churche or chamber, or otherwise to be either plaid, or soonge. And that they may rule, and cause to be ruled, by impression, any paper to serue for printing or pricking of any songe or songes, and may sell and vtter any printed bookes, or papers of any songe, or songes, or any bookes, or quieres of such ruled paper imprinted. Also we straightly by the same forbid all printers, booksellers, sub-

* In the Greek drama there were no acts; although in some modern editions, such as Burton's *Pentalogia*, we find Greek plays thus divided. For an exact copy of the form of a Greek drama, the English reader is referred to the *Sampson Agonistes* of Milton. In that play there is no division into acts; nor is there any such division in Buchanan's two Latin tragedies, entitled *Jephthes* and *Baptistes*, which are also professedly composed upon the Greek model. On the Roman stage there was no chorus, and the play was divided into acts, as our own. By modern dramatists, however, the practice of dividing a play into acts has generally been taken advantage of to extend the time of the story greatly beyond the space to which it was necessary to confine it on the Greek stage. Dr. Johnson has observed, in modern plays, "The time required by the fable elapses, for the most part, between the acts, for of so much of the action as is represented, the real and poetical duration is the same."—*Preface to Shakspeare.* In Shakspeare's play of the *Winter's Tale*, Perdita, who was a new-born infant at the end of the third act, is grown up a young woman at the beginning of the fourth. In this instance, indeed, the dramatist introduces Time to explain and apologize for the license he had taken

Slide
O'er sixteen years, and leave the growth untried
Of that wide gap.

Time is here said to appear "as Chorus;" and in the beginning of *Henry V.* Chorus is also brought forward to request the audience to allow their thoughts in the course of the representation to pass from one place to another—

Jumping o'er times,
Turning the accomplishmept of many years
Into an hour-glass.

Neither of these personages, however, perform exactly the office of the ancient chorus. Shakspeare rarely interrupts the action for any considerable space, except during the interval between two acts; but here he does not hesitate to pass over any length of time he may find convenient.

† In 1560, the crown of France devolved on Charles IX., who being then a mere boy, the executive power was shared between the queen mother, Catherine de Medicis, and the two brothers of the house of Guise. The great cause of national division, in his reign, lay in the state of religious feelings. The protestants were too independent to be reduced to servile acquiescence, and the catholics were too conscious of a superior strength to tolerate the idea of admitting them to a state of equality.

* The 24th of August, 1572, was signalized by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in Paris, an event no less remarkable for its almost unparalleled atrocity, than for that extraordinary secresy with which it had long been premeditated, and deliberately matured. The signal was given by the midnight tocsin; and the slaughter commenced with the veteran admiral Coligny, who was stabbed by La Besme, a servant of the duke of Guise. Sir Philip Sidney, and sir Walter Raleigh, who were then in Paris, are supposed to have escaped under the protection of Walsingham, the English ambassador in that city. The total number of the victims, at the *minimum*, is computed at 70,000. Pope Gregory thanked God for this public breakfast of twelve days. The English court went into mourning.

The fanatical part of the Catholics formed themselves into a body, under the name of "The League," which proved during many years the scourge of their country. The members of this association were extremely numerous, including princes, noblemen, generals, prelates, in short, all who were actuated by the blind superstition of the age. The main support of the League was the bigotted Philip II. of Spain; and its executive head, Henry, duke of Guise.

De Thou has detailed the history of this horrid massacre; and the same scene is painted in glowing, though in faithful colours, by Voltaire, in the *Henriade*.

† Died at Greenwich, November 23, 1585.

‡ Was a pupil of Tallis's, organist of Lincoln cathedral, and in 1589, succeeded Parsons in the royal chapel. The grace *Non Nobis Domini* was composed by Bird, and first sung on November 5, 1607, on the second anniversary of the gunpowder plot. He died July 4, 1623.—See 1607, *post*.

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jects, and strangers, other then as is aforesaid, to do any the premisses, or to bring, or cause to be brought, of any forren realmes into any our dominions, any songe, or songes, made and printed in any forren countrie, to sell, or put to sale uppon paine of our displeasure; and the offender in any of the premisses, for euery time to forfet to us, our heires, and successors, fortie shillings, and to the said Thomas Tallis, and William Birde, or to their assignes, and to the assignees of the suruiuer of them, all, and euery the said bookes, papers, songe, or songes. We have also by the same willed and commaunded our printers, maisters, and wardens of the misterie of stationers, to assist the said Thomas Tallis, and William Birde, and their assignees, for the dew executing of the premisses."

1575, *March* 7. The general assembly constituted at Edinburgh, enacted, that "no comedies, nor tragedies, or such plays, shall be made on any history of canonical scriptures, nor on the sabbath day. If any minister be the writer of such a play, he shall be deprived of his ministry. As for plays of another kind, they also shall be examined before they be pronounced publicly." In 1576, the assembly refused its permission to the bailie of Dunfermline, to represent on *Sunday afternoon*, a certain play which was not founded on the canonical part of scriptures. And in 1577, it was ordered by the assembly, "that the plays of Robin Hood, king of May, and such others on the *Sabbath day*, be discharged." Two years afterwards, it was resolved, that "such individuals as after due admonition persisted in frequenting May-plays, should not be admitted to the communion of the church, without yielding satisfaction for the specified offence."

1575. Thomas Bassendyne published the *CL. Psalms of David, in English metre. With the forme of prayers, and ministration of the Sacraments, used in the church of Scotland. Whereunto, besydes that was in the former bookes, are also added sundrie other prayers, with a new exact kalender, for xvi yeres next to come. Printed at Edinburgh, by Thomas Bassendyne, dwelling at the Nether Bow*, 1575, *cum privilegio.*

1575. *A godly sermon, no less fruitfull than famous, made in the yeare of our Lord God*, 1338, *and found out, being hyd in a wall, which sermon is here set forth by the old copy, without adding or diminishing, save the old and rude English here and there amended.* London: printed by John Audeley, in Little Britain-street without Aldersgate-street.

1575. *A right pithy, pleasant, and merie comedie, intituled Gammer Gurton's Needle. Played on the stage not long ago, in Christ's colledge, in Cambridge. Made by Mr. S.* master of arts*, London: printed by Thomas Colwell, Fleet-street. 4to.

* John Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells. This is a piece of low rustic humour, the whole jest turning upon the loss and recovery of the needle with which Gammer Gurton was mending a certain piece of attire belonging to her spouse. A copy was sold by Mr. Evans, in London, January, 1830, for £6 10*s*.

1575. *The Mariners boke, containing godly and necessary orders and prayers, to be observed in every ship, both for the mariners, and all other whatsoever they be that shall travaile on the sea, for their voyage. By Thomas Mors. Printed by Henry Bynneman, dwelling at the sign of the Mermaid, in Knight Rider's-street, London.**

A very rare dramatic piece, which is known to be unique, and which has particularly attracted the attention of collectors, is first noticed in the books of the stationers' company, where, of July 26, 1576, John Hunter enters, *A new and pleasant Comedie or Plaie, after the manner of Common Condycions.* The original entry of it is perhaps earlier than any register at stationers' hall now remaining. See the *Prolegomena* to Reed's *Shakspeare*, 1785.

Only a mutilated copy† is known to exist of this great literary curiosity, which contains the following

SONG BY MARINERS.

Lustely, lustely, lustely let us sail forthe,
The winde trim doth serve us, it blows at the North

All things we have ready, and nothing we want
To furnishe our ship that rideth hereby,
Victals and weapons, ther be nothing skant,
Like worthie mariners ourselves we will trie.
Lustely, lustely, &c.

Her flagges be newe trimmed set flauntyng aloft,
Our ship, for swift swimming, oh she doeth excell,
Wee feare no enemies wee have escaped them oft,
Of all ships that swimmeth, she beareth the bell.
Lustely, lustely, &c.

And here is a maister excelleth in skill,
And our maisters mate he is not to seeke,
And here is a boteswaine will doe his good will,
And here is a ship boye wee never had to leake.
Lustely, lustely, &c.

If fortune then faile not, and our next voiage prove,
Wee will return merely and make good cheare,
And holde al together as freends linkt in love,
The cannes shall be filled with wine, ale, and beare.
Lustely, lustely, &c.

1575. Some certain persons endeavoured to obtain from the queen a privilege for the sole printing of all ballads, damask paper, and books in prose or metre, from the quantity of one sheet of paper to four and twenty. The company of stationers made a petition to the lord treasurer, for the stay of this; setting forth, that it would be the overthrow of a multitude of families, and cited the various privileges which had already been granted by the queen. Another grievance which the company stated, was, that their number in the city amounted to one hundred and

* The *first* printed work relative to nautical affairs was executed at Barcelona, in the year 1502.

The common and statute law of sea matters, handed down by tradition, and by the Rhodian code from the ancients, was gradually modified into that system of regulations known by the name of *Il Consulato del Mare*, which received the papal sanction in the year 1075: was re-enacted in most sea ports of the Mediterranean, but not at Marseilles until 1162. It has been translated into most European languages. The Dutch version of 1704, is the best. It was one of the maritime laws of Richard I. that the *homicide* should be tied to the dead body and cast into the sea. Richard reigned from July, 1189, to April, 1199.

† Purchased at the sale of Dr. Wright's books, 1787, for £5 5*s*. And the duke of Roxburgh gave £6 10*s*. for this rare tract at the sale of Mr. Steevens's books.

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seventy-five: and of these one hundred and forty came to their freedom since the queen's access to the crown. So much did printing and learning come into request under the reformation.

1575. THOMAS COLWELL succeeded Robert Wyer in business; he kept the sign of St. John the Evangelist, in St. Martin's parish, near Charing Cross; and the same sign in Fleet-street, near the conduit; and continued in business from 1558 to 1575. In 1570, he printed the *End and confession of John Felton, the rank traytor, who set up the traytorous bull on the bishop of Londons gate.** 4to. In 1575, *A ballad against marriage, by William Elderton, ballad maker.* 12mo. This is the *myrror, or glass of health.* In 1574, he printed a book with wooden cuts of the shapes of the *quarter of wheat, farthynge wastell, farthynge symnell, farthynge whyte lofe, a halfpenny whyte lofe, a halfpenny wheten lofe, a penny wheten lofe, and a halfpenny householde lofe.*

1575. WILLIAM HOSKINS resided in Fleet-street, at the Temple Gate. He also printed with John Danter. Hoskins printed two works.

1575, *May* 17. *Died*, MATTHEW PARKER, the patron and director of the *Bishops' Bible*, and the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Norwich, August 6, 1504, and educated at Corpus Christi, or Benet's College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1527. In 1533, archbishop Cranmer granted him a licence to preach through the provinces, as the king did a patent for the same throughout the kingdom; and in the same year he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn. In July 1535, he was preferred by the queen to the deanery of the college of Stoke Clare, in Suffolk. On the death of the queen, in 1537, he was appointed chaplain to Henry VIII. In 1544, he was chosen master of Corpus Christi college, by the recommendation of the king, and in the following year vice-chancellor of the university. In 1547, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Harlstone, gent., of Mattishall, in Norfolk, to whom he had been attached for about seven years, but had been prevented from marrying by a statute of king Henry VIII., which made the marriage of the clergy felony.† In 1552, Edward VI. presented him to the canonry and prebend of Lovingham, in the church of Lincoln, where he was soon after elected dean. During queen Mary's reign, he was stript of all his ecclesiastical honours, and obliged to seek safety in privacy. One cause was that he refused to separate from his virtuous and excellent wife. During his seclusion, he applied himself in biblical and antiquarian studies, and in particular versified the *Psalter*, which was afterwards printed by Day, the archbishop's printer, in 4to., but in what year is uncertain. This rare book is divided into three *quinquagenes*, or parts, of fifty psalms each, with the argument of each psalm in metre, placed before it, and a suitable collect, full of devotion and piety, at the end. Some copies of verses, and transcripts from the fathers and others, on the use of the psalms, are prefixed to it, with a table dividing them into *Prophetici*, *Eruditorii*, *Consolatorii*, &c.; and at the end are added eight several tunes, with alphabetical tables to the whole. He thus characterizes

THE NATURE OF THE EYGHT TUNES.

The first is meke devout to see,
The second sad, in malesty:
The third doth rage, and roughly brayth,
The fourth doth fawne, and flattry playth:
The fifth deligth, and laugheth the more,
The sixt bewayleth, it wepeth full sore.
The seventh tredeth stoute in froward race,
The eyghte goeth milde in modest pace.

The following versification of part of the 23rd Psalm, may serve as a specimen of the whole version:

To feede my neede: he will me leade
To pastures greene and fat:
He forth brought me: in libertie,
To waters delicate.

My soule and hart: he did convart,
To me he shewth the path:
Of right wisness: in holiness,
His name such vertue hath.

Yea though I go: through death his wo,
His vale and shadow wyde:
I fear no dart: with me thou art,
With rod and staffe to guide.

Thou shalt provyde: a table wyde,
For me against theyr spite:
With oyle my head: thou hast bespred,
My cup is fully dight.

On the death of queen Mary, 1558, he was presented to the see of Canterbury, an honour which he neither solicited nor desired, but to which he was entitled by his talents and his virtues. He was consecrated December 17, 1559, in Lambeth chapel. Of his erudition and zeal for the promotion of learning, there is but one opinion; and all parties are agreed in granting him the meed of praise, of being a diligent and laborious antiquary, and the liberal friend of literature in general. The following tribute to the memory of this virtuous and learned character is from the pen of Gibbon, whose splendid talents were never subservient to episcopal flattery:—"Far different from such reformers was the learned and pious Matthew Parker, the first protestant archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His apostolical virtues were not incompatible with his love of learning, and while he exercised the arduous office, not of governing, but of founding the church of England, he strenuously applied himself to the study of the Saxon tongue, and of English antiquities." The revision and republication of the bible was a favourite object with the archbishop. To the university of Cambridge, and particularly to Corpus Christi and Benet's colleges, he was a munificent benefactor, founding at his own expense many fellowships and scholarships; and

* John Felton was hanged, drawn, and quartered, for the above crime, before the bishop of London's palace gate, August 8, 1570.

† The chief publication of the archbishop, as a theological writer, was *a Defence of Priest's Marriage*, printed by John Day, in 1562.

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for the convenience and benefit of the scholars, allotted them chambers in the college, and procured certain books for them, which were ordered to be chained in the chambers. The greater part of his books and manuscripts he bequeathed to the university, forming a collection, which Fuller says was the *Sun of English Antiquity*, before it was eclipsed by that of sir Robert Cotton.

Stephen Bateman, in a work entitled the *Doom*, informs us, that by his grace's commission, he "gathered within four years, of divinity, astronomy, history, physic, and others of sundry arts and sciences, six thousand seven hundred books." By the queen's permission, the archbishop, or his deputies, were allowed to peruse all the records of the suppressed religious houses.

The archbishop was also the founder of the first *Society of Antiquaries*, over which he presided during his life, and in this office was succeeded by archbishop Whitgift. The domestic habits and personal appearance of archbishop Parker, were simple and grave. After a long and active life, he died in his 71st year, and was buried in his own chapel, at Lambeth; but during the usurpation, his bones were taken up, and thrown into a dunghill, from whence they were removed in archbishop Sancroft's time, and replaced in the midst of the area of the chapel. The following epitaph upon archbishop Parker, which was affixed to a libel against him, is highly creditable to him, when considered as written by an adversary:*

MATTHEW PARKER, liued sober and wise
Learned by studie, and continual practice,
Louinge, true, off lyfe uncontrold
The court did foster him, both young and old
Orderly he delt, the ryght he did defend,
He lyved unto God, to God he mad ende.

Lord Orford says, "so congenial an art as engraving, when once discovered, could not fail to spread in an age of literature. That accomplished prelate, archbishop Parker, who thought that whatever tended to enlighten and cultivate the human mind, was within his province, seems to have been the most conspicuous patron of the arts of engraving and printing in the reign of Elizabeth. He employed in his palace, at Lambeth, engravers, wood cutters, drawers, limners, and other artists. Of these engravers, Regimius Hogenberg, was the chief, who twice engraved the archbishop's head, which, if Vertue be right, was the first portrait printed in England from an engraving in copper:" another of his engravers was named Lyne; and amongst them was an artist named Lyle, an excellent penman, who could counterfeit any antique writing, and was usually employed by the archbishop in making old books complete, by transcriptions from others.

He was also the particular friend and patron of the famous printer, John Day, whose success and patronage excited the envy of the rest of his fraternity, who adopted illiberal methods to prevent the sale of his books, so that at one time he had two or three thousand pounds worth on hand, a great sum in those days.

With respect to the learned prelates of the established church during the reign of Elizabeth, archbishop Parker must be placed at the head of his cotemporaries; though there is one circumstance that reflects honour on the queen and her adminstration, which is, that the greater number of those who were raised to the episcopal dignity, or rewarded with ecclesiastical preferments, were men whose literature was an ornament to her reign. "Indeed," says Dr. Kippis, "the exertions of learning were then so necessary and so useful, amid the conflicts of opposition, that there was a peculiar propriety in calling the first theological scholars of the age to the highest ecclesiastical stations." A brief notice of the most eminent prelates of the Elizabethan era, may not be obtrusive on the reader's patience.

John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, has rendered his name immortal by his *Apology for the Church of England*,* which was written in Latin; but for more general use it was translated into English, with remarkable accuracy, by lady Bacon, the second of the four learned daughters of sir Anthony Cooke.† It was also translated into Greek; and such was the esteem in which it was held, that there was a design of its being joined to the *thirty-nine articles*, and of causing it to be deposited not only in all cathedrals and collegiate churches, but also in private houses. Bishop Burnet gives the following character of the *Apology*. "As it was one of the first books published in this (queen Elizabeth's) reign, so it was written with that strength and clearness, that it, together with the *Defence* of it, is still to this day reckoned one of our best books." It is worthy of being mentioned, as an example of the literary diligence of bishop Jewel, that, when he was at the university of Oxford, he rose at four o'clock in the morning, and studied till twelve at night. With such industry, it is not surprising that he acquired a large stock of learning; and his piety and virtue were equal to his knowledge. He was born 1522, and died 1571.

Edmund Grindal, successor to Parker, in the see of Canterbury, has already been mentioned at page 340, *ante;* and it only remains to add, that he gave Elizabeth much uneasiness for the mildness of his conduct towards the puritans, whose opinions he is thought to have imbibed.

If Elizabeth was dissatisfied with the tenderness of Grindal towards the puritans, she was amply compensated by the unchristian violence of John Whitgift, the next archbishop of Canterbury, who was translated from the see of Wor-

* From a work entitled, the life of the 70 archbishops of Canterbury, presentlye sittinge; Englished, and to be added to the 69 lately sett forth in Latin. This number of seventy is so compleat a number, as it is great pitie ther shold be any more; but that as Augustin was the first, so Matthew might be the last. 1574. 12mo. There is a sheet folded up in the book, with the names and sees of the then set of bishops.

* *A detection of errours and lyes in Mr. Jewels book called a defence of the apologie, &c.* At Louvain, printed by J. Fouler. 1569.

† She was born at Giddy hall, in Essex, about 1528, and became the wife of sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord keeper, and mother of the illustrious Francis Bacon. Lady Anne Bacon died about 1603, and was buried at St. Albans.

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cester, on the death of Grindal, in 1583. So far was he from excelling his predecessor in learning, that perhaps he might have been omitted in a literary history of his country, had he not made a striking figure in the theological transactions of the period. His bold and ardent spirit fully qualified him for seconding the views of her majesty against those who refused to conform to the established church. Such was his zeal in this respect, that he obtained an ecclesiastical commission with the most inquisitorial powers, and under virtue of which he contrived to lay every possible restriction on the liberty of the press. He was born in 1530, and died Feb. 28, 1604. He left no work deserving of particular notice.*

Edwyn Sandys was one of the commissioners for revising the *Liturgy*, and had a share in the translation of the *Bishops' Bible*. He was appointed bishop of Worcester; in 1576 was translated to London, and in 1567 to York, where a wicked conspiracy was formed to fix on him the imputation of adultery, which was discovered, and the authors punished. He was born at Hawkshead, in Lancashire, in 1519, and died August 8, 1588. His sermons and letters have been printed.†

John Aylmer was born in Norfolk, about 1521, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards tutor to lady Jane Grey. In 1553, he was made archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, and strenuously exerted himself against the catholics. During Mary's reign he retired to Zurich, in Switzerland, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and in 1576 was appointed to the see of London. Like Whitgift, he was more noted for his severity against the puritans than for his learning; though Strype says, that he was not only a learned, but a humble and pious bishop. The work by which he distinguished himself in the literary world was his answer to John Knox's *First Blast against the Monstrous Regiment and Empire of Women*. He died at Fulham, June 3, 1594.

Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, to which he had been translated from Worcester, was of very considerable eminence among the divines of the age. He was afterwards one of the two final correctors of the present translation of the bible. He died June 18, 1616.

Gervase Babington was successively bishop of Landaff, Exeter, and Worcester, was unquestionably a man of abilities and learning. He was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He died May 17, 1610, leaving some esteemed works, as *Notes on the Pentateuch*, &c. Buried at Winchester.

Bernard Gilpin, generally called the *apostle of the North*, demands an applause to which mere literature, unaccompanied by such virtues, as he was endowed with, can never be entitled. He was possessed of learning; but his chief praise arises from having devoted his whole life to preaching, to hospitality, to the erection of schools, to the care of the poor, and providing for the destitute churches. By these means he diffused the most important knowlege, in an ignorant and comparatively uncivilized country, far more extensively than he could have done by the publication of books. He was born at Kentmire, in Westmoreland, in 1517, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow; and by reading the works of Erasmus, he secretly embraced the principles of the reformation. In 1556 he was presented by his uncle to the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, where he laboured with truly apostolical zeal; and in his capacity of archdeacon made strict visitation, being a great enemy to non-residence and pluralities. He was next presented to the rectory of Houghton le Spring, where his labours were so remarkable, that Bonner gave orders for him to be arrested, and sent to London. Gilpin dressed himself for the stake, but before he reached London news arrived of the queen's death, on which he returned to his parish to the great joy of the people. Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. He died universally regretted by his parishioners at Houghton le Spring, March 4, 1583.

Thomas Bentham, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was particularly celebrated for his knowledge of the Hebrew and Chaldee tongues. He died Feb. 19, 1597.

Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, who died Feb. 13, 1602; Laurence Humphreys, dean of Winchester; and Peter Baro, a native of France, were conspicuous for their theological attainments.

Among the writers of the puritanic party, Thomas Cartwright was the most eminent both as a scholar and a divine; he was, indeed, the head of the party, and qualified to sustain that character by his abilities, his zeal, his literature, and his writings. He was sometime lady Margaret professor at Cambridge. For his attachment to the principles he had embraced, he went through a variety of sufferings; being harassed by suspensions, deprivations, and a long imprisonment. Archbishop Whitgift pursued him with unrelenting rancour, charging him with want of learning, but Theodore Beza, who was, undoubtedly, a competent judge, said of him, that there was not a more learned man under the sun. After various labours and conflicts, Cartwright obtained a peaceful asylum, by the favour of Robert earl of Leicester, who made him governor of his hospital at Warwick, where he ended his days, in much esteem for his moderation, prudence, and piety.

Thomas Sampson, dean of Christ church, Oxford, of which he was deprived, and imprisoned

* In November, 1572, a Presbytery of dissenters was first established at Wandsworth, near London; and in 1595, Whitgift, assisted by the divines of Cambridge, forms the *Lambeth Articles*.

† Sir Edwin Sandys, his second son, was born about 1561, and educated at Oxford under the learned Hooker. He then went on his travels, and the result of his observations he published under the title of *Europæ Speculum*, 4to. He was knighted by James I. and died 1629. He left £1500 to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysical lecture.

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for nonconformity. Sampson is understood to have possessed a very considerable portion of the learning that was then cultivated, and next to Cartwright, the most active and determined of his party. He is said to have been born at Playford, in Suffolk, in 1517, and was educated at Oxford, though Strype says he was a fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He imbibed the principles of the reformation at an early period. In 1551, he was preferred to the rectory of All-hallows, Bread-street, London; and afterwards to the deanery of Chichester. During the reign of Mary he went to Strasburg, where he became intimate with the famous Tremillius. He next removed to Geneva, and there engaged in the translation of the *Genevan Bible*. He returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and was offered the bishopric of Norwich, which he refused. In September, 1560, he was made a prependary of Durham. In 1561, he was installed dean of Christ church, Oxford. In 1562, he resigned his prebendary of Durham; and, in 1564, was deprived of the deanery, for refusing to wear the clerical habits. In 1568, he was presented to the mastership of Wigston Hospital, in Leicester,* where he died April 9, 1589. A monument was erected to his memory, in the chapel of the hospital, by his two sons, John and Nathaniel.

David Whitehead was a profound scholar, and was also deemed an excellent professor of theology, had been chaplain to Anne Boleyn, and was intended by Cranmer for a bishopric in Ireland. Elizabeth even offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury, which he not only declined, but refused to accept of any preferment in the church as it then stood. He seems to have been a quiet and moderate man, who declined to enter into the angry contests of the times, but endeavoured to do as much good as he was able by private preaching.

Many other names belonging to the puritanic party might be enumerated, and in justice to them it must be admitted that several of their leading men were eminently possessed of the learning of the times; though in point of numbers, or extent of literature, they cannot be compared with their antagonists; nor had they any pretensions to the merit of elegant composition. To the refinements of taste, and to the love of the fine arts, they appear to have been perfect strangers. The books that were printed upon the occasion, are now consigned to oblivion; for though a vast number of publications were issued on both sides, the disputants displayed a greater portion of zeal and bigotry than of candour and judgment.

John Fox, the martyrologist, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517, and educated at Brazennose college, Oxford, where he acquired a character for extensive learning and meekness of deportment. He was chamber-fellow with Alexander Nowell, afterwards dean of St. Paul's, a friendship which was no doubt advantageous to both parties. In 1537, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and shortly after entered into holy orders, and was chosen a fellow of Magdalen. In 1545 he was expelled on a charge of heresy, and shortly afterwards found an asylum in the house of sir Thomas Lucy, at Charlecote, near Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, as a tutor to his children; and while there, married the daughter of a citizen of Coventry, and went to live with her family. He afterwards was engaged by the duchess of Richmond, as tutor to the earl of Surry's children, in whose family he resided, at Riegate, during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. the whole of Edward VIth's, and a part of that of Mary, when his life being in danger on account of his principles, he withdrew with his wife to the continent; first to Antwerp, then to Francfort, and from thence to Basil, where he became a corrector of the press to John Oporinus, the celebrated printer. At Basil he conceived the plan of his *Acts and Monuments*, which took him eleven years to complete. Fox is not, indeed, always a safe guide in the ecclesiastical antiquities of the primitive church, but we have the testimony of Burnet, Strype, and others, to his fidelity with regard to our domestic transactions. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and, through the interest of secretary Cecil, he was presented with a stall in Durham cathedral, which he did not long retain; but by the kindness of the duke of Norfolk, he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury. He refused to subscribe to the canons, and though a nonconformist, was a modertae one. In 1563 he published his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, better known by the name of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*.* John Fox died in London, April, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate,† where a white marble tablet, with a Latin inscription to his memory, erected by his son, may still be seen. The following is an extract from the original register of burials, preserved in the vestry, *Aprill*, 1587. *John ffox householder preacher ..... the 20th.*

1575. *The first part of Churchyard's Chippes, contayning twelve several labours, divided and published only by Thomas Churchyard, gent.*

* *A Warning to take heed of Fowler's Psalter, (sent lately from Louvain) given by lame Thomas Sampson.* Dated at Leicester 10th Oct. 1577. Printed in 1578, 12mo.

* The following is the original title:—*Acts and monuments of these latter and perillous dayes, touching matters of the church, wherin ar comprehended and described the great persecutions, and horrible troubles, that have been wrought and practised by the Romish prelates, specialiye, in this realme of England and Scotland, from the yeare of our Lorde a thousande unto the tyme nowe present. Gathered and collected accordyng to the true copies and wrytins certificatorie, as well of the parties themselves that suffered, as also out of the bishops registers, which wer the doers thereof, by John Fox.* Dedicated to the queen. 741 leaves, besides preface and index. March 20. *Cum privileg. reg. majest.* Folio. 1562.

Many theological tracts were written by John Fox, but what above all others is entitled to our notice, is a Latin letter which he addressed to the queen, in behalf of two anabaptists, who were condemned to be burnt; but it is to regretted, that his efforts in their favour were in vain.

† This church escaped the great fire of London, and contains the monuments of John Milton and John Speed, who were buried there. Oliver Cromwell was married in this church.

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The contents are, 1. *The seige of Leeth.* 2. *A farewell to the world.* 3. *A fayned fancie of a spider and the gowte.* 4. *A dolefull discourse of a lady and a knight.* 5. *The rode into Scotland, by sir William Drury, knight.* 6. *Sir Simond Burleis tragedie.* 7. *A tragicall discourse of the unhappie mans life.* 8. *A discourse of vertue.* 9. *Churchyards dream.* 10. *A tale of a frier and a shumakers wief.* 11. *The siege of Edenborough castle.* 12. *The whole order of the receiving of the quenes majestie into Bristowe. Printed by Thomas Marshe.* 4to.

1575. *A letter, whearin part of the entertainment untoo the queenz maiesty, at Killingworth castle, in Warwicksheer, in this soomerz progress, 1575, iz signified; from a freend, officer, attenant in court, unto hiz freend a citizen, and merchant of London.* At the end, *Par me, R. L., gent. mercer, merchant, adventurer, and clerk of the councel chamber door, and also keeper of the same.* At page 44 he calls himself Laneham. His real name was Robert Laneham, and brother to John Laneham the actor.

The princely entertainment at Kenilworth castle, in Warwickshire, was given by Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, in July, 1575. It continued with unflagging invention, variety, and spirit, fourteen days. The following introductory passage, which will convey some notion of the entire pageant, is taken from the high-minded and gallant George Gascoigne: "Her majesty passing on to the *first gate*, there stood on the leads and battlements thereof six trumpeters hugely advanced, much exceeding the common stature of men in this age, and who had likewise huge and monstrous trumpets counterfeited, wherein they seem'd to sound; and behind them were placed certain trumpeters, who sounded indeed at her majesty's entry. And by this dumb show it was meant, that in the days and reign of king Arthur men were of that stature. So that the castle of Kenilworth would seem still to be kept by Arthur's heirs and their servants. And when her majesty entered the gate, there stood *Hercules* for porter, who seeming to be amazed at such a presence, upon such a sudden, proffered to stay them. But yet at last, being overcome by view of the rare beauty and princely countenance of her majesty, yielded himself and his charge, presenting the keys unto her highness."*

1675. A map of Bristowe, engraved by George Hoefnagle. A sheet.

1575. *Ane Treatise, callit the Court of Venus, devidit into four Buikes, newlie compylit by John Rolland, in Dalkeith. Imprinted at Edinburgh be John Ros,* M. D. LXXV. *Cum Privilegio Regali.*

1575. *The actis of king James the Sixth, with this motto,* VINCET TANDEM VERITAS. Imprintit at Edinburgh be Johne Ros, MDLXXV. *Cum privilegio regali.* Folio.

* The reader scarce need be reminded, that Sir Walter Scott has revived the princely pastimes of Kenilworth, in his celebrated novel of that name, and caused thousands of persons to visit the still stately ruins, which was the scene of so much festivity in the olden time.

1576. Thomas Bassendyne has the honour of being the printer of the *first* edition of the Scriptures known to have been printed in Scotland. It comprehended the *Old Testament*, the *Apocrypha*, and the *New Testament;* and was printed *at Edinburgh, by Thomas Bassendyne,* M.D.LXXVI. *cum priuilegio*, in folio. It is dedicated in the Scottish dialect to king James. The *title page* is embellished with the *royal arms, and God save the king;* notwithstanding the late reproof of the general assembly for considering the sovereign as *the head of the kirk.* It is, perhaps, the first edition of the Geneva version, printed in Britain, though some earlier have been sometimes mentioned; and the first bible in Roman letter.

1576. Henry Bynneman printed *Hours of Recreation, or After Dinners, by John Sandford, gent.* 12mo. The following lines are on the title.

> Since we survive in death by nothing else but fame,
> I wish long life, with praise in death, may raise your name.

1576. JOHN SHEPARD printed John Wolton, bishop of Exeter, his *armour of proofe;* and concerning the *immortality of the soul.*

1576. MICHAEL VASCOSAN, a very celebrated Parisian Greek printer. He was a native of Amiens. He received a liberal education, became the son-in-law of Jocodus Badius, and having been appointed a *libraire jure* of the university of Paris, commenced his typographical career about the year 1532. From 1566, to 1576, he was *Typographus Regius.* The Greek impressions of Vascosan were not many, but his Latin ones numerous. Of the beauty of his Latin characters, and the elegance and correctness of his impressions, no scholar, says Maittaire, can be ignorant. He specifies, in particular, his numerous and pleasing impressions of the different works of Cicero, printed as separate tracts in 4to, and generally illustrated with valuable commentaries. His Greek types, says Mr. Greswell, were not always of that minute description which Maittaire's account of them might lead us to suppose. He probably had overlooked those fine specimens, *Oppianus de Venatione, Græce,* 4to.; and the *Rhetorica Aristotelis, Gr.* 8vo. both of the 1549. His impression *P. Bembi rerum Venetarum historiæ, Lutet.* 1551, 4to, as one of those specimens by which the warmest eulogy is justified: and whilst the beauty of his fine Latin characters can scarce be excelled by modern skill, the paper used by him, and by other eminent printers of this century, will generally be found to exhibit a superiority of texture and quality, which under modern encouragement, the manufacturer would find it too expensive to imitate. The correctness also of Vascosan's press may be exemplified by his impression of Budæus *de asse & ejus partibus*, fol. in which three errors only have been recorded. In every department, Vascosan is assuredly entitled to a very distinguished place among the improvers of Parisian typography. The device most frequently used by him was a Fountain, delineated with superb and appropriate ornaments, and surrounded by

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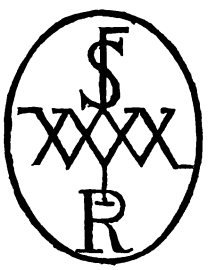
this motto: ἐν βιβλίοισι ῥέει ἡ Σοφίας πηγή. Maittaire has given other used by him occasionally; but many of the impressions of Vascosan, both Greek and Latin, are found without any device. The first Frederic Morel was Vascosan's son-in-law, and was employed by him; the second illustrious typographer of that name was his grandson. He composed his epitaph, recorded by Maittaire, *His. Typographorum Parisiensium.*

1576. The first book printed in the island of Sardinia is a Spanish work of Don Juan Coloma, which was published at Cagliari, or Caller, the capital of the island, by Vincentio Sembenino. A copy of this rare and curious volume was in the Spanish collection of D. J. A. Conde, sold in London, in 1824.—*Cotton.*

1576. The city of Evora, in Portugal, had, at this period, a large printing establishment. In the years 1553—1576, Ahdreas de Burgos was settled at Evora, as a printer; and was followed by Martin de Burgos and Manuel de Lyra, before the close of this century. An exceedingly rare book on China, written by Gasper de Cruz, is noticed as having been executed here in 1570.

1577. WILLIAM SERES appears to have been a general assistant to the whole typographical profession, for he was concerned with John Day, Anthony Scoloker, Richard Kele, and William Hill; and some of Day's works are stated to have been printed purposely on his account; but their names do not occur together after the year 1550. Seres appears to have enjoyed more than one licence for the imprinting of certain books, since Strype relates that "Sir William Cecil, principal secretary of state to king Edward, procured for him, being his servant, a licence to print all manner of private prayers called *Primers*, as should be agreeable to the *Common Prayer*, established in the court of parliament; and that none else should print the same. Provided, that before the said Seres, or his assigns, did begin to print off the same, he or they should present a copy thereof, to be allowed by the lords of the privy council, or by the lord chancellor for the time being, or by the king's four ordinary chaplains, or two of them. And when the same was or should be from time to time printed, that by the said lords, and other of the said privy council, or by the lord chancellor, or with the advice of the wardens of the occupation, the reasonable price thereof by sett, as well in the leaves, as being bound in paste or board, in like manner as was expressed in the end of the book of *Common Prayer.*" He farther states, that "Seres had a privilege for the printing of all *Psalters;* all manner of *Primers, English and Latin,* and all manner of *Prayer Books;* that as this privilege was taken away by queen Mary, so it was restored again by queen Elizabeth, by means of lord Cecil, with the addition of the grant to him and his son, during the life of the longest liver, and that this gave occasion to a great cause; for Seres, the father, in his latter years, not being able to follow his business, assigned his privilege, with all his presses, letters, stock in trade, and copies to one Henry Denham, for a yearly rent. Denham took seven young men of the company of stationers to join him in the same; but certain inferior persons of the company, setting up presses, more than England might bear, did print other men's copies forbidden to them, and privileged to others by the queen's letters patents. These endeavoured for their own gain to have their privilege taken away, preferring a petition to the privy council, wherein they pretended that in justice it stood with the best policy of this realm, that the printing of all good and useful books should be at the liberty of every man to do, without granting or allowing any privilege by the prince to the contrary. And they said it was against the law, and that the queen ought not to grant any such. Seres upon this, in a petition to the lord treasurer, urged against these men, that privilege for special books was ever granted by the prince; for that for the most part in all ancient books we read these words, *Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum;* and that many records might be found the same; whereby it appeared that the prince or magistrate, had ever care to commit the printing of all good books, especially of the best sort, to some especial men well known and tried for their fidelity, skill, and ability. Examples whereof might be shewed as well in England, as other christian countries. And that the reason hereof was, that printing of itself was most dangerous and pernicious, if it were not straitened and restrained by politic order of the prince or magistrate. This affair at last was made up by friendly agreement. The expedient was this, that those who had privileges, were to grant some allowances unto the company of stationers for the maintenance of charge and their poor. This was about 1583."



William Seres used the above monogram to the books he printed, which amounted to more than one hundred. His earliest residence is imagined to have been near the house of John Day, on Snow hill; but in 1548, when he became connected with Anthony Scoloker, he lived in Savoury Rents and in Ely Rents, without Aldergate, whence we find him, in 1539, removed to Peter college, which, from the researches of Herbert, is shewn to have been by the side of dean's court, in St. Paul's church yard. His next residence was the sign of the Hedge hog, but a short distance from the same building, since it became converted into the stationers' hall; and Seres, who was one of the most ancient members of the livery of that company, after

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having served the office of warden, was elected master of it in 1570, 1571, 1575, 1576, and 1577.

1577, John Sieninius, palatine of Podolia, in Poland, erected a town which he called *Racow*, or *Rakou*, for the reception of a sect of Unitarians, and established a printing press for the dissemination of the gospel. The first person who carried on printing at this place was Alexis Rodecki, who had formerly printed at Cracow; his earlist known book is a *Polish New Testament*, dated 1577. Rodecki was succeeded by Sebastian Sternacius, under whom the press flourished exceedingly. From this press a vast multitude of books, composed chiefly by Unitarians, were issued until the year 1638, when, by a decree of the state, the society was entirely broken up, the professors and scholars were ejected, and the school and printing office, with all its materials, destroyed. Almost all the books executed at this place, are from the nature of their contents, and other circumstances, of a very high degree of rarity. The town was erected in the year 1569, and named Racow, the Polish word for a *crab*, from the armorial bearings of his wife. Prior to its destruction, his son James had enlarged the town, and increased the printing establishment.

1577. *July* 1. In the records of the weekly assembly of Perth, in Scotland, there is the following entry:—"The weekly assembly regret that certain inhabitants of this town, against the express command of the civil magistrate, and the prohibition delivered by the minister from the pulpit, have played *Corpus Christi play*, upon the sixth day of June last, which day was wont to be called Corpus Christi day: whereby they have offended the church of God, and dishonoured this haill (whole) town; the said play being idolatrous and superstitious." The assembly ordained that the guilty persons should receive no benefit from the church till they had showed evidence of their repentance. A similar offence occured soon afterwards. On the 10th of December, in the same year, usually called *Sanctoberti's eve*, a very great number of persons passed through the town in disguised dresses, with piping and dancing, and striking a drum. They carried in their hands burning torches. One of the actors was clad in the devil's coat; another rode upon a horse, which went in man's shoes. It is probably the horse and its rider represented a part of the history of the saint, who seems to have been the patron saint made choice of by the bakers incorporation, as the offenders were of that trade.

1577. *August* 6. Queen Elizabeth grants a license to John Day, and Richard Day his son, during their lives, and that of the longest liver, to print the *Psalms of David, in metre*, &c.

1577. HENRY BAMFORD printed *a profitable treatise of the anatomy of mans body; compyled by that excellent chirugion, M. Thomas Vicary, esquire, serjeant to the queen, and chief chirugion to St. Bartholomews hospital*, &c. 12mo.

Pocket watches were first brought into England, from Germany.

1577. *The Paradyse of Daynty Devises. Conteyning sundry paltry precepts, learned counsels, and excellent inventions, right pleasant and profitable for all estates. Devised and written for the most part by M. Edwards, formerly of her Majesties Chapell: the rest by sundry learned gentlemen both of honour and worship. Imprinted at London by Henry Disle, dwelling in Pauls Church Yard, at the south west door of Saint Paules Church Yard, and are there to be sold.*

Of this book, notwithstanding its extraordinary rarity, there were no less than eight editions from 1577 to 1600. "When it is considered," says Mr. Beloe, "how very popular this work was, and through what a variety of editions the work passed, it seems astonishing that it should be so exceedingly scarce, that a perfect copy is hardly known." At the death of Henry Disle, which took place in July, 1582, the copy of this book was granted to Timothe Rider, by the court of assistants.

1577, *Oct.* 7. *Died*, George Gascoigne, an English poet, who in harmony of diction moved without a peer. The brave, the handsome, and the gay, but dissipated genius Gascoigne, wrote the first English comedy in prose; his tragedy of *Jocasta*, which was acted at Grey's Inn, in 1566, is the second theatrical piece in blank verse; he also published a poem in blank verse, entitled *Steel Glass*, 1576. His works were published in 1575, with this title, the *Posies of George Gascoigne, Esq. corrected and augmented by the author. Tam Marti quam Mercurio. Printed at London, for Richard Smith, and are to be solde at the North West Doore of Paul's church.* The first notice concerning poetry in this country is seen at the end of Gascoigne's poems published in 1575; and again with his works in 1587, was printed *Certayne Notes of Instruction concerning the making of Verse or Ryme.* In the British museum there exists an unpublished poem by Gascoigne, entitled the *Grief of Joy, Certayne Elegies, wherein the doubtfull Delights of Manes Lyfe are displaied.—Written to the queenes moste excellent majestie. Tam Marti quam Mercurio.* 1576.

1577, *Nov.* 18. NICASIUS YETSWEIRT, was clerk of the privy seal, and secretary to queen Elizabeth for the French tongue. By virtue of a license, of this date, granted him for printing

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* The first Poetical Miscellany published in England was printed by Richard Tottle in 1557, which was followed by a second in 1565. Warton is of opinion that this Miscellany gave occasion for the *Paradyse of Daynty Devises*, and *England's Helicon*, published in 1600, second edition, 1614. Our poetical historian, Warton, speaks of a Miscellany printed in 1567 or 1568, entitled *Newe Sonettes*, and *Pretty Pamphlettes*, &c.

The Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions, a poetical miscellany, succeeded the *Paradise of Dainty Devises*, and was printed in 1588, followed by a *Handfull of Pleasant Delights*, in 1584.

* The whole woorkes of George Gascoigne, esquyre, newlye compyled into one volume, that is say, his floures, herbes, weedes, the fruit of warre, the comedy called Supposes, the tragedie of Jocasta, the Steel Glass, the complaint of Phylomine, the story of Ferdenando Jeronimi, and the pleasure of Kenilworth castle. London, imprinted by Abel Jeffs, dwelling in the Forestrete without Criplegate neere unto Grubstrete, 1587. 4to.

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all manner of books, concerning the common law of this realm, for thirty years, all books therefore, bearing his name, were printed for him by others. He left a son, Charles, who succeeded him.

1578. *The Bible translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in divers languages. Imprinted at London, by Christopher Barker, printer to the queenes majestie*, 1578. *Folio.*

This is a reprint of the Genevan edition,* and usually denominated the "BREECHES BIBLE." The Bishops' bible translates Gen. iii. 7, *aprons.*

The confounding of these editions has been productive of very dangerous errors.

"Certain questions and answers touching the doctrine of predestination, the use of God's word and sacraments," were not drawn up by our reformers, as asserted in the Bishops' bible, in the preface to which archbishop Parker maintains universal redemption.—*Beloe.*

This translation was recommended by archbishop Parker, while preparing his edition of the *Bishops' Bible.* It was frequently reprinted.

The Calvinist *Catechism* is bound up with some editions of the Geneva bible.

1578. EDWARD WEBSTER printed the second part of the *Mirrour for Magistrates, conteining the falle of the unfortunate princes of this land. From the conquest of Cæser, vnto the commyng of William the conqueror*, with this motto, "Goe straight, and fear not." 4to.

1578. MARTIN MARCHANT, a printer at Luxemburg, in the Netherlands, printed a tract on the side of Philip II. king of Spain, against the Netherlanders, a copy of which is in Trinity college library, Dublin.

1578. The states of Carniola, Styria, and Carinthia, came to the resolution to have the scriptures printed in the Vandalic or vernacular tongues;* and for that purpose ordered John Mannel, or Manlius, a printer of Layback, to provide what was necessary for completing the impression; but the archduke Charles, of Austria, having been informed of the design, forbade Mannel to publish the bible, under severe penalties. The states did not, however, abandon their design, but deputed a certain number of divines, who assembled at Laybach, on the 24th of August, 1581, to examine and revise the trans-

* In 1560, the *whole Bible* was printed at Geneva, in 4to. by Rowland Hall, with an epistle to the queen, (Elizabeth) and another to the reader; both of which were left out in subsequent editions. Of this translation, above thirty editions were printed from the year 1560, to 1616, chiefly by the queen's, and king's printers. Editions of it were likewise printed at Geneva, Edinburgh, and Amsterdam.

The translators of the *Genevan Bible* were Miles Coverdale, afterwards bishop of Exeter; Anthony Gilby, afterwards vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, died about 1584, at a very great age; William Whittingham was born in the city of Chester, in 1524, and educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of All Souls, and afterwards a senior student of Christ Church. In 1550 he went to France, and settled at Orleans, where he married the sister of John Calvin. In 1563, he was promoted to the deanery of Durham, which he enjoyed for sixteen years. His zeal against popery was so violent, that he destroyed some of the antiquities and monuments in Durham cathedral, and took up the stone coffins of the priors of Durham, and ordered them to be used as troughs for horses to drink in. During his residence at Geneva, he translated into metre, five of the *Psalms*, of which the 119th was one, together with the *Ten Commandments*, and a *Prayer*, distinguished in the collection of Sternhold and Hopkins, by the initials of his name, W. W. He died July 10, 1579, in the 65th year of his age. Christopher Goodman was also a native of Chester, born about 1519, and educated at Oxford, where he became Margaret professor of divinity. During the reign of Mary, he retired to the continent, and settled at Geneva, where he and John Knox were chosen pastors of the English church. On the accession of Elizabeth, he went to Scotland, and was appointed minister of St. Andrew's. In 1568, he left Scotland, and came to England, and about 1568, he went to Ireland as chaplain to sir Henry Sidney. In 1571, he was cited to appear at Lambeth, before archbishop Parker, and other high commissioners, to answer for opinions contained in a work published during his exile, in which he had spoken against the government of women, but by subscribing a recantation, acknowledging that *good* and *godly* women might lawfully govern whole realms and nations," and avowing his submission to the queen, he was released. In 1584, he retired to his native county, probably silenced for nonconformity, for Fuller denominates him a leader of the fierce nonconformists. He died in 1602, aged 83 years; and was buried in St. Werburg's church, in the city of Chester. Thomas Cole was one of the English refugees, who settled at Geneva, during the reign of Mary. He returned when Elizabeth came to the crown, and in 1559 was collated to the archdeaconry of Essex, and rector of High Ongar, in the county of Essex. He died in 1600, at an advanced age. William Cole, brother to the preceding, was also an exile, but was afterwards made president of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in which office he continued for about thirty years; and dean of Lincoln. John Pullain, was born in Yorkshire, in the year 1517, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, in 1552, but was deprived in 1555. He withdrew to Geneva, to avoid being condemned to death. On Mary's decease he returned to his native land, but was soon imprisoned, for preaching contrary to the prohibition of queen Elizabeth. In 1559, he was presented to the rectory of Capford, in Essex; and about the latter end of the year was made archdeacon of Colchester. Brook, in his *Lives of the Puritans*, calls him "a truly pious man, a constant preacher, a learned divine, a thorough puritan, and an admired English and Latin poet. He died July, 1565. Of John Knox, we have already spoken, and of John Bodleigh no account has been obtained.

* Under this denomination are included those dialects of the Slavonian language, which are spoken in Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Croatia, and Istria. The first version of the Vandalic scriptures was made by Primus Truber, a Lutheran minister. The design of forming it appears to have originated with John Ungnad, baron of Sonneck, of the noble family of the counts of Weissenfelswoolf. For the more successful promotion of his plans, he established a press, in 1561, at Tubingen, for the express purpose of printing works in the Cyrillian or Glagolitic, and Latin characters. He was aided in this undertaking by the munificence of Maximilian, king of Bohemia, the electors of Saxony, Brandenburgh, and the Palatinate, the landgrave of Hesse, and the duke of Wurtemburg. The principal works which issued from this press, were chiefly translations of the scriptures. This printing office was comparatively of short duration, for the Austrian government seized and suppressed the books it issued. Baron Ungnad died at an advanced age, in 1565, leaving a worthy example of piety and the true use of riches. Primus Truber was the conductor of the Vandalic printing office at Tubingen. He was born at Rosterlic, in Carniola, in 1508. He received his education at Vienna, where he obtained support during his studies by soliciting alms, according to the custom of that country, and those times. In 1527, he entered the ministry, but the manner with which he supported the doctrine of Luther, subjected him to violent persecutions; and his library, valued at more than four hundred florins, to be destroyed. He invented a mode of *writing the Vandalic dialects* (which had never before been written or printed) in the Latin or Roman character: he was engaged by baron Ungnad, aided by the munificence of the duke of Wurtemburg, to undertake the institution of a Vandalic printing office at Tubingen. This labour he accomplished, and afterwards printed there his *Vandalic New Testament*, in two parts; the first containing the *Gospels* and *Acts of the Apostles*, in 1562, of which 2000 copies were printed; the second, comprising the *Epistles* and the *Revelation*, in 1563, 4to. and only 1000 copies were struck off. Truber died revered and honoured June, 29, 1586.

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lation. A deputation went to Wittemberg, and entered into an engagement with Samuel Seelfisch, a bookseller, for an impression of fifteen hundred copies, each to contain two hundred and eighty sheets of the largest paper, to be printed with a fine type, and ornamented with wood cuts, for which the states of Carniola were to pay after the rate of twenty florins for every bale of five hundred sheets. The expense of the whole impression was about eight thousand florins. They began to print the bible May 28, 1583, and completed it in the space of seven months. The publication of the *Vandalic Bible* was accompanied by an orthographical and grammatical work, by Adam Bohoritz, regent of the college of Laybach, to facilitate the reading the Vandalic scriptures among the neighbouring states. It was also printed at Wittemberg, 1583, in 8vo. It is only a pamphlet of about twenty leaves, but is rarely to be purchased, and sells at exceedingly high prices.

1578. Masch, in his Appendix to the *Bibliotheca sacra* of Le Long, mentions an edition of the *Book of Daniel*, in Hebrew, 1563; likewise an *Ecclesiastes*, 1578, both executed at Saphet, or Safad, a small village of Palestine, situate in the pachalic of Acre. In the year 1759, Safad was almost destroyed by an earthquake, since which time its institutions have languished, and it has become a poor miserable village.

1578. *The Sevin Seages, translatit out of Prois in Scottis Metre, be Johne Rolland, in Dalkeith; with ane Moralitie after everie Doctouris tale, and siclike efter the Emprice tale, togidder with ane loving and laude to everie Doctour after his awin tale, and ane exclamation and outcrying when the Empreour is wife after hir fals contrusit tale. Imprentit at Edinburgh be John Ros, for Henrie Chateries.* MDLXXVIII. *Cum privilegio regali.* At the end is, *Quod Rolland, in Dalkeith.*

1578. An edition of *Æsop's Fables*, in French, was printed at Antwerp, by Philip Galle, under the following quaint title, *Esbatiment Morel des Animaux.* The embellishments were executed by Peter Heyns, who addresses a copy of verses to the reader, immediately after the dedication. Who the poet was does not appear, but the verses are said by Heyns, to have been begun in London.

1578. *A moral and pitiful Comedie, entituled All for Money. Plainly representing the manners of Men and Fashion of the World nowe adaies. Compiled by T. Lupton. At London, printed by Roger Warde and Richard Mundee, dwelling at Temple Barre, anno* 1578.*

Thomas Lupton wrote only one play. It is remarkably scarce; it is in rhyme, black letter, and written in a very peculiar style. The interlocutors are figurative characters, as All for Money, Wit without Money, Money without Wit, &c. &c.

1579, *Jan.* 1. *A New Year's Gift, dedicated to the Pope's Holiness.*† Gregory XIII.

* A copy is in the Garrick collection. Langbaine had never seen it, and John Kemble did not possess it. Mr. Beloe gives the title page at length.

† From a copy in the British museum.

Books were not only sent as presents on this day, but the practice occasioned numbers of publications without their contents at all referring to the subject. Royal *New Year's Gifts and Presents*, were common in the time of queen Elizabeth.*

In Beloe's *Anecdotes of Scarce Books*, there is a fragment of a poem to lord Warwick, with a running title, *A Nue Yeares Gift, to my Lorde of Warwicke.* This poem is of considerable length, and concludes with the following verses:

The learned hath a mortall foe,
of him that knothing knoes:
The floure is malliest by a weede,
that for no purpose groes.

Well: where that noble nature dwells,
and parfait honour is:
Thear vertue habreth in the hart,
and rests the God of blis.

Take wel in worth my nueyeares gift,
for whiels your vertues liue:
And I maye write, I mind like verse
to you or yours to give.

Finis q goodwill.

It is in black letter, and forms two fly leaves to Neville *de furoribus Norfolciensium Ketto duce.* In the possession of the Rev. Mr. White, of Lichfield.

1579, *Feb.* 13. *Died*, JOHN FOWLER an eminent printer at Louvain. He was born in the city of Bristol, and educated in the tenets of the Romish church, at Winchester school, whence he removed, on the foundation, to New college, Oxford, in 1555, and obtained a fellowship which he resigned in 1559, and left England for Antwerp, in which city and at Louvain, he set up a press, from whence issued, from himself and others, various controversial treatises levelled against protestantism. Wood says that John Fowler was well skilled in Greek and Latin, a tolerable poet and orator, a theologist not to be

* In the Bodleian library, Oxford, there is a manuscript copy of a sermon, translated into Latin by the princess (Elizabeth) from the Italian by *Occhini.* It is written on vellum, with uncommon elegance, *with her own hand*, and dedicated to her brother, king Edward VI., to whom she sent it as a new year's gift. The dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30, but the year is not mentioned: it must have been between the years 1546 and 1552.

In 1765, bishop Littleton showed the society of Antiquaries a large parchment roll, containing a list of new-year's gifts presented to queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, on the 1st of January, 1585, signed by the queen, and counter signed by John Astley, esq. master and treasurer of the jewels; by which it appears, that the greatest part, if not all the peers and peeresses of the realm, all the bishops, chief officers of state, and several of the queen's household servants, even down to her apothecaries, master cook, serjeant of the pastry, &c. gave new-year's gifts to her majesty, consisting either of a sum of money, or jewels, trinkets, wearing apparel, &c. Most of the peeresses gave rich gowns, petticoats, kirtles, doublets, mantles, some embroidered with pearls, garnets, &c. bracelets, caskets studded with precious stones, and other toys. The queen's physician presented her with a box of foreign sweetmeats; her apothecary with a box of lozenges, and a pot of conserves; her master cook with "a fayre marchepayne," a macaroon then in fashion; her serjeant of the pastry "a fayre pye oringed," &c. On the back of this roll was a list of the gifts presented by the queen in return, the whole of which consisted of gilt plate:—"To the earl of Leicester one hundred and thirty two ounces,"—To the earl of Warwick one hundred and six ounces," &c. the sum total being four thousand eight hundred and nine ounces.

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contemned; and so versed in criticism and other polite literature, that he might have passed for another Robert or Henry Stephens. He died at Namur, and was buried in the church there.

JOHN BOGARD was also a printer of catholic works at Louvain, and lived at the sign of the Golden Bible. His works, like those of Fowler, were numerously distributed in England.

1579, *March* 11. HUMPHREY TOY was made free of the stationers' company, by his father's copy. He lived at the sign of the Helmet, in St. Paul's church yard; he printed little, but Henry Binneman printed for him. William Jones, who had been an apprentice to Mrs. Toy, was also made free of the company on the above day.

1579. ALAXANDER ARBUTHNETT was king's printer for Scotland, and resided at the kirk in the field, Edinburgh, where he printed an edition of the *Bible* in folio, for the use of Scotland, by the commissioners of the kirk.

1579. An ordinance of Henry III. king of France, forbade all almanack makers to prophecy, directly or indirectly, concerning the affairs of the state, or of individuals.

1579, *Aug. The Discovery of a Gaping Gulf whereunto England is like to be swallowed by another French marriage, if the Lord forbid not the banes, by letting her maiestie see the sin & punishment thereof....Mense Augusti. Anno* 1579.

John Stubbs, of Lincoln's Inn, the author, William Page, the publisher, and Hugh Singleton, the printer, were tried on the statute 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, against the authors, dispersers or printers of seditious words, or rumours; in consequence whereof Stubbs and Page had their right hands cut off with a butcher's knife and a mallet, in the year 1581.* Hugh Singleton was pardoned.

The following is the order of council addressed to the lord mayor of London, for the apprehension of the offenders who were concerned in the above work:

"To the Lord Mayor of London.

"After our right hearty commendations, Whereas there hath been of late printed and published within that city a certain libel, intituled, *A Discoveringe of the gapinge gulphe*, &c. wherein the author has not only very contemptuously intermeddled in matters of state touching her majesty's person, but also uttered certain things to the dishonour of the duke of Anjou, brother to the French king. Forasmuch as divers of the said books have been very seditiously cast abroad, and secretly dispersed into the hands of sundry of her majesty's subjects, as well the inhabitants of that city, as in other parts of this realm; with an intention, as much as in them lay, to alter the mind of her highness's good and dutiful subjects, and to draw them into a suspicion and misliking of her majesty's actions, as though the same tended to the prejudice of this realm, and subversion of the estate of true religion, (now a long time, by the goodness of Almighty God, and her highness's authority, as God's minister, established and continued among us.) Albeit her majesty hath received such an assured opinion of the loyalty of her said subjects, and specially of the inhabitants of that her city of London, that they will not so easily give credit to any such secret sinister devices tending to the impairing and defacing of her highness's good proceedings, especially in the point of religion, where she hath willed us to assure you, that she desireth no longer life than she shall be a maintainer and upholder of the same; yet forasmuch on the one part it behoveth her majesty in honour to have so notorious an injury done to so great a prince, her neighbour, who in such kind and confident sort (all respect of peril and danger laid apart) vouchsafed to do her majesty that honour to come and visit her, repaired by all the ways and means that any way can be devised: so on the other side, her highness is very desirous, that as hitherto she hath been very careful (as by her doings hath well appeared) to maintain and continue this realm, both in matters of policy and religion, in such quiet and peaceable estate as hitherto she hath done, and which never any prince did more careful before; so at this present it should be known unto her subjects what her meaning is; not by any treating or dealing with the said duke of Anjou, who, neither by himself nor his ministers, did at any time press her to do any thing to the prejudice of this state, to innovate or infringe any thing in the government which she hath both established, and hitherto by God's goodness and assistance maintained against sundry designs and complots of many enemies, of whom the Lord be thanked, there is at present no such great doubt as was heretofore to be conceived; For these and other good considerations, to the intent that her said subjects give not any credit to such untrue and vain suspicions, her highness hath at this present caused a proclamation to be made in her name, to be printed and directed thither to be published, at the publishing whereof within that city and liberties in place accustomed, her majesty's pleasure is, that you the lord mayor, accompanied with some good number of the aldermen your brethren, and the shrives now, as in like cases has been accustomed, should be present; and further, for the better confirming of the inhabitants of the said city on

* John Stubbs was a hot-headed Puritan, whose sister was married to Thomas Cartwright, the head of that faction. This execution took place upon a scaffold, in the market-place at Westminster. After Stubbs had his right hand cut off, with his left he pulled off his hat, and cried with a loud voice, "God save the queen!" the multitude standing deeply silent, either out of horror at this new and unwonted kind of punishment, or else out of commiseration of the undaunted man, whose character was unblemished. Camden, a witness to this transaction, has related it. The author, the printer, and the publisher, were condemned to this barbarous punishment, on an act of Philip and Mary, *against the authors and publishers of seditious writings*. Some lawyers were honest enough to assert that the sentence was erroneous, for that act was only a temporary one, and died with queen Mary; but, of these honest lawyers, one was sent to the Tower, and another was so sharply reprimanded, that he resigned his place as a judge in the Common Pleas. Other lawyers, as the Lord Chief Justice, who fawned on the prerogative far more then than afterwards in the Stuart-reigns, asserted that queen Mary was a king; and that an act made by any king, unless repealed, must always exist, because the king of England never dies.—*Curios. of Lit. vol.* 3.

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her majesty's sincere meaning towards them, and the whole realm, it is also thought convenient, and so we require your lordship to call the masters, governors, and wardens of the company of the city before you, and, in her highness's name, to command them, that, appointing some day as soon as convenient may be, for the assemblies in their several halls of their companies, they do cause the said proclamation and contents of these our letters to be openly read and published, charging all and every person, upon the penalty contained in the said proclamation, to bring unto the said master, governor, and wardens, all such the said books, printed or written, as they or any of them may have. And both now, and from time to time hereafter, to signify what persons, to their knowledge, have, or may have had any of the said books; which books ye shall charge the said master, governor, and wardens to bring unto you, with the names of the parties and manner how they came by them, except in cases where any person shall willingly bring the same themselves to light, to be destroyed according to the contents of the said proclamation. And thereupon shall, with as much speed as you conveniently may, particularly certify us thereof, to the intent if any person shall be found culpable, we may take such further order as shall be thought expedient. And so, earnestly charging you that hereof there be no default, as you tender her majesty's favour, and will, upon your peril, answer the contrary, we bid you right heartily farewell. From Gydde-Hall, the 27 of September, 1579.

"Your lordship's very loving friends,

BROMLEY, Canc. W. BURGHLEY.
ROB. LEYCESTER. W. HUNDON.
CHRIS HATTON. H. SYDNEY.
FRA. WALSINGHAM."

During the reign of Elizabeth, the freedom of the press was rather circumvented, than openly attacked; she dreaded the Roman Catholics, who were at once disputing her right to the throne, and the religion of the state. Foreign publications, or "books from any parts beyond the sea," were therefore prohibited.* Although the press had then no restrictions, an author was always at the mercy of the government. Elizabeth too had a keen scent after what she called treason, which she allowed to take in a large compass. She condemned the author, printer, and publisher of *The Gaping Gulph*, to have their right hands cut off, and hanged William Carter.* It was sir Francis Bacon, or his father, who once pleasantly turned aside the keen edge of her royal vindictiveness; for when she was enquiring whether an author, whose book she had given him to examine, was not guilty of treason, he replied, "Not of treason, madam; but of robbery, if you please; for he has taken all that is worth noticing from Tacitus and Sallust." It is also related of Elizabeth, that once, when she could not be persuaded that a book, containing treasonable matter, was really written by the person whose name it bore, she said, with great indignation, that "she would have him racked, to produce his author." Lord Bacon replied, "Nay, madame, he is a doctor: never rack his person, rack his style; let him have pen, ink, and paper and help of books, and be enjoined to continue his story, and I will undertake, by collating his styles, to judge whether he were the author." With the fear of Elizabeth before his eyes, Raphael Holinshed,† left out several sheets of the second edition of his *Chronicle*, as containing passages offensive to her government, but they have since been reprinted. When Giles Fletcher,‡ after his Russian embassy, congratulated himself with having escaped with his head, and on his return wrote a book, entitled, *Of the Russe Commonwealth*, which is a very curious description of that country, and of its tyranny, Elizabeth forbade the publishing of the work.

It was in this reign, says Mr. D'Israeli, that no book was allowed to be published without the permission of the *licensers of the press*, who were instructed, for the better protection of literary property, only to give *one* license for the same book. This does not, however, appear to have had the desired effect, since these persons were easily tampered with by the booksellers of those days, to furnish half a dozen authorities to different persons for the same work.

1579. *Died*, Luis de Camoens, a distinguished Portuguese poet, whose genius conferred so high a honour, and whose treatment reflects so deep a disgrace on his country. He was born in the

* The consequence of this prohibition was, that our own men of learning were at a loss to know what arms the enemies of England and of her religion, were fabricating against us. This knowledge was absolutely necessary, as appears by a curious fact in *Strype's Life of Whitgift*. A licence for the importation of foreign books was granted to Ascanius de Reuialme, an Italian merchant bookseller, with orders to collect abroad this sort of libels; but he was to deposit them with the archbishops and the privy council. A few, no doubt, were obtained, says Strype, by the curious Catholic or Protestant. This singular document was "Yeouen at Lambehith, the —— day of Octobre, 1586, *anno regine Elizabethe*, &c. XXVIII. *Endorsed*, Ascanios lycense to bring over popish bookes, granted by archbishop Whitgift, XIV." The presses employed in printing Catholic works on the continent, were established at Antwerp, Louvain, Doway, and Rheims.

* See an account of him under the year 1584.

† Raphael Holinshed was a native of Cheshire. His *Chronicles* were first published in 1577, in two vols. folio, and again in 1587, in three volumes. He died in 1581.

If the reader is curious to know the hours of meals in the reign of Elizabeth, he may learn them from Holinshed. "With us the nobility, gentry, and student, do ordinarily go to dinner at eleven before noon, and to supper at five, or between five and six at afternoon. The merchants dine and sup seldom before twelve at noon, and six at night, especially in London. The husbandmen dine also as high as noon as they call it, and sup at seven or eight; but out of term, in our universities, the scholars dine at ten." Froissart mentions waiting on the duke of Lancaster at five o'clock in the afternoon, when he had supped.

‡ Giles Fletcher received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of L. L. D. His work on the Russian government appeared in 1591, 8vo. and in Hackluyt's *Voyages*. Amongst the Lansdowne manuscripts, there is a petition which was presented by the Russian merchants, then in London, with the offensive passages. Giles Fletcher died in 1591, leaving two sons, Phineas and Giles, who are both known in the republic of letters.

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city of Lisbon, in the year 1527, and there received that education, which enabled him to dispay abilities, the magnitude and lustre of which procured him the appellation of "the Virgil of his country." After completing his academical studies, he entered into the army; and, in a battle against the Moors at Centa, had the misfortune to lose an eye. He then embarked for the East Indies, urged by the hope of mending his fortunes by commerce; but his wishes were disappointed, either from his own neglect, or that commerce was adverse to his efforts; however this might be, the leisure he obtained was devoted to the Muses, and the result was, his there commencing that production, universally known and admired, under the title of the *Lusiad*. On his return from India, he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, and the only thing he could preserve was his poem. In 1571, this great work was published, with a dedication to Sebastian, king of Portugal.* But, as if misfortune had "marked him for her own," his hopes of royal patronage were cruelly disappointed. The monarch, either insensible to the merits of the poem, or instigated to act coldly to the poet by his enemies, received with contempt what he ought to have considered as an honour done even to a crowned head, and rewarded the writer with a neglect which left him in all the wretchedness of indigent virtue, to expire in an alms-house, and left an everlasting stain on his king and country. The following epitaph was inscribed on his grave :—

HERE LIES LUIS DE CAMOENS,
PRINCE OF THE POETS OF HIS TIME.
HE LIVED POOR AND MISERABLE, AND DIED
ANNO DOMINI 1579.

The people of Macao are still proud of shewing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his *Lusiad*. This excellent poem has been translated into English by sir Richard Fanshaw, and Mr. Mickle.†

1579. ANDREW SCHOUTENS, a printer at Leyden, in Holland, professes to be printing *in nova academia Lugdun in Batavis*. William, prince of Orange, founded a university at Leyden, in 1575. This city, during the seventeeth and eighteenth centuries, produced some of the most splendid and beautiful specimens of the typographic art, from the Elzevir press, and also lays claim to the first use of stereotype printing.

1579. It is related by Balbinus, in his *Bohemia Docta*, that Henry of Waldstein, lord of Danbrawitz, in Bohemia, erected printing presses both at Dobrziech and at New Buntzlau, about the middle of this century. Some of his own compositions were printed at these presses. Henry is reported to have been the principal author of the Bohemian version of the Bible, (six handsome volumes in small folio) printed *in usum fratrum Bohemicorum in Graticz Marchionatus Moraviæ*, in the years 1579, &c. Le Long mentions a *Bohemian Bible* edited by the Calvinists, printed at Castello Kralitz, in Moravia, in 6 vols. 4to. 1579-1593. It is observed by Crantz that the Bohemian brethren, to whom this press belonged, applied it to no other purpose than that of printing the Holy Scriptures in their vernacular language.

1579, *Oct.* 20. The parliament held at Edinburgh, forbade "all markets and fairs to be kept on the Sabboth-day, or in any church, or church yaird; so all handy-work on the Sabboth-day, all gaming, playing, passing to taverns and aile-houses, and wilfull remainging from their parish church, in time of sermon or prayers; and a pecuniall mulct layd upon the transgressours respective, to be paid for the use of the poor of the parish." It was also decreed, that "Every householder having lands or goods worth 500 pounds, should be obliged to have a *Bible*," (which at this time was printed in folio) "and a *Psalm book*, in his house, for the better instruction of themselves, and their families, in the knowledge of God."

1579. *The Schoole of Abuse, conteining a pleausaunt Invective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Jesters, and such like Caterpillers, of a Commonwelth; setting up the Flagge of Defiance to their mischievous exercise, and overthrowing their Bulwarkes by profane writers. naturall reason and common experience. A Discourse as pleasaunt for Gentlemen that favour learning, as profitable for all that wyll follow vertue. By Stephan Gosson, Stud. Oxon. Printed at London, by Thomas Woodcocke.* 1579.

1580. A document found by Mr. Thomson, of the record office, Edinburgh,* gives the following bibliopegistic information, respecting the charges of a Scotch bookbinder of this date, which may be considered rather an interesting morceau of its kind; and which throws considerable light on the sort of bindings and prices paid in Scotland at this period. Among fifty-nine different books, the following items are selected :

JOHNNE GIBSONIS BUIKBINDERS PRECEPT.
£17 4s. 4d. October, 1580.

Opera Clementis Alexandrinj, 8vo. *gylt, pryce*..	xs
Glideæ epistola, 8vo. *In parchment*	iijs
Aneuch is ane feist, 4to.	xiid
Predictiones memorabiles, 8vo. *In parchment*..	iijs
Zanthig [Zanchius] de tribus elohim folio *gylt, pryce*.....	xxs
Harmonia Stanhursti folio, *In vellene, pryce* ..	xs
Dictionarium in latino græco et gallico sermone 4to. *gylt, pryce*	xxs
Budæus de contemptu rerum fortuitarum 4to, *In vellene*.....	vjs viijd
Commentaria in Suetonium, 8vo, *gylt, pryce* ..	xs
Thesaurus pauperum, 8vo, *In vellene*.....	vs
Petronius Arbiter, 8vo. *In parchment*	iijs
Orationes clarorum viorum, 16mo. *gylt, pryce*	xs

J. BROWO. Summa of this compt is xvij *li* iij *s* iij *d*.

The value is given in Scotch money.

On the back of this account is an order upon the treasurer, subscribed by the king, and the

* Sebastian III. was killed near Tangiers, July 29, 1578.

† William Julius Mickle, the translator of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, was born at Langholm, in Dumfrieshire, in 1734, and died October, 1788. Mr. Mickle was also the author of the *Concubine*, a poem in the manner of Spencer, republished under the title of *Sir Martyn*, 4to. and *Almada Hill*, a poem.

* Published by the Bannatyne club.

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abbots of Dunfermline and Cambuskenneth, as follows :—

REX.

Thesauraire we greit yow weill IT is our will and we charge yow that ye Incontinent efter the sycht heirof ansuer our louit Johnne gipsoun buikbindar of the sowme of sevintene pundis iiijs iiijd within mentionat To be thankefullie allowit to yow in your comptis keping this our precept together with the said Johnne his acquittance thairvpoun for your warrand Subscryuit with our hand at Halyrudehouse the first day of October 1580. JAMES R.

R. Dunfermline, A. Cambuskenneth.

. Here we have also further Gibson's receipt.

I Johnne Gibsoun be the tennor heirof grant me to haue ressauit fra Robert coluill of cleishe in name of my lord thesaurar the sowme of sevintene punde iiijs iiijd conforme to yis compt and precept within written off ye qlk sowme I hald me weill qtent and payit and discharge him hereof for euir Be thir p'nte subscuit with my hand at Edr the xv day of november 1580.

Johnegybsone wt my hand.

In the following year we find that Gibson was appointed "king's bookbinder" under the privy seal, dated Dalkeith, July 29, 1581.

"Ane letter maid to Johne Gibsoun bukebinder, makand him Our Soverane Lordis Buikbinder, and gevand to him the office thairof for all the dayis of his lyfetyme, &c. &c. For using and exercising quhairof his heines gevis grantis and assignis to the said Johne yeirlie the sowme of tuentie pundis usuall money of this realme, to be payit yierlie." He appears to have been an artist of some celebrity, as seen in the account of his work, and other particulars already referred to. Gibson had been employed by James, previous to his appointment, as shown by the following entries in the accounts of the high treasurer of Scotland :—

Maii 1580. Item be the Kingis Majesteis precept to Johnne Gibsoun buikbinder, for certane buikis furnist to his hienes, conforme to his particular compt, as the samyn with the said precept and his acquittance schewin upoun compt beris, xlj lib. vj s.

October 1580. Item be the Kingis Majesteis precept to Johnne Gibsoune buikbindar, ffor certane buikis maid be him to his hienes, conforme to the particular compt gevin in therupoun, as the samin with the said precept and his acquittance schewin upoun compt beris, xx li.

Januare 1582. Item be his Majesties precept to Johnne Gibsoun buikbindare, for sindrie volumes bund to his hienes, as the precept with his acquittance producit upoun compt beris, v lj. xvj s. viij d.

Marche 1582. Item for binding of the *New Testament* to his Majestie be Johne Gibsoun buikbindare, xiiijs.

Whether Gibson came to England with James cannot be ascertained.

1580, *Feb.* 13. JOHN CHARLEWOOD, who lived at the sign of the Half Eagle and Key, in Barbican, was licensed on this day to print the romance of *Palmerin of England*, on consideration, that if any thing reprehensible was found in the book after publication, all the copies should be committed to the flames. Charlewood commenced printing in 1575, used many sorts of letter, and about the cut of his sign this motto, *Post tenebras lux*, and sometimes styles himself servant to the right honourable the earl of Arundel. He continued in business till 1593.

1580. John Le Preux, who exercised the art of printing at Morges, a town in Switzerland, styled himself *printer to the illustrious body of the pastors and professors of Berne.* Le Long mentions a Latin version of the book of *Genesis*, printed at Morges in 1568.

LE PREUX, a printer of Paris, at this period, often suppressed the name of the town where he resided, giving merely his own.

1580. About this period much encouragement was given to the art of engraving and copper-plate printing. Abraham Ortelius mentions in his *Geography*, several Englishmen who were eminent in the art of engraving. The following are those who flourished in this century.

William Cunyngham, a physician at Norwich, plates in his *Cosmographical Glass*, printed by John Day, London, 1559.

Anthony Jenkinson, *maps*, 1562.

Robert Leeth, a man skilful in taking a plot of a county, who was sent over to take the province of Ulster, in Ireland, in 1567.

Humphrey Lhuyd, engraved a draft of the sea coast of Scotland, as appears by his letter to Abraham Ortelius, dated April 5, 1568. Ames, however, had not seen this map, nor any engraving in Scotland until 1576, if those in the folio bible were executed there.

Humphry Cole, a goldsmith, *map and frontispiece to Barker's Bible*, 1572.

Christopher Saxton, the *first set of maps of the counties of England and Wales.**

Richard Lyne, was employed by archbishop Parker in engraving *genealogies and maps.* 1574.

Cornelius Hogius, *maps* for Saxton, 1574.

John Bettes, a painter and engraver, *pedigree and vignettes in Hall's Chronicle*, died in 1576.

Nicholas Reynolds, *maps* for Saxton, 1577.

Remegius Hogenberg, besides being employed by archbishop Parker, engraved many of the *maps* for Saxton. 1574 to 1578.

William Borough, of Rome, *coast of Scotland* for Saxton, 1579. Ralph Aggas, surveyor, *maps.*

* The first set of maps of England was collected by Christopher Saxton of Tingley, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, who spent nine years in travelling over the whole kingdom, of which he made a general survey, and separate ones of the counties, which he published under the title of *Atlas Anglicanus, in suis Comitatum Descript, apud Christ. Saxton. London*, 1574-9. Thomas Seckford, Master of the Requests to queen Elizabeth, was the promoter of this undertaking, procuring him a license to imprint maps for England, or any county therein, for ten years.

A copy of the above work, curiously coloured, and mounted upon drawing paper, russia, with joints, was lately offered for £12 12*s*.

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Christopher Switzer, *wood cuts for books, the broad seals of England from the conquest to James I.*

William Rogers, *title to Linchoten's Voyages, cuts to Broughton,—Heads.*

Augustine Ryther, engraved the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland for Saxton; also some of the maps of the Spanish invasion, 1588, he kept a shop near Leadenhall, next the sign of the Tower, and got the discourse of Petrus Ubadini translated into English; dedicated to the lord admiral Howard, in 1590.

Francis Hogenberg, 1555.

George Hoefnagle, of Antwerp, *maps, a plate of Nonesuch.* Robert Adams, *plans and charts.*

Reginald Elstracke, *portraits*, 1587.

1580. *A brief discours contayning certayne reasons, why catholiques refuse to goe to church. Written by a learned and vertuous man, to a frend of his in England, and dedicated by J. H. to the queenes most excellent majestie. Imprinted at Douay, by John Lyon*, 12mo.

In the library of Trinity college, Dublin, there is a book bearing the date of 1564, being a work of Julianus, an archbishop of Toledo; it is in 12mo, having the following imprint, *Duaci, An*, 1564. *Typus Lodovici de Winde Typographi jurati.* The presswork is very tolerable; the editor's dedication is dated *Duaci Catuaçorum.* This is the earliest Douay book noticed by Dr. Cotton in his *Typographical Gazetteer.* Le Long cites a *metrical version of a psalm* which was printed at Douay in 1565, and a *Harmony of the Bible*, in 1571. In 1589, Laurence Kellam is called *sworn printer to the English college at Douay*; and executed many works there.

In 1568, Dr. William Allen,* with the assistance of many foreign noblemen and ecclesiastical bodies, established an English Roman Catholic college at Douay, for the purpose of supplying this country with priests to support their declining cause. This institution flourished so that in the five years nearly one hundred missionaries arrived, and exercised their functions in different parts of England.* The English council became so irritated at these proceedings, that, in 1578, they had recourse to Requesens, the governor of the Netherlands, with whom they made an agreement to suppress the college; in return for which Elizabeth excluded the insurgent navy from entering her ports. Dr. Allen and his associates found an asylum at Rheims; but in the year 1581, the magistrates of Douay invited the fugitives to return to their old quarters, which was accomplished in 1593;† and this religious community occupied this place for exactly two centuries, namely, until the French revolution dissolved this and all other similar institutions in the year 1793.

In 1582, the first edition of the *Romish English version of the New Testament* was executed at the press of John Fogny, a printer of considerable note in Rheims, who lived at the sign of the Lion, under the superintendance of Dr. Allen, Gregory Martin, and Richard Bristow; the notes were written by Thomas Worthington.—In 1580, John Fogny printed some pieces written by Lesly, titular bishop of Ossory, in favour of Mary queen of Scots. John Fogny was succeeded by Simon Fogny, whom we find continuing the business in 1610. M. Van Praet informs us that the art of printing was in use at Rheims in the year 1557, by adducing a book entitled *Coustumes generales du Bailliage de Vermandois*, printed by Jacques Bacquenois, printer to the cardinal of Lorraine, in this year.‡ In 1576, Jacques Martin printed a work entitled *La legende de Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine.*‖ And some tracts executed at Rheims by Francois du Pré, in the years 1577 and 1578, may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.

* William Allen, usually called the great English cardinal, and whose various treatises in defence of the doctrines and practices of the Romish church, made him esteemed as the champion of his party, but so obnoxious were his writings in England, he was reported an enemy to the state, all correspondence with him was deemed treason, and Thomas Aldfield was actually executed for bringing his *Defence of the Twelve Martyrs* into this country. He was born at Rossal, in Lancashire, in the year 1532. In 1547, he was entered at Oriel college, Oxford, and in 1556, he was chosen principal of St. Mary's hall, and canon of York. On the accession of Elizabeth, he retired to Louvain, where an English college was erected, of which he became the chief support, and where he wrote in defence of the Roman catholic religion. It was thought to be owing to the instigation of Dr. Allen, and some fugitive English noblemen, that Philip II. undertook to invade England. In April, 1586, Dr. Allen published a work against queen Elizabeth, exhorting the nobility and people of England to desert her, and take up arms in favour of the Spaniards. Many thousand copies were printed at Antwerp, to be put on board the armada, that they might be dispersed all over England; but on the failure of that enterprise, all these books were destroyed. One of them, as soon as printed, was transmitted by an emissary to the English council. Allen spent the latter part of his life at Rome, and is said to have altered his sentiments, and to have been extremely sorry for the pains he had taken to promote the invasion of England by the Spaniards. At his death, which is supposed to have been occasioned by poison, October 26, 1594, he was buried in the English college of Rome, where a monument is erected to his memory.

* By an act of parliament, it was decreed, that every priest of the catholic persuation who was found in the realm within forty days from the passing of the act, was to be accounted guilty of treason. To harbour or receive a priest was felony; and such youth as were sent out of the kingdom to be educated in catholic seminaries, were rendered incapable of inheriting English property.

Cuthbert Maine, a priest, suffered as a traitor at Launceston, in Cornwall, for saying mass in the house of Mr. Tregian. The queen took possession of Tregian's lands, and he was left to languish till his death in a prison. Those who even defend the measures of Elizabeth against the Catholics, allow that in ten years fifty priests were executed, and fifty-five were banished. The fantastical proceedings of some of the Puritans, made them equally the subject of religious persecution. Three times, during this reign, did Elizabeth order their absence by proclamation; and of those who remained, several ended their lives at the stake, as heretics. However, the sufferings of the Puritans bore no comparison to those of the Catholics, as the wealth of the latter presented an alluring bait to the persecutors, so that many families sought refuge in foreign lands, and left their estates to be seized by the crown.—The last person who suffered for heterodox opinions was Francis Kett, in 1589.

† A proclamation was issued by Elizabeth, forbidding any book that was either written or printed at Douay, to be sold or read in England. The houses of Catholics were forcibly entered, and the inmates searched; where any vestments belonging to a priest, or books containing Catholic doctrine were found, the possessors were imprisoned, and frequently put to the torture.

‡ The earliest Rheims book which Dr. Cotton had seen.

‖ A copy of this rare book, on vellum, is in the royal library at Paris.

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1581. *Died*, ANDREW WECHEL, the son of Christian Wechel, and likewise a very accurate printer of many valuable editions of the Greek and Roman classics. His commencement is dated from the year 1554, and he exercised the art twenty-seven years. At first, the types which he used were those of his father; but he afterwards procured others of a more elegant description. On comparison of the earlier and later impressions, it will appear, says Maittaire, how much the latter surpasses the former. Being a protestant, he went to Frankfort, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, (1572) for the free exercise of his religion. He himself relates the great danger to which he was exposed on the night of that dreadful tumult; and in what manner he narrowly escaped assassination by the kind exertions of the learned Hubert de Languet, who lived in his house. Christian and Andrew Wechel are supposed to have had the greatest part of Henry Stephens's types. It was at the house of Andrew Wechel that our celebrated sir Philip Sidney lodged when at Frankfort. The impressions which the family of the Wechels executed at Frankfort are generally speaking, of superior value, on account of the excellent notes of Sylburgius.

1581. The first edition of the scriptures of the *Old and New Testament, in the Slavonian language*, was printed at Ostrog, by John Theodore, jun. in one volume folio, under the auspices, and executed at the expense of Constantine, duke of Ostrog, waywode of Kiof and palatine of Volhynia, who, excellent in piety, and valiant in arms, not only defended his country by his military prowess, but enlightened his countrymen, by the dissemination of the scriptures. The volume is a thick folio, handsomely printed in two columns, having the initial letters cut in wood. Part of the general title, as also those prefixed to the books of *Genesis*, the *Psalms*, and *St. Matthew's Gospel*, are printed in red ink. A calendar and table at the end consist of red and black intermixed. The third book of the *Maccabees* is found in this edition. The whole impression was finished in August.* The *Psalms* were published separately, in 8vo, at Wilna, the same year.

* For a minute and interesting account of this Ostrog edition, the reader is referred to the work of Mr. Henderson, entitled *Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia*, 8vo. 1826; and also to the magnificent work of Mr. Dibdin, the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*. This work is so rare, that Kohlius declares, that it is scarcely to be found in Russia itself. A copy of this impression, but imperfect, is said to be preserved in the famous convent of Trotzkoi, or *the Holy Trinity*, about forty miles from Moscow, and another is in the library of the imperial academy of sciences, at St. Petersburg. A perfect and fine copy of this work is likewise to be seen in the Bodleian library, Oxford, clad in a solid binding, which wears the appearance of having been put on at the time and place of the execution of the volume; and I cannot but remember, says Dr. Cotton, the feelings of surprise and pleasure with which, when it was my office, (as librarian,) to exhibit this copy to the emperor Alexander of Russia, on his visit to the Bodleian library, in company with the other sovereigns, in the summer of 1814, his imperial majesty regarded for the first time this valuable and interesting book.

1581. In the *Doome Warning all men to the Judgment*, a black letter quarto volume, by Stephen Bateman; it is set down among the strange prodigies happened in the world, with divers figures of revelations tending man's stayed conversion towards God, whereof the work is composed, that in the year 1450, "the noble science of printing was about thys time founde in Germany at Magunce (a famous citie in Germanie called Mentz.") Printed by Ralph Newbery.

1581. Jasper Heywood,* who flourished at this time, translated three of Seneca's tragedies. *Thyestes*, *Hercules Furens*, and *Troas*. They are printed in a quarto volume, black letter, of Seneca's tragedies, translated by various hands, and published by Marsh.

1581. RICHARD BRADCOCKE, who dwelt in Aldermanburie, a little above the Conduit, at this time, printed "An excellent new Comedie, entituled the *Conflict of Conscience*, contayninge a most lamentable example of the doleful desparation of a miserable worlding, termed by the name of *Philologus*, who forsooke the truth of God's Gospel for feare of the lyfe and worldly goods. Compiled by Nathaniell Woodes,† Minister in Norwich. The actors' names are divided into six partes, most convenient for such as are disposed, either to shew this comedie in private houses or otherwise.

1581. *A true reporte of the death and martyrdome of M. Campian,‡ jesuite and prieste, and M. Sherwin, and M. Bryan, priests, at Tiborne, the first of December*, 1581. *Observed and written*

* Jasper Heywood was the son of John Heywood, the epigrammatist, and was born in 1535. Besides the above plays, he contributed several poems and devices to the *Paradyse of Dainty Devices*. He died 1595.

† Nathaniel Woode was a clergyman of Norwich, and wrote only this comedy. It is very rare in the original; but it has been reprinted. It is in the Garrick collection; but there is no copy of this play in the Pearson, Wright, Farmer, or Dodd's collection.—*Beloe.*

‡ Edmund Campian was born in London in 1540, and educated at Christ church, London, and St. John's college, Oxford. In 1562, he went to Ireland and wrote the history of that country, in two volumes, which was afterwards published by sir James Ware. He then went to the Low Countries, and entered into the body of the jesuits at Douay, and from thence passed to Rome. He wrote a tragedy called *Nectar and Ambrosia*, which was acted before the emperor at Vienna, and for six years he taught rhetoric and philosophy at Prague, when he was commissioned by pope Gregory XIII. to pass to England in 1580. He boldly and fearlessly advocated the Catholic cause, both by writing and preaching, and for twelve months eluded the pursuit of the emisaries of Walsingham, when he was taken at Lyfford, in Berkshire, and dragged to the tower, where he suffered the torture of the rack four times, and was admitted to a private audience with the queen at Leicester house; notwithstanding, the answers he gave her majesty, he was found guilty of high treason, for adhering to the pope, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn, December 1, 1581.

Thirteen other persons were indicted with Campian for a conspiracy to murder the queen, and change the government. Of these, Ralph Sherwin, Luke Kirby, and Alexander Briant, suffered at the same time as Campian.

A Sermon preached upon Sunday, being the 12th of March, within the tower of London, in the hearing of such obstinate Papists, as then were prisoners there. By William Fulke, D. D. 1581. 12mo.

An advertisement and defence for trueth against her backbiters, and especially against the whispering favourers, and colourers of Campians, and the rest of his confederates treasons. Imprinted by Christopher and Robert Barker, printers to the queenes majestie, 1581. 8vo.

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by a catholic priest, which was present thereat. Whereunto is annexed certayne verses, made by sundrie persons. 16*mo.*

1582. *Died*, HENRY DYSZELL, DISLEY, or DISLE, for his name is thus variously spelled, resided at the north-west door of St. Paul's, and was a stationer by company, having served an apprenticeship of thirteen years to W. Jones, from the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1563, and was loose from his apprenticeship at Midsummer, 1576. On December 30, in the same year, he received from the master and wardens of the stationers' company a licence to print *an Epitaph vppon the death of Syr Edw. Sanders, Knight, late chief baron of Thexchequer:* but on June 20, 1577, he was fined 20*s.* "for printinge a booke vnlawfullie and vnallowed." On January 26, 1579-80, Disle procured a license from the bishop of London, and the wardens of his company, to print the *Englishe skoolmaster, set forth by James Bellot for teaching of straungers to pronounce Englishe.* The only work to which this printer's name appears, is the *Paradyse of Daynty Devises*, already noticed at page 363. Disle must have died young, for the first of the licenses of his books granted to Thomas Rider, is dated July 26, 1582, and he is therein stated to be deceased.

ROBERT REDBORNE lived at the sign of the Cock in St. Paul's church yard, and printed an edition of the famous romance of *Arthur of Brytayn*, without date, in folio, with the rude types and worn wood cuts used by some of his predecessors, which is all that remains of this typographer.

1582. RICHARD KEEL printed at the long shop in the Poultry, under St. Mildred's church, and in Lombard-street, at the sign of the Eagle, near unto the Stock Market. He printed seven works from 1548 to 1582.

1582. *A view of the seditious Bul, sent into Englande from Pius Quintus,* bishop of Rome, anno* 1569. *Taken by the reuerende father in God, John Jewel, late bishop of Salisburie. Whereunto is added, a short treatise of the holy scriptures. Both which hee delivered in diuers sermons in his cathedral church of Salisburie, anno* 1570. 12*mo.*

1582. FRANCIS STEPHENS THE SECOND, was the son of the first Robert, has by La Caille been erroneously considered as a son of the first Francis Stephens. Concerning him little more is recorded, than that he was deeply skilled in the learned languages; and that having embraced the reformed religion, he practised the typographic art at Geneva from the year 1562, to 1582. He gave to the public various works of Calvin, several impressions of the *New Testament*, both in French and Latin, in the years 1567 and 1568; and if we may credit La Caille, *La saint Bible*, bearing those dates: *Histoire de Portugal*, folio, a translation from the Latin of Osorius, and *Grammatica Græca & Latina a Roberto Stephano scripta.* Perhaps, says Mr. Greswell, the latter work is dubious. Maittaire says he had never met with it. Francis Stephens doubtless printed various other works on his own account, or at the request and charge of others. According to La Caille, he finally settled in Normandy, married there, and became the father of a numerous family; amongst whom are mentioned Gervaise and Adrien Stephens, who were "libraires" at Paris, and a daughter, Adrienne. This second Francis Stephens generally used as his ensigne, a variety of the family device.—Sometimes he exhibited the olive, with its broken branches, in an oval, without the human figure. His impressions, recorded by Maittaire, are seven in number.

1582. Printing introduced in the island of Walcheren, at Middleburg, the capital, when an English book entituled, Robert Brown's* *Lives of all true Christians*, was printed by Richard Painter, in quarto.† Several other English works were printed at Middleburgh before the close of this century, among which are Dudley Fenner's *Song of Songs*, and some pieces of that eccentric character, Hugh Broughton. In 1584, R. Schilders, who styles himself printer to the states of Zealand, put forth at this place a Dutch translation of lord Burleigh's celebrated tract *On the Execution of Justice in England*, which was first printed at London, in 1578.

A History of France under Charles IX. in three volumes 13mo, bears for imprint, *Meidelbourg, par Henrich Wolff.* But whether Middleburg is meant, cannot be ascertained.‡

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* Pope Pius V. finding that Elizabeth continued to be the professed adversary of the Catholic cause in Europe, prepared a bull, in which he pronounced "pretended" right to the crown of England, and absolved her subjects from their allegiance. But the pontiff delayed to sign this instrument until he was informed of the failure of the insurrection in favour of the queen of Scots, and that upwards of eight hundred of the northern Catholics had suffered under the hands of the executioners. He then ordered it to be published. "If the pontiff," observes Mr. Lingard, "promised himself any particular benefit from this measure, the result must have disappointed his expectations. The time was gone by when the thunders of the Vatican could shake the thrones of princes." It was for affixing this bull on the bishop of London's gate, that John Felton suffered as a traitor.—See page 357, *ante.* Pius V. died September 30, 1572, aged 68 years.

* Robert Brown, though he was not particularly distinguished by his literary attainments, has acquired some degree of celebrity by his having been the founder of a sect, called after his own name, the *Brownists*, who were very rigid and narrow in point of discipline. What renders these separatists worthy of notice is, that they became, in time, the origin of the *Independents*, who attained such high power in the government of this country. Having formed, about 1580, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned; but by means of treasurer Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. Brown then went to Zealand, and set up a church of Independents, having no communion with any other Christians. In 1585 he was in England, and under some trouble for a book he had written against the church. At length, after all the contests in which R. Brown was engaged, he returned into the bosom of that church which he had pronounced to be popish and antichristian, and all the ordinances and sacraments of which he had declared to be invalid, and was preferred to a living in Northamptonshire, but never officiated, leaving the care of his church to a curate. He was sent to Northampton gaol for assaulting a constable, and insulting a magistrate, at the age of 80, and died there in the year 1630.

† This version may be seen in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.—*Cotton.*

‡ A copy of this work is in Marsh's library, Dublin.—*ib.*

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1583. MATTHIAS PALUDANUS printed at Bilboa, in Spain, the *Constitutions of Pius IV. and other popes*; also a Spanish version of the *Orlando Furioso*, in the same year, which is a very rare book.—It would appear that during this century, some of the well known and celebrated Giunta, or Junta family, transported themselves from Italy, and carried on the printing business in Spain. From books now in the Bodleian library, it appears that Juan de Junta printed at Burgos, in 1535; at Salamanca, in 1547; and Philip de Junta at Burgos in the years 1582 and 1593.

It was in the city of Florence, where literature and the fine arts have always flourished, that the Junta family first established their press, the first-fruit of which was an edition of *Zenobii Proverbia*, printed in 1497, and followed by a *Justin* and *Orpheus*, both dated 1500.

1583, *Nov.* 23. Edward Arderne* was racked within the tower previous to his execution. Besides the rack, there was then in that dungeon for *heretics*, a circular machine of iron, called the *Scavenger's Daughter*,† from the name of its inventor.

1583. *Died*, HENRY BYNNEMAN an eminent printer, who dwelt in Thames-street, near unto Baynard's castle, and at Knight Rider's-street, at the sign of the Mermaid, with this motto about it, *Omnia tempus habent*. He had been servant to Reynold Wolfe, and during the time he was in business met with great encouragement from archbishop Parker, who allowed him, to have a shop, or shed, at the north-west door of St. Paul's, at the sign of the Three Wells. He left Henry Denham and Ralph Newbery his assignees. Bynneman's first book is dated 1566, and he printed in the whole one hundred and twenty works. Some of his printing has already been inserted; and from among the rest the following may be noticed:—

A large collection of novels, dedicated to sir George Howard, master of the armory, 8vo, printed for Nicholas Englande, Nov. 8, 1567.

A new, merry, and wittie commedie, or enterlude, newly imprinted, treating upon the history of Jacob and Esau, taken out of the First Booke of Moses, entituled Genesis, 1568, 4to.*

Of ghostes and spirites walkyng by night, and strange noyes, crackes, and sundry fore warnynges, whiche commonly happen before the death of men, great slaughters, and alterations of kyngdomes. Written by Lewes Lauaterus of Tigurine. And translated by R. H. 1572, 4to.

A new yeares gifte, dedicated to the pope's holiness, 1579, 4to.—See page 365, *ante*.

In 1580, he printed a work written by John Welles, a scrivener, in Fleet-street, in which one Arthur Halle of Grantham, member of parliament, was of casting reflections on sir Robert Belle, the then speaker, and several of the members; it was dedicated to sir Henry Knyvett. One copy of this work was delivered to Henry Shurlande, in Friday-street, linen draper, to be sent to Mr. Halle. Bynneman received cloth of Mr. Shurlande to the amount of £6 13*s*. 4*d*. for printing the said book. Twelve months afterwards, Mr. Halle received six other copies from the printer, and his man a seventh. They were all cited to appear before the house of commons, when it appeared that Halle had given xx nobles to Welles for the copy. After expressing their deep contrition, they were all sequestered, "and ordered to meet again three different times afterwards, when Halle was committed to the tower for six months, and until he made a retaliation to the satisfaction of the house, to pay 500 marks, to be severed from being a member of this house, and to choose another."

The first foure bookes of Virgils Æneis, translated into English heroical verse, by Richard Stanyhurst. With other poetical devices thereto annexed. At the end, an epistle of the printer, relating to the work. Dedicated to his brother, the lord baron of Dunfayne, 150 pages, 1583, 12mo.

1583. WILLIAM BARTLET, or BARTHELET, as he spelt his name both ways, followed the profession at this period, and printed two works.

* On the side of the papists, books against the queen and princes excommunicate, drew some which had the pope's power in great reverence for their obedience, and amongst others they so distracted one Somerville, a gentleman, that in haste he undertook a journey privily to the queen's court, and breathing nothing but blood against the Protestants, he furiously set upon one or two by the way, with his sword drawn. Being apprehended, he professed that he would have killed the queen with his own hands. Whereupon he, and by his impeachment, Arderne, his wife's father, a man of very ancient gentility, in the county of Warwick, Arderne's wife their daughter, Somerville, and Hall a priest, as accessaries were arraigned. Three days after Somerville was found strangled; Arderne was hanged, and the woman and priest were pardoned.—Camden's *Annals*.

† The kinds of torture employed in the Tower were:—

1. The *rack*, a large open frame of oak, raised three feet from the ground. The prisoner was laid under it, on his back, on the floor: his wrists and ancles were attached by cords by two rollers at the ends of the frame; these were moved by levers in opposite directions, till the body rose to a level with the frame. Questions were then put; and if the answers did not prove satisfactory, the sufferer was stretched more and more, till the bones started from their sockets.

2. The *scavenger's daughter* was a broad hoop of iron, so called, consisting of two parts, fastened to each other by a hinge. The prisoner was made to kneel on the pavement, and contract himself into as small a compass as he could. Then the executioner, kneeling on his shoulders, and having introduced the hoop under his legs, compressed the victim close together till he was able to fasten the extremities over the small of the back. The time allotted to this kind of torture was an hour and a half, during which time it commonly happened that, from excess of compression, the blood started from the nostrils; sometimes, it was believed, from the extremities of the hands and feet

3. Iron *gauntlets*, which could be contracted by the aid of a screw. They served to compress the wrists, and to suspend the prisoner in the air from two distant points of a beam. He was placed on three pieces of wood, piled one on the other, which, when his hands had been made fast, were successively withdrawn from under his feet.

4. A fourth kind of torture was a cell called *little ease*. It was of so small dimensions, and so constructed, that the prisoner could neither stand, walk, sit, or lie in it at full length. He was compelled to draw himself up in a squatting posture, and so remained during several days. —*Lingard, vol. viii.*

* A copy of the above rare piece, sold at Major Pearson's sale, for £1 7*s*. At Mr. Dodd's sale it produced the sum of £3 5*s*. At Dr. Wright's sale, a manuscript copy, transcribed by Mr. Henderson, sold for £2 10*s*. A perfect copy was in the Kemble collection; and Mr. Beloe perfected the copy in the Garrick collection.—*Beloe*.

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1583, *Jan.* 8. *Books delivered up by the richer Printers to the company, for the relief of the poor, from a manuscript indorsed: Decrees of the Lords in the Star-chamber, touching Printers, Stationers, &c.* 23 *Junii, Eliz.* 28, 1585. *Orders for them sent to Archbishop Whitgift.*

Whereas sundrie decrees and ordinances have, upon grave advice and deliberation, been made and published for the repressing of such great enormities and abuses as of late (most men in tyme past) have been commonlye used and practised by diverse contemptuouse and disorderly persons, professing the arte or misterie of printing and selling of books; and yet, notwithstanding the said abuses and enormities are nothing abated, but (as is found by experience) doe rather more and more increase, to the wilful and manifest breach and contempt of the said ordinances and decrees, to the great displeasure and offence of the queen's moste excellent majestie; by reason whereof sundrie intolerable offences, troubles, and disturbances, have happened, as well in the church as in the civile government of the state and commonweale of this realme, which seem to have growen, because the paynes and penalties, conteyned and sett downe in the same ordinances and decrees, have been too light and small for the correction and punishment of so grievouse and heynouse offences, and so the offenders and malefactors in that behalfe, have not been so severely punished, as the qualitie of their offences have deserved: her majestie, therefore, of her moste godlie and gracious disposicion, being careful that speedie and due reformacion be had of the abuses and disorders aforesaid, and that all persons using or professing the arte, trade, or mysterie of printing, or selling of books, should from henceforth be ruled and directed therein by some certeyn and knowen rules, or ordinances, which should be inviolablie kept and observed, and the breakers and offenders of the same to be severely and sharplie punished and corrected, hathe straytly charged and required the most reverend father-in-God, the archbishop of Canterburie, and the right honourable the lordes, and others of her majesties privy council, to see her majesties said most gracious and godlie intention and purpose to be dulie and effectuallie executed and accomplished. Whereupon the said most reverend father, and the whole present sitting in this honourable cowrte, this 23d day of June, in the twenty-eighth year of her majesties reign, upon grave and mature deliberation, have ordeyned and decreed that the ordinances and constitutions, rules and articles, hereafter following, shall, from henceforth, by all persons, be duly and inviolablie kept and observed, according to the tenor, purporte, and true intent and meaning of the same, as they tender her majesties high displeasure, and as they wyll aunswere to the contrarie at their uttermoste peril. Videlicet.

Imprimis, That every printer, and other person, or persons whatsoever, which at this tyme present hath erected, or set up, or hereafter shall erect, set up, keep, mainteyn, or have anye printing-presse, rowle, or other instrument, for imprinting of bookes, chartes, ballades, pourtrayctures, paper called damask-paper, or any such matters, or things whatsoever, shall bring a true note, or certificate of the saide presses, or other printing instruments allreadie erected,* within tenne days next coming, after the publication hereof; and of the saide presses, or other printing instruments hereafter to be erected, or set up, from time to tyme, within tenn days next after the erecting, or setting up thereof, unto the master and wardens of the companie of stacioners, of the cittie of London, for the tyme being, upon payne that everye person fayling, or offending herein, shall have all and averie the said presses, and other instruments, utterlye defaced, and made unserviceable for imprinting for ever; and shall also suffer twelve moneths imprisonment without bayle or maynprise.

2. Item, That no printer of bookes, nor any other person or persons whatsoever shall set up, keepe, or mayntain, any presse or presses, or any other instrument, or instruments, for imprinting of bookes, ballades, charte, pourtrayctures, or any other thing or things whatsoever, but onely in the citie of London, or the suburbs thereof (except one presse in the universitie of Cambridge, and one other presse in the universitie of Oxforde, and no more) and that no person shall hereafter erect, sett up, or maynteyne in any secrett, or obscure corner, or place, any such presse or instrument before expressed; but that the same shall be in such open place or places, in his or their house or houses, as the wardeins of the said companie of stationers, for the tyme being, or suche other person, or persons, as by the saide wardeins shall be thereunto appointed, may from tyme to tyme have readie accesse unto, to searche for and view the same; and that no printer or other person, or persons, shall at any time hereafter withstande, or make resistance to, or in any such view or search, nor denye, or keepe secrett any such presse, or other instrument, for imprinting, upon payne that every person offending in any thing contrarie to this article, shall have all the said presses, and other printing instruments, defaced and made unserviceable for imprinting for ever; and shall also suffer imprisonment one whole year, without bayle, or maynprise, and to be disabled for ever to keepe any printing presse, or other instrument for printing, or to be master of any printing-howsse, or to have any benefite thereby, other than onelye to worke as a journeyman for wages.

3. Item, That no printer, nor other person or persons whatsoever, that hath sett up anye presse, or instrument, for imprinting within sixe moneths last past, shall hereafter use, or occupie the same, nor any person or persons shall hereafter erect, or sett up any presse, or other instrument of printing, till the excessive multitude of printers, having presses alreadie sett up, he abated, diminished, and by death given over, or other-

* See act 39 Geo. III. c. 79, and the Six Acts, Dec. 1819.

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wise brought to so small a number of masters, or owners of printing-howses, being of abilitie and good behaviour, as the archbishopp of Canterburie and bishopp of London, for the tyme being, shall thereupon think it requisite, and convenient, for the good service of the realme, to have some more presses, or instruments for printing erected, and sett up: and that when, and as often as the saide archbishopp and bishopp, for the tyme being, shall so think it requisite and convenient, and shall signifie the same to the said master and wardeins of the saide companie of stationers, for the tyme being; that then, and so often, the saide master and wardeins, shall (within convenient tyme after) call the assistants of the said companie before them, and shall make choice of one, or more (as by the opinion of the saide archbishopp and bishopp, for the tyme being, need shall require) of suche persons being free stationers, as for theyr skill, abilitie, and good behaviour, shall be thought by the saide master, wardeins, and assistants, or the more parte of them, meet to have the charge and government of a presse, or printing-house; and that within fowerteen dayes next after such election, and choice, the saide master, wardeins, and fower other at the least of the assistants of the saide companie, shall present before the high commissioners in causes ecclesiastical, or sixe or more of them, whereof the saide archbishopp, or bishopp, to be one, to allowe, and admitt everie suche person so chosen and presented, to be master and gouvernoure of a presse, and printing-house, according to the same election and presentment, upon payne that everie person offending contrarye to the intent of this article, shall have his presse, and instruments for printing, defaced, and made unserviceable, and allso suffer imprisonment, by the space of one whole yeare, without bayle, or maynprize. Provided allwayes, that this article, or any thing therein conteyned, shall not extend to the office of the queene's majesties printer for the service of the realme; but that the said office, and offices, shall be, and continue at the pleasure and disposicion of her majestie, her heires, and successors, at all tymes, upon the death of her highnes's printer, or otherwise.

4. Item, That no person, or persons, shall imprint, or cause to be imprinted, or suffer by any meanes to his knowledge, his presse, letters, or other instruments, to be occupied in printing of any booke, worke, coppie, matter, or thing whatsoever, except the same booke, work, coppie, matter, or any thing, hath bene heretofore allowed, or hereafter shall be allowed, before the imprinting thereof, according to the order appointed by the queene's majesties injunctions, and be first seene and perused by the archbishopp of Canterburie, and bishopp of London, for the tyme being, or one of them (the queene's majesties printer for some special service by her majestie, or by some of her highnes privie councell thereunto appoynted; and suche are, or shal be priviledged to print the bookes of the common lawe of this realme, for suche of the same books, as shal be allowed of by the two cheefe justices, and cheefe barons, for the tyme being, or any two of them, onelye excepted) nor shall imprint, or cause to be imprinted, any booke, worke, or coppie, against the forme and meaning of any restraynte, or ordinaunce conteyned, or to be conteyned, in any statute, or lawes of this realme, or in any injunction made, or sett forthe by her majestie, or her highness privie counscll, or againste the true intent and meaning of any letters patents, commissions, or prohibicions, under the greate seale of Englande; or contrarie to any allowed ordinaunce, sett downe for the good governaunce of the company of stationers, within the cittie of London; upon payne to haue all suche presses, letters, and instruments, as in or about the imprinting of any suche bookes, or copies, shall be imployed or used, to be defaced, and made uncerviceable for imprinting for ever; and upon payne allso, that everye offender, and offenders, contrarie to this present article, or ordinaunce, shal be disabled (after any suche offence) to use, or exercise, or take benefite by using, or exercising of the arte, or feate of imprinting; and shall moreover susteyne six moneths imprisonment without bayle, or maynprise:

5. Item, That everie suche person, as shall sell, utter, or putt to sale wittingly, bynde, stitch, or sowe; or wittinglie cause to be solde, uttered, put to sale, bounde, stitched, or sowed, any bookes, or copies whatsoever, printed contrarie to the intent and true meaning of any ordinaunces or article aforesaid, shall suffer three moneth, imprisonment for his, or their offence.

6. Item, That it shall be lawfull for the wardeins of the saide companye, for the tyme being. or any two of the saide companie thereto deputed, by the saide wardeins, to make searche in all work-howses, shopps, ware-howses of printers, booke-sellers, booke-bynders, or where they shall haue reasonable cause of suspition; and all books, copies, matters, and things printed, or to be printed, contrarie to the intent and meaning of these present ordinances, to seaze and take to her majesties use, and the same to carrie into the stacioners-hall in London; and the partie, or parties, offending in printing, selling, uttering, bynding, stitching, or sowing any such bookes, copies, matters, or things, to arrest, bring, and present before the said highe commissioners in causes ecclesiasticall, or some three, or more of them, whereof the said archbishop of Canterburie or bishopp of London, for the tyme being, to be one.

7. Item, That it shall be lawfull to and for the aforesaide wardeins, for the tyme being, or any two by them appoynted, without lett, or interruption of any person, or persons whatsoever, to enter into any howsse, work-howsse, ware-howsse, shopp, or other place, or places; and to seaze, take, and carrie away all presses, letters, and other printing instruments, set upp, used, or imployed, contrarie to the true meaning hereof, to be defaced, and made unserviceable, as aforesaid; and that the saide wardeins shall so often as need shall require, call the assistants of their

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saide companie, or the more parte of them into their said hall, and there take order for the defacing, burning, breaking, and destroying of all the saide letters, presses, and other printing instruments aforesaide; and thereupon shall cause all suche printing presses, or other printing instruments, to be defaced, melted, sawed in peeces, broken, or battered, at the smythes forge, or otherwise to be made unserviceable; and the stuff of the same so defaced, shall redylyver to the owners thereof agayne, within three moneths next after the taking, or seazing thereof, as aforesayde.

8. Item, That for the avoyding of the excessive number of printers within this realme, it shall not be lawfull for any person or persons, being free of the companie of stacioners, on using the trade or mysterie of printing, bookeselling, or booke-bynding, to have, take, and keepe hereafter, at one tyme, any greater number of apprentizes, than shall be hereafter expressed; that is to say, every person that hath been or shall be master, or upper wardein of the companie, whereof he is free, to keepe three apprentizes at one tyme, and not above; and every person that is, or shall be under wardein, or of the liverie of the companie whereof he is free, to keep two apprentizes, and not above; and every person that is, or shall be of the yeomanrie of the companie, whereof he is, or shall be free, to keep one apprentize (if he himself be not a journeyman) and not above. Provided allwayes, that this ordinaunce shall not extend to the queen's majesties printer for the tyme being, for the service of her majestie, and the realme, but that he be at libertie to keepe and have apprentizes, to the number of sixe at any one tyme.

9. Item, That none of the printers in Cambridge, or Oxford, for the tyme being, shall be suffered to have any more apprentizes, than one at one tyme at the moste. But it is, and shall be lawfull, to, and for the saide printers, and either of them, and their successors, to have, and use the help of anye journeyman, being freemen of the cittie of London, without contradiction; any lawe, statute, or commaundement, contrarie to the meaning and due execution of those ordinaunces, or any of them, in any wise notwithstanding.

On the 23rd of June, 1586, the lords of the star chamber affirmed and confirmed their former laws, empowering them to search into bookbinders' shops, as well as printing offices, for unlawful and heretical books, and imprison the offenders.

Many of the richer printers, who had licenses from the queen, granting them a propriety in the printing some copies, exclusively to all others, yielded divers of these copies to the company of stationers, for the benefit and relief of the poorer members thereof. A list of these books may be seen in Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*.

1583. *Died*, FREDERIC MOREL, (Champenois) was born about 1523, and denominated *l'ancien*, to distinguish him from his son of the same name, was well skilled in the learned languages, having been a diligent hearer of Tusanus; the revision and impression of whose Greek *Lexicon* he superintended, as corrector of the press of Charlotte Guillard. As a typographer, he began to be conspicuous in the year 1557, having become the son-in-law of Michael Vascosan; and printed various works, first in conjunction with him, and afterwards distinctly. He continued to increase in celebrity; giving to the public at his own charge, and occasionally at that of other *libraires*, various works of importance. In 1571, he received a royal diploma, constituting him king's printer in ordinary for the learned languages; an honour which he afterwards held in conjunction with Vascosan his father-in-law; as appears from the letters patent cited by Maittaire. Yet the latter says he very seldom used the insigne which was common to the *impressores regii*, but generally in the beginning of his books his own mark, the Mulberry Tree; and at the end, the "Scutum," or arms of France, with the words *Pietate & Justitia*, and symbolical figures of those virtues. In 1578, he subscribes, *in vico Jacobæo ad insigne Fontis*, at first without, afterwards with the figure of a Fountain; but in 1580, in his very elegant impression of the *Batrachomyomachia*, he marks the title with the "insigne regium," and its usual motto, subscribing *apud Federicum Morellum Typographum Regium, via Jac. ad insigne fontis*. Du Verdier says, that Frederic Morel had the office of "Interprète du Roy pour les langues Grecque & Latin," and enumerates some translations by him. The mark which he adopted was the Mulberry Tree, in allusion to his own name. Sometimes his books, like many of Vascosan's, are found without any device; but where the "Morus" occurs he used this motto, generally winding round the trunk and through the branches

Πᾶν δένδρον ἀγαθὸν καρποὺς καλοὺς ποιεῖ.

Occasionally he appears to have varied his mottos. Two years before his death, Maittaire says he relinquished the office of king's printer in favour of his son of the same name; yet believes he continued in the practice of the art, till the time of his decease.

WILLIAM MOREL,* was an elder brother of the above, and born at Tailleul, in Normandy. After having matured his acquaintance with the Greek language, by performing for some time the office of corrector of the press of Joannes Lodoicus, he established himself about the year 1549, at Paris; and exercised the art with the highest reputation for fifteen years. Maittaire gives at length his *Index Librorum*, which (he says) were *multi & elegantes*. Morel was himself a person of great erudition; which he evinced by several valuable works of his own. He appears afterwards to have been associated with Adrianus Turnebus, at whose special re-

* The Editor has to apologise for the notice of William Morel being inserted here, as at the proper time, (1564) the copy was mislaid.

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commendation Morel succeeded in the office of Typographus Regus; and from about the year 1555, he used the device common to the royal printers. Henry Stephens seems to accuse him of having abandoned the reformed religion; perhaps to enable him to accept the office of king's printer. This charge is clearly implied in his

GULIELMI MORELLII EPITAPHIUM.

Doctus et hic quondam, magni patiensque laboris:
Auxilia hæc artis magna typographicæ.
Sed quod non hujus respondent ultima primis,
Ars bene fida prius, nec bene fida manet.
Ne mirare, fidem quod et ars sua fregerit illi;
Namque datem Christo fregerat ille fidem.

Maittaire mentions as the early mark of this printer, the Greek letter Θ, *cum binis serpentibus circumtextis & Cupidine mediæ lineæ incidente*. Beneath this hieroglyphic he placed the line from Martial: *Victurus genium debet habere liber:* and sometimes the maxim, from Euripides: Λείτηραι φροντίδες σοφώτεραι. From the testimony of M. Falconet, it appears that the Greek impressions of William Morel were valuable both for their beauty and correction.

After all his meritorious labours, it appears that William Morel left his family in very embarrassed circumstances at his decease; and that in consequence of the civil wars and public troubles of that period, his pension was not duly paid. His widow for some time continued the establishment; which was afterwards vested in Stephen Prævosteau, who espoused Jeanne, the daughter of William Morel, and adopted his mark. La Caille says that Stephen Prævosteau distinguished himself by the impression of numerous and highly finished books. He seems to have exercised the profession till the commencement of the follwing century.

La Croix du Maine says, that William Morel had a brother John, who was burned at Paris, on account of his religion. Peignot relates that this John was indeed accused of heresy, and died in prison; but that his remains were disinterred and burned in 1559. Menage will have it, that this story applies to Frederic Morel, another brother.

1584. *Jan.* 10. WILLIAM CARTER was a daring printer, at London, but seldom put his name to the books he printed; the only one found with his name is the following; which is noticed in Strype's *Life of Bishop Aylmer*. One Carter, a printer, had divers times been put in prison for printing of lewd pamphlets, popish and others, against the government. The bishop by his diligence had found his press in the year 1579, and some appointed by him to search his house, among other papistical books, found one written in the French, intituled, *The innocency of the Scotch queen; who then was a prisoner for laying claim to the crown of England, and endeavouring to raise a rebellion*. A very dangerous book this was, the author called her the heir apparent of this crown, inveighed against the late execution of the duke of Norfolk, though he was executed for high treason; defended the rebellion in the north, anno 1569,* and made base and false reflections upon two of the queen's chiefest ministers of state, viz. the lord treasurer, and the late lord keeper Bacon.†

But William Carter's book, for which he suffered, was entituled, *Reasons that catholicks ought in any wise to abstain from heretical conventicles*, said to be printed at Douay, but really at London, 1580, in octavo, under the name of John Howlet, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth. The running title *a treatise of schism*. When this book was seized at his house, on Tower hill, near London, he confessed there had been printed 1250 copies. At that time the searchers found the original sent from Rheims, and allowed under Dr. William Allen's own hand to be truly catholic and fit to be published. See Wood's *Athenæ*.

On the 10th of January, 1584, at a sessions holden in justice hall, in the Old Bailey of London, for gaole delivery of Newgate, William Carter was there indicted, arraigned, and condemned of high treason, for printing a seditious and traiterous book in English, entituled, *A treatise of schisme;* and was for the same (according to sentence pronounced against him) on the next morrow drawn from Newgate to Tyborne, and there hanged, bowelled, and quartered.—See Hollingshead, p. 1357. And forthwith against slanderous reports spread abroad in seditious books, letters, and libels, thereby to inflame our countrymen, and her majesty's subjects, a book was published intituled, *A declaration of the favourable dealing of her majesties commissioners*, &c. which book also I have caused to be set downe in the continuation of the chronicle, first collected by Reigne Wolfe, and finished by Raphaell Hollenshed.—*Stow's Annals.*

Cardinal Allen, in his answer to the libel of *English Justice*, p. 10 and 11, says, "Carter, a poor innocent artisan, who was made away onelie for printing a catholique booke, *De Schisme.*—The said young man Carter, of whose martyrdom we last treated, was examined upon the rack, upon what gentlemen or catholique ladies he had bestowed, or intended to bestow certain bookes of prayers and spiritual exercises, and meditations, which he had in his custodie."

* Thomas duke of Norfolk, who suffered June 2, 1572 was, without exception, the first subject in England; and the qualities of his mind corresponded with his high station. He closed his career, at length, the victim of love and ambition, in his attempt to marry the Scottish queen. He died with great courage and magnanimity amidst a vast crowd of sorrowful and weeping spectators.

† Sir Nicholas Bacon an eminent English lawyer, was born at Chislehurst, in Kent, in 1510. He studied at Bene't college, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn. Henry VIII. appointed him attorney of the court of wards. On the accession of Elizabeth he was knighted, and in 1558 was made keeper of the great seal, and a member of the privy council. He was a man of great industry, prudent and cautious in his conduct, making it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house, at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulency, that he had built his house too little for him. "Not so, madam," answered he, "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." He died February 20, 1579, and was buried in St. Paul's. Sir Nicholas Bacon left behind him, in manuscript, several discourses on law and politics, and a commentary on the twelve minor prophets, none of which have been printed.

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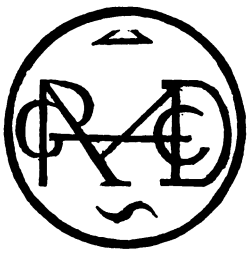
1584. RICHARD JUGGE was an eminent printer, who kept a shop at the sign of the Bible, at the north door of St. Paul's church, though his residence was in Newgate market, next to Christ church. The class of life in which this printer was situate, was of great respectability; since in 1531, he was elected from Eton, to King's college, Cambridge, whence he proceeded as a scholar. About the period of the Reformation, as he was zealous for the success of that great work, as well as for the promotion of learning in general, he studied the art of printing, and practised it with great success for many years. "He had a license from government to print the *New Testament* in English, dated Jan. 1550; and no printer ever equalled him in the richness of the initial letters, and general disposition of the text, which are displayed therein: being rightly called by Ames "very curious, in his editions of the *Old and New Testament*, bestowing not only a good letter, but many elegant initial letters, and fine wooden cuts, which may be seen in the hands of several gentlemen." He was one of the original members of the stationers' company, of which he was chosen warden in the years 1560, 1563, 1566; and master in 1568, 1569, 1573, and 1574. On the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, he printed the proclamation, 17 Nov. 1557, and some others afterwards; but the 7th Feb. following, John Cawood, who had been a printer to the late queen, was conjoined with him in printing a proclamation for eating flesh; and they appear to have continued printing jointly the state papers from that time, though I do not find they had a patent for so doing until 24th March, 1560; by which they were appointed printers to the queen's majesty, with a salary of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* the same as had been allowed to Cawood, by his patent from queen Mary, for his life; and that seems to have been the reason for his being joined with Jugge, in queen Elizabeth's patent. He had licence from his company to print the following books, viz. From July, 1557, to July 1758. '*The boke of Palmestrye. The boke of Josephus. The Kynge of Ryghtuousness. The small psalter, in* xvi. *Englesshe. The shorte dixionary.* In 1561. *The oration of Beze. Orders taken by my Lorde of Canterburye with the rest of the Commissioners.* 1566-67. *A defence of preestes maryges.* 1569-70. Directions *for churchwardens and swornmen. Wether yt be mortall synne to transgresse Ciull lawes. Dr. Storyes confession at his death.** He survived Cawood a few years, in which he enjoyed the privileges of the patent alone. The last proclamation he printed is dated 16th Feb. 19 Eliz. 1576-7. Herbert observes from some letter of T. Baker, that Jugge had a patent 5 May, 2nd and 3d of Philip and Mary (1556,) to print "all books of common law for seven years." The same authority also states that he was succeeded by his wife Joan. Considering the number of years in which he was engaged in his profession, and the reputation of his name, one is surprised that the list of books which have issued from his press is so limited. Seventy works bear his imprint. He printed many editions both of the *Old* and *New Testament;* and in 1575, the following curious book.*

The kalender of scripture; wherein the Hebru, Calldian, Arabian, Phenician, Syrian, Persian, Greek, and Latin names of nations, cuntreys, men, weemen, idols, cities, hills, rivers, and of other places in the holly bible mentioned, by order of letters ar set and turned into oour English tong. Also lists of persons, and books, from whom he had the subject. 4to. By William Patten.

Beneath the title of this curious book is a rebus: an angel holding the letter R in one corner, and in the other corner, a nightingale on a bush, and a label with IVGGE, to express the printer's name; with an epistle of his to the reader at the beginning.



Jugge's device, which is both elegantly designed, and freely cut, consisted of a massive architectural panel, adorned with wreaths of fruit, &c. and bearing in the centre an oval, within which is a pelican feeding her young, surrounded by the mottoes LOVE KEPYTH THE LAWE, OBEYETH THE KYNGE, AND IS GOOD, TO THE COMMEN WELTHE, and PRO REGE, LEGE, ET GREGE. On the left of the oval stands a female figure, having a serpent twined round her right arm, who is called on the tablet beneath her PRVDENCIA, and upon the left is another female figure with a balance and a sword, called JVSTICIA. In the bottom centre is a small cartouche panel bearing the annexed monogram.

JOHN JUGGE. Of this person Herbert remarks, that he succeeded Richard in his busi-

* Dr. John Story was executed at Tyburn, June 1, 1571. During the reign of Mary, he was very severe against the Protestants, and on the accession of Elizabeth, fled to Flanders, where his exertions were used to injure the trade with England; he was at length inveighled away, and brought to London, and confined in the Tower. He was tried on a charge of high treason, in conspiring the death of the queen. On his way to execution, a person from the crowd sang out,—

Master doctor Story,
For you they are right sorry,
The court of Louvain and Rome;
Your holy father the pope
Cannot save you from the rope,
The hangman must have your gown.

* In 1573, Richard Jugge, besides the usual bowl and spoons, gave eight gryne cushions for the counsail chambers for the company of stationers.

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ness, and probably in his house; and though it does not positively appear what relation he was to him, it is highly probable that he was his son. We might perhaps have been satisfied in this particular, but that the register book, containing the company's transactions, from 1571 to 1576, is missing; in which period it is likely he took up his freedom, seeing he was brought on the livery in about 1574. May 20, 1577, he had license to print *Fullers farewell to Mr. Fourboussier and other gentlemen adventurers who labour to discouer the right passage to Catay. The delectable and pleasant historie of Gerillon of Englande.* It is said that he died before April 6, 1579, when one Myles Jennynge claimed the copy-right of "a book entitled *The historie of Gerillion of England*, which he affirmed that he bought of John Jugge." His only work is *The Aduise and Answer of the Prince of Orange*, &c. 1577. Octavo.

JOAN JUGGE has been supposed to have been the widow of Richard Jugge, and mother of the preceding, from her not engaging in the business until his decease. Herbert supposed that her works were Langham's *Garden of Health*, Quarto. *Arte of Nauigation*, 1579, and 1580, Quarto; and *Book of Common Prayer*, 1580. Folio. He also mentions certain Sermons appointed by the queen, printed in 1587, which bore Jugge's monogram, and which were probably executed by his widow.

1584. JOHN KINGSTON according to the usage of the times in which he lived, sometimes spelt his name John Kyngstone. He appears to have been connected with Henry Sutton during the whole of queen Mary's reign, especially in the printing of church books. His shop was at the west door of St. Paul's, in the church yard.—Forty-three works bear his imprint, among which may be noticed:—

The seuen first bookes of the eneidos of Virgill, conuerted into Englishe meter by Thomas Phaer squire, sollicitour to the king and queens majesties, attending their honorable counsaile in the marchies of Wales, 28 *Maii*. 1558, 4to. Dedicated to queen Mary.

The fardle of facions, containing the aunciente manners, customes, and laws, of the peoples enhabiting the two partes of the earth, called Affricke, and Asie. Printed with Henry Sutton, December 23, 1555.

The woorkes of Geffery Chaucer, newly printed with divers additions, by John Stowe, with the seige of Thebes, &c. by John Lydgate, Monk of Bury. Printed for John Wight. 1561, folio.

An invective againste vices, taken for vertue: by Richard Rice. With an epistle of Robert Crowley to the reader. Printed for Henry Kirkham. 1583, 12mo.

1584. The first edition of the *whole Bible* in the Icelandic tongue, was printed at Holum, under the direction of the celebrated and pious Gudbrand Thorlakson, bishop of Holum. To accomplish this great work, the design of which he had formed on being raised to the see of Holum, he purchased the printing press which had been established at Breidabolstad, by Jon Areson, the last Catholic bishop of Holum, and caused it to be removed, first to a farm granted by his Danish majesty, for a perpetual residence, to the printer and his successors in office, and at length to Holum, that it might be under his immediate inspection. Being a great mechanic, he introduced great improvements, which rendered the typographical productions of his press far superior to those which had formerly issued from it. The printer whom he had employed was Jon Johnson, who, at his request, visited Copenhagen, in order to perfect himself in his business. The printing of the bible was finished in June, 1584, in folio, under the auspices, and partly at the expense, of Frederic II. king of Denmark.* The pages are numbered with capitals, after the manner of the German bible: and the chapters are divided into paragraphs, distinguished also by capitals in the margin. Bishop Gudbrand likewise ornamented the work with a number of cuts, chiefly designed and engraved by himself.

1584. *A discouerie of the treasons practised, and attempted against the queenes majestie, and the realme, by Francis Throckmorton,† who were for the same arrained and condemned in Guyld Hall, in the citie of London, the 21st of May past. London, printed by Christopher and Robert Barker.* 1584, 4to.

1584. *A true and plaine declaration of the horrible treasons, practised by William Parry,‡ traitor, against the qneene's majestie. The manner of his arraignment, conviction, and execution, together with the copies of sundry letters, of his and others, tending to divers purposes, for the proffes of his treasons. Also an edition not impertinent thereunto, containing a collection of his birth, education, and course of life, &c. Printed by Christopher and Robert Barker*, 1584, 4to

1584. Notwithstanding the favourable licence for the encouragement of the press, granted to the university of Cambridge, July 20, 1534, it appears that no books were printed there, after the year 1522, to the year 1584, in the space of sixty-two years,‖ when Thomas Thomas, M. A. and formerly of king's college, took up, and fol-

* Frederick II., king of Denmark, was a munificent patron of literature: he died April 4, 1588. In August, 1576, Frederick founded the observatory on the island of Huen, (called Venusia, or the scarlet isle,) in the Baltic, as an inducement to fix Tycho Brahe under his immediate protection. See 1601. *post.*

† Francis Throgmorton submitted four times to the torture of the rack, and afterwards suffered on the scaffold, through the persecution of Leicester.

‡ William Parry was executed in Palace-yard, Westminster, Feb. 25th, 1584. He was a gentleman of Wales, and a member of the House of Commons. His zeal for the Catholics led him to oppose a measure of the ministry, which had been introduced against the Jesuits, for which he was committed to custody; but on making his submission was released, and admitted to his place in the house. The crime for which he suffered was for conspiring the death of the queen, upon the confession of Edmund Neville.

‖ John Bagford, in his manuscript collections for a *History of Printing*, attributes the cessation observed in the Oxford, Cambridge, York, Tavistock, St. Alban's, Canterbury, and Worcester presses, to the interference of cardinal Wolsey, during his legantine visitations of several parts of England; but does not state any authority.

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lowed the business of printing, and was printer to this university, as well as a scholar and an author. He printed eight different works while in business, and Thomas Charde, who was afterwards an eminent printer in London, was for some time his assistant.

Thomas Thomas is thus noticed in one of Martin Marprelate's pieces, beginning, "Oh, read over D. John Bridges, for it is a worthy worke, p. 6, *viz.* As of the Helvetian, the Scottish, French, Bohemian, and the churches of the Low Countrys, the churches of Polonia, Denmarke, within the dominions of the county Palatine, of the churches in Saxonie, and Swevia, &c. which you shall see evidently proved, in the harmonie of the confessions of all those churches; section the eleventh. Which harmonie was translated, and printed, by that puritan Cambridge printer, Thomas Thomas. And although the booke came out by publicke authoritie, yet by your leave, the bishops have called them in, against their state. And trust me, his grace will owe that puritane printer as good a turne, as hee paide unto Robert Waldegrave for his sawcines, in printing my frend, and deare brother, Diotrephes his dialogue. Well frend Thomas, I warne you before hand, look to your selfe, &c."

THOMAS THOMAS, M.A. printer to the university of Cambridge, author of the *Dictionary*, which bears the name of *Thomas Thomasius*, died a married man 1588, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Major, August 9, 1588.

1584. *Of architecture the first and chiefest grounds, vsed in all ancient and famous monuments, published by John Shute, printer and architect. Printed by Thomas Marshe, folio.* Ames found no books that bore the name of John Shute, as printer.

1584. *The temporisour, that is to say, the obseurer of time, or he that changeth with the time. Compyled in Latin by that excellent clarke, Wolfangus Musculus, and translated into French by maister Valleran Pulleyn, and out of French into English by R. P.* 1555. *Imprinted at Edinburgh by Thomas Vautrollier.* 1584, 12*mo.*

1584. *Died*, Carolus Sigonius, the author of several esteemed works, was for some time one of the professors of the university of Padua, and obtained a pension from the republic of Venice. He published a spurious work *attributed* to Cicero. He would never marry; and gave for his reason, that *Minerva and Venus could not live together*, He was born at Modena, in the year 1524.

1584. *The Discoverie of Witchcraft, wherein the lewde dealings of Witches and Witchmongers is notablie detected; the knaverie of Conjurors, the impietie of Inchanters, the follie of Soothsayers, the impudent falsehood of Couseners, the infidelitie of Atheists, the pestilent practices of Pythinists, the curiositie of Figure-casters, the vanitie of Dreamers, the beggarly art of Alcumystrie, &c. are deciphered. By Reginald Scott, esq. London, imprinted by William Brome.*

* Wolfang Musculus died at Berne, in Switzerland, August 30, 1563.

WILLIAM BROME carried on printing from 1576, to the year 1591, in which year a work was printed for Joane Brome, widow. She was in business for about five years.

1584. *Alexander and Campaspe. Played beefore the Queenes Majestie on New-yeares Day at Night, by her Majesties Children, and the Children of Paules. By John Lyllie,* Maister of Artes. Imprinted at London, for Thomas Cadman.* 1584.

1584. *Sappho and Phaon. Played beefore the Queenes Majestie on Shrovetewsday, by her Majesties Children and the Boyes of Paules. By William Lillie, Maister of Arts. Imprinted at London, for Thomas Cadman.* 1584.

1584, *July* 23. *Died* JOHN DAY, the most eminent typographer of his time. He was born at Dunwich;† in the parish of St. Peter's, in which town he bequeathed a charitable gift. It has been conjectured that he learned the art of printing from Thomas Gibson, because he frequently used one of that printer's devices. He first began business about 1546, "in St. Sepulchre's parishe, at the signe of the Resurrection, a little above Holborn Conduit;" and was for a few years a partner with Wm. Seres. In 1549 he removed to the old city gate called Aldersgate, of which Stow says, "John Daye, stationer, a late famous printer of many good bookes, in our time dwelled in this gate, and builded much upon the wall of the citie, towards the parish church of St. Anne."‡ In Sept. 1552, he had a license for printing the *Catechism*, with the brief of an *A B C*, or primer. On the commencement of queen Mary's persecutions, he for some time suffered imprisonment, in company with John Rogers, one of the first martyrs of that period; but afterwards fled beyond sea.‖ However, he returned in 1556, when he was the first person admitted into the livery of the

* John Lilly was born in Kent, about 1553, and died in 1600. He wrote a work entitled *Euphues*, a *Description of different Characters*, and nine dramatic pieces, all of which are scarce. They are entitled *Alexander and Campaspa, Endimion, Sappho and Phaon, Galatea, Mydas, Mother Bombie, Woman in the Moone, Maid her Metamorphosis*, and *Love her Metamorphosis*. Eight of these are in the Garrick collection.

Campaspa sold at Wright's sale for a guinea. In the Garrick collection. *Sappho and Phaon* sold at Wright's sale for one guinea; and at Pearson's for £1 11s. 6d. In the Garrick collection.

† Misprinted Dulwich in Dibdin's edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*; where (following Herbert, the former editor) it is also supposed that Day was "descended from a good family buried at Bradley-Parva;" but for "descended from" we should read merely "married into," as will be perceived by the account of his family given on the present occasion. With regard to Day's descent, it would rather seem that it was of foreign origin, if his son Richard had any better reason than caprice for writing his name D'Aije, as he did in the reign of James I.

‡ Stow's *Survey*.—Though Day erected new buildings, his presses did not help to keep the old gate in repair; it was rebuilt in 1617.

‖ Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, p. 1356. Rogers detailed to Day his plan for providing the churches throughout the country with Protestant readers, so as wholly to exclude the Popish priests; and it was probably related to Fox by Day himself. The facts of Day's imprisonment and exile have been overlooked by all his biographers; though copied from Fox by Strype; Ames and his followers only saying, "It looks as if he forebore printing during the reign of queen Mary."

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stationers' company after they had received their charter from Philip and Mary.

After the accession of Elizabeth, Day received a large share of the patronage of those labourers in the cause of the Reformation, with whom he had previously suffered; and became one of the principal publishers (to use the modern word,) trading in England, now so conspicuously and permanently Protestant. He was chosen warden of the stationers' company in the years 1564, 1566, 1571, and 1575, and master in 1580. In 1572 he erected a new shop in St. Paul's Churchyard; regarding which, and the important patronage he received from archbishop Parker, some interesting particulars will be found in a letter of that prelate to lord Burghley, dated on Dec. 13 that year, the substance of which is given below. The archbishop was then anxiously engaged in providing suitable replies to the great work of popish polemic, Nicholas Sanders,* *De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ;* and, in the same letter he informs his lordship that he had engaged Dr. Clercke, of Cambridge, to assist in that task.† It is well known that at the date of this epistle, and for many years after, English books were almost entirely printed in the type now called black letter; the Roman type was only occasionally used for quotations, &c. and the italic, was still more rarely employed, as may be perceived from the following statement of the archbishop: "To the better accomplishment of this worke and other that shall followe, I have spoken to Daie the printer to cast a new Italian letter, which he is doinge, and it will cost him xl marks; and loth he and other printers be to printe any lattin booke, because they will not heare be uttered, and for that Bookes printed in Englande be in suspition abroade." It is noticed by Herbert that the only portion of Clercke's *Responsio* printed in italic, are the quotations; but it is very remarkable, with reference to the clause of Parker's letter "this worke and *other that shall followe*," that about this time the archbishop's *own* work, *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, was printed by Day in a type which Mr. Dibdin terms "a full-sized, close, but flowing italic letter." As that great work, however, is dated 1572, and the answers to Sanders appeared in 1573, and the size of the type employed in the former (a folio) may be larger than that of the latter, (which are in quarto) this circumstance may only show the archbishop's partiality for the "Italian" style of printing.*

Strype, in his *Life of archbishop Parker*, thus speaks of John Day: "And with the archbishop's engravers, we may joyn his printer Day, who printed his *British Antiquities*, and divers other books by his order, and especially such as related to the injunctions and laws of the church, for whom the archbishop had a particular kindness. For as he was a promoter of learning, so, in order to that, of printing too. Day was more ingenious and industrious in his art, and probably richer too, than the rest, and so became envyed too by the rest of his fraternity; who hindered what they could the sale of his books; and he had in the year 1572, upon his hands, to the value of two or three thousand pounds worth, a great sum in those days; but living under Aldersgate, an obscure corner of the city, he wanted a good vent for them. Whereupon his friends, who were the learned, procured from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, a lease of a little shop† to be set up in St. Paul's church-yard. Whereupon he got framed a neat handsome shop. It was but little and low, and flat-roofed and leaded like a terrace, railed and posted, fit for men to stand upon in any triumph or show; but could not in any wise hurt and deface the same.‡ This cost him forty or fifty pounds. But φθονεῖ δὲ τέκτονι τέκτον, his brethren the booksellers envied him, and by their interest got the mayor and aldermen to forbid the setting it up, though they had nothing to do there, but by

* The writers in defence of the catholic religion, during the reign of Elizabeth, were numerous, among whom the principal were Nicholas Sanders, Thomas Stapleton, William Rainolds, Edmund Campian, Robert Turner, William Allen, Thomas Harding, and Robert Parsons. Nicholas Sanders rendered himself conspicuous on various occasions, by his oratorical abilities, and especially at the council of Trent, but whatever talents he was endowed with, he never can be considered as an impartial historian. Two of his works were more famous than the rest. The first was a treatise on the *Visible Monarchy of the Church*, and the other an account of the *Origin and Progress of Schism of England*, which was so popular that it went through many editions, and was translated into Italian and French.

† The history of this controversy, and of those engaged in it, will be found in Strype's *Life of Parker*, pp. 377 *et seq.* Such was the ubiquitous superintendence of the great minister Burghley, that he received from the archbishop from time to time, portions of Dr. Clercke's book in quires, as they came from the press. In order to complete the printing, other works were laid aside; in particular, it is recorded that bishop Field's *Book of Epigrams* was delayed from February until after Easter. Dr. Clercke's essay was finally published without his name, under the title of *Fidelis servi subdito infidèli Responsio*; and was accompanied or shortly followed by another treatise by George Acworth, LL.D. which, in parody of Saunder's title, was called *De Visibili Rom' Anarchia*. (See the full titles given by Herbert and Dibdin, among Day's books of the year 1573.)

* For a portion of the above notice of John Day, I am indebted to a very able article communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* by J. G. N. inserted in the number for November, 1832.—EDIT.

† This shop is mentioned in the imprints of four several books printed by Day in 1578, but not in any other year. The imprint of *The Governaunce of Vertue*, 1578, is thus minutely conceived: Printed at London by John Day, dwellyng over Aldersgate, beneath Saint Martins; and are to be solde at his long shop at the North-west dore of Paules. In the next year, however, whether the St. Paul's shop was given up or no, we read instead, "and sold at his shop under the gate." The imprints do not bear Herbert out in his assertion that Day "kept at the same time several shops in different parts of the town;" for more than two cannot be traced at any one period.

‡ It will be readily imagined how much the erection of shops and small houses against St. Paul's, tended both to deface and dilapidate the edifice. A zealous promoter of the repairs in the reign of James I. had a painting made of the cathedral, stuck over with mottoes, one of which was

Viewe, O King, how my wall-creepers
Have made mee worke for chimney-sweepers.

The same painting shows, also, how the shops were converted into stands for spectators on occasion of a procession. It is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries; one portion of which is engraved in *Wilkinson's Londinia Illustrata*, and another in Nichol's *Progresses of king James the First*.

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power. Upon this the archbishop brought his business before the treasurer, and interceded for him, that he would move the queen to set her hand to certain letters, that he had drawn up in the queen's name to the city, in effect that Day might be permitted to go forward with his building. Whereby, he said, his honour would deserve well of Christ's church, and of the prince and state. "The archbishop also made another thing serve his turn as a seasonable argument, which was, that but lately the queen's privy council had wrote to him, and the other ecclesiastical commissioners, to help Day; perhaps in vending his books, and encouraging those of the clergy to buy them." In September, 1552, Day obtained a license to print king Edward the Sixth's Catechism in Latin and English; but as this militated against the privilege granted to Wolfe, *vide ante, page* 353, he seems to have applied for redress to Cecil, lord Burleigh, in whose papers occurs the following memorandum relative to this affair. "Item, that whereas one Day hath a priviledge for the Catechisme, and one Reyne Wolfe, who hath a former privilege for Latin books, they may joyne in printing of the sayd Catechisme." The conclusion was, that Wolfe was entitled to print it in Latin, whilst Day was confined to the English translation, for which another confirmatory license was issued, bearing date the 25th of March, 1553, wherein he is allowed to print a brief A, B, C, annexed to the Catechisme. He also enjoyed the printing and reprinting of all the works of John Ponet, bishop of Winchester, and of the famous Thomas Becon, Professor of Theology; and a patent dated the 2nd of June, 1568, gives him the power of printing the *Psalmes of Dauid in Metre*. This was renewed on the 26th of August, 1579, to him and to his son Richard Day, for their joint and separate lives.

An honour of much greater importance in the annals of type-founding, belongs to the memory of John Day. He was the first, and in 1574, the only printer who had cut Saxon characters. This is recorded by archbishop Parker himself,* in his preface to *Ælfredi Regis Res Gestæ*, printed in 1574 together with Walsingham's *Ypodigma Neustriæ:* but the types had then been used for three former works,—for a Saxon homily edited by the archbishop, under the title of *A Testimonie of Antiquitie*, &c. in 1567; for Lambarde's *Archaionomia*, in 1568; and for the *Saxon Gospels* edited by Fox, under the patronage of Parker, in 1571.

The *Aelfredi Regis Res Gestae*, [ab Asser.] is entitled to particular notice, since it is the *earliest collection* of our national history, printed in England; its contents, moreover are intrinsically valuable and important to the antiquary. For if every other claim were waved, this work must be regarded as an object of peculiar interest, if only on the ground of that precedence to which it is entitled before any other collection of British historians. The following description is taken from the *Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany*. In the centre of a rich and elaborate wood-cut title, we read,

AELFREDI RE-Gis Res gestae.

These words surmount a portrait, intended, we presume, to present king Alfred; the following lines are in a compartment beneath:

Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem,
Armipotens Aelfredi dedit, probitaq' laborem,
Perpetuumq' labor nomen: cui mixta dolori
Gnadia semper erant; spes semper mixto timori.

The volume begins with *four* leaves; ¶ "Praefatio ad Lectorem," then *one* blank. The work, which is in the Saxon character,* consisting of *forty* pages, immediately follows, after which are *four* other leaves, *This is the Preface how S. Gregory this book made*, in Saxon, with an interlineary English translation, and afterwards the same preface in Latin; it must be recollected, that the body of the work *alone* is paged, the other leaves, both at the commencement and the termination, are *not* numbered. Dr. Dibdin observes, that this is one of the rarest and most important volumes which ever issued from the press of Day, and exhibits another splendid monument of the noble spirit of patronage of archbishop Parker; for there is every reason to think that he sustained the cost of the publication.

In addition to his Saxon and Italian types, Herbert states that Day brought the Greek to a very great perfection. "Day seems indeed," remarks Dr. Dibdin, while speaking of this subject, "to have been (if we except Grafton) the Plantin of old English typographers; while his character and reputation scarcely suffer diminution from a comparison with those of his illustrious contemporary just mentioned." He made a multitude of mathematical schemes, maps, and other devices, both in wood and metal; his own head and arms, with other people's, and whatever tended to the usefulness and beauty of his works." When the Puritanic *Admonition to the Parliament* (in which the government of the English church, bishops, &c. were attacked with great severity) first appeared, a very close search was made for the printers of it, in which "Day the printer, and Toye the bookbinder," were engaged with a pursuivant and other officers by appointment of the bench of bishops. Several were found and examined, one of whom was

* Jam vero cum Dayus typographus primus (et omnium certe quod sciam solus) has formas æri inciderit, facile quæ Saxonicis literis perscripta sunt, iisdem typis divulgabantur."

† In the library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the three treatises of *Aelfredi Regis Res Gestæ. Historia Breuis Thomas Walsinghom*, and *Ypodigma Neustriæ Per Thomam De Walsingham*, are found bound together; and formerly the archbishop Parker's own copy.

* Strype informs us that this work was printed from an original manuscript, "to a word," and that the archbishop delayed the publication, "of which there had been great expectation among the learned," owing to his care in correcting, printing, and having a few presentation copies bound, "wherein he was very curious."—*Life of Parker*, pp. 471, 529.

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named Asplin, perhaps that Thomas Asplin,* who became apprentice to Day, from the Annunciation of 1566, for eight years, since he was set at liberty, and was received into Day's house, where, however, he attempted to assassinate his benefactor, his wife, and some others of his family. On the 8th of January, 1583, he gave up to the disposal of the company and the benefit of the poor, his right to certain books and copies which were his property.

In "a note of the offices, and other speciall licences for printing, graunted by her Matie to div'se p'sons, with coniecture of the valuation," written for lord Burghley by Christopher Barker, the queen's English printer, in December, 1582, is this account of†

Mr. Daye. In the priviledge, or private licence graunted to Mr. Daye, are among other things the Psalmes in meeter, wth notes to sing them in the churches, as well in foure p'ts, as in playne songe, wth being a parcell of the church service, prop'ly belongeth to me. This booke being occupied of all sortes of men, women, and children, and requiring no great stock for the furnyshing thereof, is therefore gaynefull. The small catechisme alone, taught to all lyttle children of this realme, is taken oute of the Booke of Com'on Prayer, and belongeth to me also, wth Mr. Jugge solde to Mr. Daye, and is likewise included in this patent procured by the right honorable the earl of Leicester, and therefore for duties sake I hold my self content therewith. This is also a profitable copie, for that it is generall, and not greatlie chargeable."

In a complaint from the printers and stationers in general of the "priviledges lately granted" to several persons enumerated, the date of which is either 1582 or 1583, occurs

"John Daye, the printinge of A B C and Catechismes, wth the sole selling of them, by the collo, of a com'ission. These books weare the onelie releif of the porest sort of that companie." We have before seen, however, that this property had been Day's from the time of Edward VI.

After having followed the profession with zeal, ability, and reputation, for forty years, he died at Walden, in Essex, and "was buried in the parish church of Bradley-Parva, in the county of Suffolk, where, against the north wall of the chancel, is a stone table, fixed to his memory, on which is inlaid in brass the effigies of a man and woman, kneeling against a table, before which are two children in swaddling clothes, and behind the man, six sons, and behind the woman, five daughters, all kneeling. On the top of the stone are three escutcheons on brass plates, under which is cut, in capital letters, MIHI VITA CHRISTVS. Under the two effigies of Day and his wife, are the following verses, cut in the old English letter: from the fifth and sixth of which verses it should seem to be intimated (according to Granger) that Fox undertook the laborious work of *Acts and Monuments*, at his instance—

Here lyes the Daye, that darkness could not blind,
When popish fogges had overcaste the sunne,
This Daye the cruell nighte did leave behind,
To view, and shew what blodi actes were donne.
He set a Fox to wright how martyrs runne,
By death to lyfe. Fox ventured paynes and health,
To give them light: Daye spent in print his wealth.
But God with gayne returned his wealth agayne,
And gave to him as he gave to the poore.
Two wyves he had, pertakers of his payne,
Each wyfe twelve babes, and each of them one more:
Als (i.e. *Alice*) was the last encreaser of his store,
Who mourning long for being left alone,
Set up this tombe, herself turn'd to a stone.*
Obiit 23 July, 1584.

John Fox, whose name is so prominently introduced into his epitaph, was evidently one of the principal purveyors for his press; his name occurring frequently as an editor. Of the *Acts and Monuments*, Day printed four folio editions, in 1562, 1570, 1576, and 1583; and his son Richard another in 1596. Of the first edition Dr. Dibdin has given a very full account, with several specimens of the ably executed cuts.

Anthony a Wood, in his *Life of Fox*, states that when at Basil he was "a most painful labourer at his pen in the house of Oporinus, a learned printer;" and that after his return to London, where he was very bountifully entertained in the duke of Norfolk's "manor place, called Christ Church," "from that house he travelled weekly, every Monday, to the house of John Day, the printer, to consummate his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, and other works in English and Latin."† To the liberality of Day we are indebted for the first publication of Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, of which he himself printed many editions. It was published *Cum privilegio reg. majest.* 1562, and is alluded to in the 5th and 6th lines of the verses upon his monumental tablet.

The following contemporary "squib" against Day and Fox, was communicated to Dr. Dibdin by Dr. Bliss, from a blank leaf at the end of a manuscript of the *Pricke of Conscience*, in the Bodleian library:

The grave counsell of Gravesend barge
Geveth Jhon Daye a privilege large,
To put this in prynt for his gaynes,
Because in the *Legend of Lyes* he taketh paynes;
Commandinge other upon payne of slavery
That none prynt thys but *Jhon Daye*
the prynter of *Fore his knavery*.

Dr. Dibdin has copied two of the portraits† of Day, which occur in some of his works, and

* Herbert has noted, from the books of the stationers' company, that one Thomas Asplyn was bound apprentice to Mr. Day, from the Annunciation, 1566, for eight years; and that one Robert Asplyn, apprentice to Edward Sutton, was made free, October 5th, 1570.

† From the Burghley manuscripts, (Lansdowne collection, British Museum,) xlviii. 82. A curious document, which Mr. Ellis some years ago introduced to the notice of the society of antiquaries.

* Herbert presumes that she was remarried to a person named Stone.

† One of them is very finely executed; the orthography of the inscription proves it to be the work of a foreign artist: LIEFE IS DEATHE, AND DEATH IS LIEFE: ÆTATIS SUÆ XXXX. 1562. I. D. The portait of John Day, is perhaps the earliest of our ancient printers, which can be depended upon as genuine. The first appeared in the *Elements of Geometrie of the most auncient Philosopher Evclide of Megara*, 1470, folio; but the original wood cut bears the date of 1562.

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also his mark, the design of which is well conceived; the sun is represented rising, and a boy awakens his sleeping companions, saying, "ARISE, FOR IT IS DAY;" which is evidently a pun upon his name, a custom to which the ancient printers were much attached; but besides the mere play upon the word, it certainly alluded to the day of Protestant reformation, which had been rapidly brought forward by the aid of printing.

The sign of Day's first shop, in Sepulchre's parish,—the Resurrection,—has been supposed to have had a similar allusion.

Two hundred and forty-five works bear the imprint of this truly eminent typographer; and the long descriptive list of his productions occupies pp. 616-680 of Herbert's Ames, and pp. 48-177 of the fourth volume of Dibdin's edition.

The principal particulars known of Day's family history have been derived from the above epitaph. He married two wives, and had by each thirteen children, The name of his first wife is not recorded. The second was a gentlewoman of the name of Lehunte, entitled to bear six quarterings in her shield. He bore for his armorial ensign, ermine, on a fesse indented (azure) two eaglets displayed, (argent;) and for a crest a demi-eagle displayed rising out of a ducal coronet.

Of John Daye's twenty-six children the name of only four are known. The burial of one, and his own interment, are thus recorded in Bradley Parva register:

1581. Bartholomew the sonne of John Day, gent. buryed the 6 oft May.
1584. Johi's Day, gent. in ..... Waldinensi in Essex xxiii July, sepulti tamen in ..... de Bradley, 2 Aug.

RICHARD DAY was elected from Eton college in the year 1571, to king's college, Cambridge, where he assumed the degree of M.A. and became Fellow. He was for some time engaged in the printing business, and was perhaps made free of the stationers' company by his father's copy, since he was called on the livery on the 30th of June, 1578; but he does not appear to have served any office, and an apprentice which he took in June. 1580, was rebound to Garrat Dewce for nine years, in July, 1581. His residence was at his father's house in Aldersgate, but he had also "the long shop" at the west end of St. Paul's church yard, bearing the sign of the three lilies growing from one stalk in the midst of thorns, with the motto *Sicvt Lilium inter Spinae*, i. e. as the Lily among thorns, taken from Canticles, chap. ii. v. 2. according to the vulgate translation. This sign and motto he used as a device. There does not appear to have been any work printed by Richard Day after the year 1581; and Herbert imagines, that as he then turned over his apprentice, he left the business, and assigned his patent copies to others, and succeeded John Fox as minister at Riegate, in Surry. His literary works consist of the following:—A copy of Latin verses *Contra Papistas incendiarios*, attached to Fox's *Martyrology*, Edit. 1576: a translation of Fox's book *De Christo triumphante Comœdia*, with a preface and two dedications of the volume, printed in different editions, one of which he signs "Rich: A'ije" a preface to, and perhaps the translations of the *Testaments of xii Patriarchs*; a Latin preface to Peter Baron's treatise *De Fide*, and he was probably the author of other similar works. As a printer his name appears to only three works; and twelve books were printed by various persons for the assigns of Richard Day. These works are all of a religious character.

John Day, another son, born "near or over Aldersgate," about 1566, was also a learned scholar and author, and Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. He was presented by sir William Soame, to whom he was related, to the vicarage of Great Thurlow, where he died in 1627. See Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, (edit. Bliss) vol. ii. coll. 412.

A fourth brother was Lionel Day, fellow of Baliol college, and rector of Whichford, in Warwickshire, where he died 1640, aged 70. He published a *Concio ad Clerrum*. Wood's *Fasti*, vol. i. coll. 376.)

1584. *The Araygnment of Paris. Presented before the Queenes Majesties, by the children of her chappell. Imprinted at London, by Henry March, anno* 1584. This piece has been attributed to Shakspeare; but its real author was George Peele.—*Beloe.*

1584. *A right excellent and Famous Comœdy, called the Three Ladies of London. Wherein is notably declared and set foorth how, by the means of lucre, Love and Conscience is so corrupted, that the one is married to Dissimulation, the other fraught with all abomination. A perfect patterne for all estates to look into, and a work right worthy to be marked. Written by W. R. As it hath been publiquely played. At London, printed by Royer Warde, dwelling neer Holburne Conduit, at the sign of the Talbot.* 1584.

1584. The following is a curious fact, regarding the state of the roads in England at this period; and that although officers were appointed, they could not effectually annihilate these "detestable malefacts," as they were called; for, amongst the records of the drapers' company, at Shrewsbury, there is the following minute: "25 Elizabeth, anno 1583. Ordered, That no draper set out for Oswestry market, on Mondays, before six o'clock in the morning, on forfeiture of 6*s.* 8*d.*; *and that they wear their weapons all the way*, and go in company. Not to go over the Welsh bridge before the bell toll six." It is further stated, that "William Jones, esq. left to

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the said company £1 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid annually to the vicar of St. Alkmunds, reading prayers on Monday mornings, before the drapers set out for Oswestry market."

1584, *June. Died*, HULDRIC FUGGER,* an eminent patron of literary men, and a great promoter of the art of printing. He was born at Augsburg, in Germany, in the year 1526, and sprung from a family conspicuous both for its antiquity and wealth. For a time, he discharged the office of chamberlain to pope Paul III. but afterwards became a protestant; was himself learned, and expended extraordinary sums in the purchase of manuscripts of ancient authors, and causing them to be printed. In 1558, Henry Stephens the second, assumed the appellation of *Typographus illustris viri Huldrici Fuggeri, Domini in Kirchperg, & Weyssenhorn.*† It is highly probable that Henry Stephens was indebted for this distinction, on the recommendation of Henry Scrimger,‡ a Scotch professor, of considerable erudition, with whom he was connected by friendship and literary intercourse. Huldric Fugger assigned to Henry Stephens an annual gratuity, which some accounts have estimated at the sum of fifty gold crowns; but how long our printer had the good fortune to enjoy this pension, it does not distinctly appear. It is recorded that the family of Huldric, offended at the excess to which he carried his passion for collecting manuscripts and books, and his patronage of letters, at length instituted a legal process, and caused him to be declared incapable of the administration of his own property. Some accounts have stated that this sentence produced a melancholy, which accelerated his death; but according to M. Bayle, his epitaph says that he was unshaken by this rude blow, and that he also recovered possession of his property, and inherited the succession of his brother. He had retired to Heidelberg, and there died at the age of fifty-eight years, bequeathing to the palatinate his fine library, and perpetuating his own memory by various literary and charitable foundations. He purchased the library of Achilles Gassarus, whom Melchior Adam describes as a *verus helluo librorum. Vit. Medicor.* page 234.

Huldric Fugger was not the first of his family who collected a magnificent library; for the author last cited relates, that Hieronymus Wolfius having gone to Augsburg, was there kindly received by Antonius Fugger, and that to his care was entrusted the celebrated "Bibliotheca" of Joannes Fugger, an elder brother of Huldric, who was also a distinguished votary of literature.

The learned Fregius, in the preface to his *Quæstiones Justinianæ*, describes this library as abounding not only in elegantly printed works, but in manuscripts; Greek more especially; which were gratuitously permitted to the inspection of visitors: "but" he adds, "though every thing is admirable, yet nothing is more the subject of admiration than Wolfius himself, the host and very soul as it were of this repository, who like a kind of living library, has treasured up in his own memory the various erudition dispersed through the shelves of this noble edifice." He then describes the extraordinary magnificence of their city residence, its outward decorations, interior furniture and splendour, its delightful gardens, its pictures and works of art; its *mensa tessellata ex porphyretico mamore*, decorated with a profusion of gems of the most precious kind; its *Imperatorum primorum imagines tredecim*, brought from Italy, and there purchased at a vast expense; exquisite statues, marbles, and other monuments of genuine antiquity, denoting opulence and a taste for magnificence, scarce exceeded by the Medicean family of Florence. Such was the account of the Fuggers of Augsburg, given by Fregius in 1578. Charles V. when in 1548, he changed the government at Augsburg, highly distinguished this family, advancing them to the dignity of barons, and their descendants retained the same rank, and in subsequent times became connected by marriage with some of the most illustrious houses of Germany. No less than ten individuals of this munificent family are noticed by Freherus, in his *Theatrum Viror, claror.* Bayle mentions a German work, published in 1620, containing 110 portraits of the various members of it, male and female, with a short notice respecting each. The first therein mentioned is Jacques Fugger, "called the elder," who died in 1469.

* The name appears greatly diversified: Moreri terms them *Fouchers;* Rabelais, *les Fourques d'Auxbourg;* his annotator, *la famille des Foucres, ou Fuggers.* They were very distinguished merchants of Augsburg, says M. Bayle.

† The earliest work which exhibits Henry Stephens under the designation of *illustris viri* HULDRICHI FUGGERI TYPOGRAPHUS, appeared in 1558, entitled *Imperatorum Justiniani, Justini, Leonis, Novellæ Constitutiones; Justiniani Edicta, Græce;* fol. This work was prepared for the press by Henry Scrimger; who in his capacity of editor, inscribed it to his patron Ulric or Huldric Fugger.

‡ Henry Scrimger was descended from one of the first families of Scotland. He was born at Dundee, in 1506, and was educated in the grammar school of his native town, and afterwards at St. Andrew's. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and formed acquaintances with the learned of every country. He settled at Geneva, where he taught philosophy; but was soon afterwards invited by Ulrich Fugger to reside with him at Augsburg, and continued for many years employed chiefly in collecting books and manuscripts under the patronage of his benefactor.

The only work which Scrimger appears to have published, besides the *History of Franciscus Spira*, a notorious apostate, of whose extraordinary case he wrote a narrative, was an edition of the *Novellæ Constitutiones* of Justinian, in Greek; a work which was highly prized by the first lawyers of the time.

The testimonies to Scrimger's worth and merits, by his cotemporaries, are numerous. Thuanus, Casaubon, and Stephens, with many others, mention his name with the highest encomiums. Dempster says he was a man indefatigable in his reading, of a most exquisite judgment, and without the smallest particle of vain glory. And the great Cujanus was accustomed to say, that he never parted from the company of Henry Scrimger, without having learned something that he never knew before. Scrimger returned to Geneva, where he died, at the end of 1572 or the beginning of 1573.

His library, which was one of the most valuable in Europe, he left by testament to his nephew, Peter Young, who was Buchanan's assistant in the education of James VI., and it was brought over to Scotland by the testator's brother, Alexander Scrimger, in the year 1573. Besides many valuable books, this library contained manuscripts of great value; but Young was not a very enthusiastic scholar; and as he was more intent upon advancing his personal interests in the world, and aggrandizing his family, than forwarding the progress of knowledge, they probably came to but small account.

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1585. EDMUND BOLLIFANT and JOHN JACKSON were in partnership, and dwelt in Eliot's court, in the Little Old Bailey; they used a print of Abraham and Isaac walking, with this motto, *devs providebit*, (Gen. xxii.) Their first book is dated 1585, in which year they printed an edition of *Aesop's fables in tru ortography, with grammer notz. Her-unto ar also cooined the shorte sentencez of the wyz Cato, imprinted with lyke form and order: both of which authorz ar translated out of Latin intoo English, by William Bulloker.* 12*mo.* To which is added the following lines:—

Gue God the praiz
That teacheh al waiz.
When truth trieth
Erroor flieth.

In the following year appeared from the press of Bollifant and Jackson, William Bulloker's *pamphlet for grammer*, 12*mo.* And Levinus Leminus his *herball of the bible.* 8*vo.*

1585. ROBERT ROBISON, ROBERTSON, or ROBINSON, dwelt in Fleet lane, and as appears from a book in 8vo. called *An abridgment of the laws*, in Fewter lane, near Holbourn. In 1586, he printed the following, on a half sheet:—

A proper newe sonet, declaring the lamentation of Beckles, a market towne in Suffolke, which was in the great winde, vpon S. Andrewes eve last past, most pittifully burned with fire, to the losse by estimation 20,000*l. and vpwarde, and the number of fourscore dwelling houses.* To Wilson's tune. In 14 eight line verses. For Nicholas Colm of Norwich in St. Andrew's.

Robert Robinson continued in business from 1585 to 1597, and printed fifteen works.

1585. THOMAS LUSY printed the *Treasury of Health, &c.* translated by Humphry Lloyd, 8vo.

1585. WALTER VENGE lived in Fleet-lane, opposite the Maiden-head, where he printed a very curious work, called the *Mathematical Jewel, &c.* by John Blagrave, of Reading, gent. and well willer to the mathematics, who hath cut all the prints, or pictures, of the whole work with his own hands. This book is printed in a neat roman type, contains 124 pages, and is dedicated to sir William Cecil, lord high treasurer of England. In an edition of this book, in Ashmole's museum, is written concerning Blagrave, the wood cutter, as follows:

Here stands Mr. Gray master of this house,
And his poor cat, playing with a mouse.

John Blagrave marryed this Grayes widdow, (she was a Hungerford.) This John was symple, had yssue by this widdowe. 1. Anthony, who marryed Jane Borlass. 2. John, the author of this booke. 3. Alexander, the excellent chess player in England. Anthony had sir John Blagrave, knight, who caused his teeth to be all drawn out, and after had a sett of ivory teeth in agayne.—*Ames.*

1585. In the book of accounts of the churchwardens of Arundel, in the county of Sussex, and diocese of Canterbury, is the following entry:—*Paid for lack of a bible, at Canterbury,* 1*s.* 3*d.*

1585. Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, chancellor of the university of Oxford, erected at his own expense a new printing press, for the use of the university. The first book printed at it, was one written and published by John Case, fellow of St. John's college, with the following title:—*Speculum moralium quaestionum in universam ethicam Aristotelis*, 1585, 4to. which he dedicated to the chancellor. This work was executed by Joseph Barnes, who had been appointed printer to the university, and who continued to practice the art until the year 1617.

1585, *July* 29. King James VI. of Scotland, obtained an act of parliament on this day, against any books being imported into Scotland, containing doctrine, and also that the sellers, and dispersers of erroneous books, should be punished, and the books destroyed.

1585. The *first* publication on the subject of poetry, is found in a most rare volume, which contains tracts written by king James VI. of Scotland, entitled *the Essays of a prentise in the divene art of poesie.** printed at Edinburgh by Thomas Vautrollier, 1585, 4to. *Cum privilegio regalio.* containing Q sheets.

In 1591, Robert Waldegrave, printed *His Majesties (King James of Scotland) Poeticall Exercices at vacant houres.*† Edinburgh. 4to.

1585, *Oct.* 29. The *first* of the annual exhibitions of the lord mayor of London, known to have been published, was written by George Peele, for the inauguration of sir Wolston Dixie, knight. The printed descriptions of these processions are usually entitled *triumphs*, though they are more commonly called the *London Pageants.* All of them are scarce, and some of them are of such extreme rarity as to bear a price at the rate of two or three guineas a leaf.

1586. *Jan. Died*, JOHN WALLEY an eminent printer of London, whose dwelling was in Foster-lane, at the sign of the Hartshorn. All that has hitherto been collected of this printer is, that he was one of the original members of the stationers' company before they had their charter; and served renter, or collector of the quarterages, from 1554 to 1557, when he was chosen under-warden. He was upper warden in 1564, and again in 1569. He rented a chamber in the company's hall, for which he paid xiij.s. iiij.d. a year, in 1557; but in 1561, xx.s. In 1558, he was fined ij.s. viij.d. for keeping open shop, and selling books on a festival day. Again, in 1564, for keeping open shop on St. Luke's day, with 18 others, xvj.s. viii.d. On Jan. 28, 1582-3, he was fined 13s. 4d. for employing Jno. Charlewood, to print the *Book of Presidents* for him. He had license for printing: viz. from July, 1557, to July, 1558, '*Welth and Helth, The Frere and the boye. Stans puer ad mensam. Youghte,*

* King James VI. was born June 19, 1566, in the castle of Edinburgh, and consequently he was only nineteen years of age when he produced this work.

† King James's *Poetical Exercises*, first edition, rare. Edinburgh: printed by Waldegrave, no date, 4to. was sold at archdeacon Nares's sale, 1821, for £3.

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Charyte, and Humylyte. An a b c for cheldren, in Engleshe, with sylables. An hundreth mery tales:—the waye of God. The cronacle of yeres, in xvj.' '*Also sundry ballades with Mrs. Toy*, vide ante, page 324, 1556-60. '*Esopes fables in Englesshe. The Shipman's Calendar.*' 1562-63. '*An almanacke and prognostication of John Securys, for the year* 1563—*of Nostradamus, for this year Anno* 1562. '*The Latenye in Welshe.*' 1564-65. '*An Almanacke for* xiij *years from* 1565.' 1565-66. '*An Almanacke and prognostication of Mr. Buckmaster.*' 1566-67. '*The secounde well a daye. The Lamentynge of a younge made, who by grace ys fully stayde.*' 1567-68. '*Taverners postell vpon the Gospelles. An almanacke and prognostication of Mychell Nostradamus for* 1568.' *Aug.* 3, 1579. '*The second booke of Robyn Conscyence.*' *Octo.* 6, 1580, '*iij balads: The Lord of lorne and the false steward. Of going to market to buy the child shoes. Of this sillie poore man.*' See other copies, declared to have been his, under his son Robert, to whom they were accordingly allowed. In 1568, his son John (as entered in the company's register) was made free by patrimony; but (adds Herbert,) as I find no farther mention of his name, I suppose it to be a mistake for his son Robert, of whom see hereafter. Mr. John Walley, for so he signed his name, died in the beginning of 1586, as appears by the following memorandum. '27 Janij. 1586.—this day there was distributed in the hall to the poore of the companie, of the gifte and legacie of John Walley, staconner deceased the some of Fyftie shillings by Agnes Walley executrix of his testament by thandes of Robert Walley his sonne according to the said testator's testament.' This day of the distribution thereof being the first and next quarter day after the decease of the said John Walley.

John Walley printed the very entertaining romance of *Syr Eglamour of Artoys*. In the title page is a knight in complete armour, on horseback, and at full speed. His dog is running by his side. At the end is, Imprinted at London, in Foster-lane, at the sygne of the Harteshorne, by John Wulley. In the Garrick collection.

Robert Walley, the son of the foregoing, whom Herbert observes, was made free by patrimony, in Aug. 1568, but entered in the company's register, by mistake, under the name of John. However that be, he bound an apprentice in 1576; and was brought on the livery in 1585. He served renter in 1592. In 1594 he was taken into the court of assistants; so that probably he was fined for warden. Next year he was one of the three members who were annually appointed to dine at the lord mayor's feast, in Guildhall. His father seems to have quitted the trade to him in 1576. In 1576. *The Rocke of Regard, diuided into foure partes*, 4to. by George Whetstone, gent. was printed for him. July 21, 1577, he had a reversionary license from the company for printing a book entitled, *An abstract of all the penall statutes*, &c. after the death of Raffe Newberye, who was not to enjoy it till after the death of Richard Tottell. He had license also for printing solely the following books: Feb. 20, 1577-8. *Cometographia quædam Lucis Aeiri Lampadis quæ* 10 *die Nouemb, apparuit anno a Vergineo partu* 1577—*excudebat Robertus Walley* 1578, 4to. Mar. 6, 1580-1, *Articles to be enquired, with D. Squiers visitation.* May 4, *A true report of the strange connynge and breedinge of myse in the marshes of Dengie hundred, in Essex.* April 23, 1582, *A lat practise enterprised by a papist with a younge maide in Wales*, taken *amongest Catholikis for a prophetis.* Septemb. 14, *A book of Engins for the destruction of vermyne, Crowes, and Sparrowes, gouernement of Oxon, kyen, Calues, horse, shepe, hogis, mowles, and doggis.* Decemb. 7, 1584, *The difference betwene the Auncient phisicke firste taughte by the godly fathers, consistinge in vnite, peace and concorde; And the latter phisicke proceading from Idolatrie*, &c. Septemb. 4, 1586. jointly with John Charlewood. *A discourse of Englishe poetrye.* March 22. 1586-7. *The pathway to Militarie practise, with a kalender for the ymbatteling of men, newly written by Barnabie Riche.* March 1, 1590-1. *Allowed vnto him these copies which were his fathers, viz. The Shepherdis Calender. Cato: Eng. and Latyn. The prouerbs of Solomon Jnglish. Salust, et bellum Jugurthium. Mr. Graftons computation. Esopes fables: Eny. Josephus, de bello Judico: Eng. Robyn Conscience.* The 12th of October following, he assigned all of his copies to Thomas Adams. It does not appear that he printed himself, seeing most of his copies that have been found were printed for him.

1586. A *Polyglott Bible* was published at Heidelberg, in two volumes, folio; printed in four columns, Hebrew, Greek, and two Latin versions, viz. St. Jerom's and those of Pagninus; with the notes of Vatablus; and in the margin are the idioms, and the radices of all the difficult words. Two other dates have been seen to this edition, viz. 1599 and 1616; but Le Long, after an attentive comparison, declares them to be only different copies of the same impression; but that some of them have the Greek Testament, with the addition of the Latin version of Arias Montanus.

1586. One of the scarcest books in the circle of English literature* is entitled, *A Discourse of English Poetrie*, together with the author's judgment, touching the reformation of our English verse, by William Webbe, Graduate. Imprinted at London, by John Charlewood, for Robert Walley, 1586, 4to. black letter. Dedicated "to the right worshipfull, learned, and most gentle gentleman, my verie good master, Ma. Edward Sullard, Esq. W. W. wysheth his harts desire."

* Two copies are all that are known of this rare book; one was sold at major Pearson's sale to George Stevens, Esq. for £3 5s., and at Mr. Steven's sale it was purchased for the duke of Roxburgh for £8 8s., at whose sale it was sold for £64. At the sale of Craven Ord, Esq. 1830, a copy was sold for £10 15s.

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1586. Printing introduced into the city of LIMA,* in South America. Isaac Thomas, the historian of American typography, believes the art of printing to have been exercised here so early as the year 1590, probably introduced by the jesuits, who possessed two establishments in Lima. If, however, the catalogue of the library of M. Langlès be correct, a still earlier date may be assigned to the introduction of printing into this place; since it mentions a *Vocabulario en la lengua general del Peru llamada Quichva y en la lengua espanola: en los Reyes, Richardo.* 1586, 8vo. Vater, in his *Index linguarum*, cites the same book, so that probably the description is correct.

Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana* notices upwards of thirty works from the Lima presses, the earliest of which is dated 1603. Ribadeneira, in his *History of the Jesuit Writers*, mentions five or six Lima editions, the earliest of which bears the date of 1606. From 1603 down to 1666, the last year noticed by Antonio, the presses of this city appear to have been almost constantly at work. Some few Lima books are to be found in the Bodleian library.—*Cotton.*

This year was remarkable for the introduction of *tobacco*† into England by Master Ralph Lane, the commander of Raleigh's‡ Virginian colony; that which sir John Hawkins carried home in 1665, was considered a medicinal *drug* merely; and, as Stow observes, *all men wondered what it meant.*

In the two *Centuries of Epigrams*, written by John Heath, Bachelor of Arts, and Fellow of New college, Oxford, and printed at London by John Windet, 1610, is the following epigram,

TOBACCO.

We buy the driest wood that we can finde,
And willingly would leave the smoke behinde;
But in tobacco a thwart course we take,
Buying the hearb onely for the smokes sake.

1586. The first Greek publication from the Oxford press appears to have been some Homilies of St. Chrysostom.

1586, *Oct.* 17. This day is memorable for the death of SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, who, owing to his singular accomplishments and amiable qualities, was the most admired and popular man of his times; he was equally celebrated as a poet, a patron of literature, as a soldier, and a gentleman. He was born at Penshurst, in Kent, Nov. 29, 1554, and at an early age introduced at the court of Elizabeth, who in 1576, appointed him ambassador to the emperor Rodolphus, and at that court he contracted an intimacy with the famous don John of Austria. On account of his declaring his sentiments too freely against the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, in 1580, he retired from court, and in his retreat wrote his celebrated allegorical prose romance called *Arcadia*, which though now held as dull and antiquated, was the favourite light reading of the ladies of Elizabeth's court. On Sunday, January 6, 1583, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1585 was appointed governor of Flushing, and general of the horse sent to the assistance of the United Provinces. At the early age of thirty-two he received a shot a little above the left knee, at the battle of Zutphen, where he had acted with uncommon bravery. Becoming faint and thirsty from excess of bleeding, he asked for water, which he was about to drink, when observing the eye of a dying soldier fixed on the glass, he resigned it to him, saying, "thy necessity is yet greater than mine." Death seized his hand in the moment of bequeathing to two friends, "each a ring of....." His remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, on the 16th of February following.

Sir Philip Sidney was so much attached to his sister, the countess of Pembroke, and so exceedingly pleased with her fine genius, and excellent improvement of it, that he consecrated his ingenious romance to her under the title of the *Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, beginning *Dear and most worthy to be dear lady.* Robert Waldegrave printed an edition of this poem at Edinburgh, in 1599, in folio. Besides the *Arcadia*, sir Philip wrote an *Apology for Poetry*, which was not published till 1595; *Sonnets; Ourania;* a poem; and several other pieces.

1587. *A woorke concerning the trewnees of the christian religion, by Phelip of Mornay, lord of Plessie Marlie. Begun to be translated by sir Philip Sidney, knight, and at his request finished by Arthur Golding.* 641 pages 4to. Printed by George Robinson, London.

* The city of Lima was founded by Francis Pizarro, on the feast of the Epiphany, January, 1535; he also built the commercial town of Truxillo in the same year. In 1525, Pizarro discovered Peru, where he inhumanly caused the Inca Atalalipa to be burnt alive, in 1533. "With a temper of mind no less daring than the constitution of his body was robust, he was foremost in every danger, patient under the greatest hardships, and unsubdued by any fatigue. Though so illiterate that he could not even read, he was soon considered as a man formed to command. Every operation committed to his conduct proved successful, as by a happy, but rare conjunction, he united perseverance with ardour, and was as cautious in executing, as he was bold in forming his plans. By engaging early in active life, without any resources but his own talents and industry, and by depending on himself alone in his struggles to emerge from obscurity, he acquired such a thorough knowledge of affairs, and of men, that he was fitted to assume a superior part in conducting the former and in governing the latter. He had acquired immense wealth during his voyages with Diego Almagro; but a difference arose between the conquerors, and Pizarro was assassinated by the friends of Almagro, on the 26th of June, 1541.

† Tobacco is the dried leaves of the Nicotiana tabacum, a plant indigenous to America, but extensively cultivated in the old world. In 1652 an act was passed prohibiting its growth in England, which was confirmed at the restoration in 1660. The duty in 1789 was 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound, the annual consumption being about 11,500,000 pounds; in 1806, the duty was 2*s.* 2*d.*; the consumption about 17,500,000; in 1815 the duty increased to 3*s.* 2*d.*; and again, in 1819, to 4*s.* per pound; in 1825 it was reduced to 3*s.*, the annual consumption being 16,670,604 pounds, yielding a revenue of £3,259,906 0*s.* 2*d.* The present amount of duty is, from British possessions in America, 2*s.* 9*d.*, otherwise 3*s.*; cigars, 9*s.*; and snuff, 6*s.* per pound. In 1836, the quantity of tobacco entered for home consumption was 22,116,759 pounds, the duty on which amounted to £3,354,459 1*s.* 5*d.*

‡ To sir Walter Raleigh we have not been indebted solely for the luxury of the tobacco plant; but for that infinitely useful root, which forms a part of our daily meal, and often the entire meal of the poor man—the potato, which says D'Israeli, deserved to have been called a *Rawleigh*. For an account of his death, see 1618, *post.*

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1587. HENRY DENHAM dwelt at the sign of the Star, in Paternoster-row, with this motto about it, *os homini svblime dedit*, which he put at the end of several of his books. In 1580, he dwelt in Whitecross-street, and was assignee to William Seres, whose device of the Bear and Ragged Staff, within the garter, he sometimes used. In 1586, he removed into Aldersgate-street. The commencement of his typographical labours is dated 1564, when he printed a book entitled the *Pitifull estate of the time present*. 16mo. In 1667, he printed the *New Testament* in Welsh (see p. 336, *ante*.) with the following title:—*Testament newydd ein arglwydd Jesu Christ. Gwedy ei dynnu, yd y gadei yr aney fiaith 'air yn ei gylydd or Groec a'r Llatin, gan newidio ffurf uythyren gairiae-dodi. Eb law hyng y mae pop gair a dybiwyt y wot yn andeallus, ai o ran llediaith y' wlat, ai o ancynefindery deunydd, wedy ei noli ai eglurhau ar' ledemyl y tu dalen gydrchiol.* This was printed at the cost of Humphrey Toy, and dedicated by William Salesbury to queen Elizabeth, with privilege. In the same year as this testament was printed, a book in Welsh was printed at Milan. In 1586, John Windet printed the *Common Prayer into the British tongue*; at the costes and charges of Thomas Chard. 4to.

The garland of godlie flowers, commonlie called Twines praiers, carefully collected, and beautifully adorned with the most fragrant blossoms that flourish in the comfortable garden of the right pure and sacred scriptures, &c. London, imprinted by Henry Denham, 1586. 16mo. Round the title is a very neat border.

Foot path to felicity, guide to godliness, school of skill, swarm of bees, plant of pleasure, grove of graces. By A. Flemish. *London, imprinted by Henry Denham*, 1586. 12mo.

1587. GERARD DEWES was a good printer, and kept shop at the sign of the Swan, in St. Paul's church yard, and practised the art from 1562, though only eight works bear his imprint.

Gerard Dewes used the annexed rebus, of which Camden observes, "And if you require more, I refer you to the witty inventions of some Londoners; but that for Garret Dewes is most remarkable, two in a garret casting Dewes at dice."

In 1578, Gerard Dewes printed *A nievve herball, or historie of plants*. First set forth in the Dutch or Almagne tongue, by Rembrand Dodanaus, phycition to the emperrour; and now first translated out of French into English, by Henry Lyte, esquyre, dedicated to queen Elizabeth. At London by me Gerard Dewes, dwelling in Paul's churchyarde, at the signe of the Swanne. It contains 779 pages in folio, without the tables, but at the end, *emprinted at Antwerpe, by me Henry Loe, book printer, and are to be sold at London, in Powels church-yard, by Gerard Dewes*.

1587. *Feb.* 8. MARY STUART, queen of Scots, beheaded at Fotheringay castle, in Northamptonshire, by order of Elizabeth, queen of England, to whom she had fled for protection in 1568, after having been obliged by the nobles to resign her crown, on the 15th of July, 1567, in favour of her infant son, James VI. of Scotland, who on the death of Elizabeth, ascended the throne of England, under the title of James I.

Mary Stuart was daughter and heir of James V.* king of Scotland, by Mary, of Lorrain, his second queen, and was born at the castle of Linlithgow, December 8, 1542. When about six years old, she was conveyed to France, where she was with great care educated. Her study was chiefly directed to learning the modern languages; to these she added the Latin, in which she spoke an oration of her own composing in the guard room at the Louvre, before the royal family and nobility of France. She was naturally inclined to poetry, and so great a proficient in the art, that her compositions were much valued by M. Ronsard, who was himself esteemed an eminent poet, and thus eulogised her majesty:

> I saw the Scottish queen, so fair and wise
> She seem'd some power descended from the skies;
> Near to her eyes I drew; two burning spheres
> They were; two suns of beauty, without peers.
> I saw them dimm'd with dewy moisture clear,
> And trembling on their lids a crystal tear;
> Remembering France, her sceptre, and the day
> When her first love pass'd like a dream away.

She had a good taste for music, and played well upon several instruments, was a fine dancer, and sat a horse gracefully, but her chief delight seemed to be when she was employed among her women at needlework.

On April 24, 1558, she was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. over whom her beauty and understanding gave her great influence. He dying, December 3, 1560, she returned to her native country, leaving the most refined and gay court in Europe, for the most turbulent and austere. She arrived at Leith, August 23, 1561, and was married to her cousin Henry lord Darnley, July 29, 1565, upon which he was proclaimed king of Scotland. The beauty of Darnley was his only merit, he was weak and cruel, and by his conduct made Mary bitterly repent the honour she had done him. Bursting into her apartment, with some lords devoted to his purpose, he seized and murdered Rizzio,† an Italian musician, whom he himself first distinguished, and then in a few days openly declared

* Apoc. or Revel. v. 8. vials, φιαλας, Brit. Ffiolan. Bp. Morgan translates it *crythan*, crowds, which shows that he had not the original before him, but only the English; and that he did not distinguish between vials, and viols or violins.

* Died at Falkland, December 13, 1542, leaving his infant daughter to the care of a nobility distracted by animosities against each other.

† David Rizzio was murdered in the presence of the queen, at Holyrood house, March 9, 1566.

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he had no knowledge of the action. Darnley was murdered, by his apartment being blown up with gunpowder.* Lord Bothwell, who was first accused for the murder of Darnley, had for his judges those who had instigated him to take part in the plot. Bothwell got the queen into his power, and after various indignities, she was requested by her nobles to marry him; she had no means to resist a step so fatal to her reputation and her future peace, which was solemnized on May 15, 1567. Factions and different interests prevailing among the great, every thing ran into disorder and confusion, loyalty and obedience to the royal authority were no longer regarded, but despised and abused. The earl of Bothwell was forced to save his life by flight,† and the queen sent prisoner to Lochlevin, and treated on the road with the utmost scorn and contempt. After she had been imprisoned eleven months at Lochlevin, and forced to comply with unreasonable terms, she made her escape,‡ and in a few days she got an army of at least six thousand men. The regent Murray on the other side, raised an army, and Mary was defeated at Langside, near Dunbarton, on the 13th of May, 1568; she was obliged to save herself by flight, travelling sixty miles in a day to the house of lord Herries. She landed in England, at Workington, in Cumberland, May 16, 1568,§ and was removed from one prison to another, for the space of about eighteen years, in which she had often struggled for liberty, and interested many in her cause; she was at length brought to a trial, condemned, and beheaded, for being concerned in a conspiracy against the life of Elizabeth; and suffered with great equanimity. She was interred in the cathedral church of Peterborough; but her remains were afterwards removed to a vault in Henry VIIth's chapel, October 11, 1612, where a most magnificent monument was erected to her memory.

The misfortunes of the beautiful and accomplished queen of Scots, whatever were her virtues or her vices, not only interested all Europe in the age in which she lived and suffered, but continues to be a subject of discussion to the present time. Authors vary much in their sentiments concerning the character of this queen; but all agree that she was most cruelly and unjustly treated. Mary was the great hope of the Catholics; and Elizabeth's ministers aggravated the hate of their mistress by a sort of crusading zeal which has no pity or faith for a heretic. The letters pretending to be written by her to Bothwell, before the death of her husband, which Mr. Whitaker, in his *History of Manchester*, has shown to contain many internal evidences of forgery, without seal or superscription, were never, even in copies, submitted to her perusal, or that of her friends, so that she had no opportunities of exposing their falsehood. She was of a height approaching to the majestic, with a beautiful and benevolent countenance, dark hair and eyes. Mary had a flexibility of mind which yielded to her feelings, even when her understanding should have taught her better—prone to confidence and generosity, she seemed to expect it, even where she had been frequently deceived, and, before confinement had subdued her feelings, was hysterical under the impression of misfortune or unkindness. Mary was one of those characters which we meet with very seldom in the world; and which, whenever they appear, are applauded for their generosity by a few, and condemned for their simplicity by the many. They have an easy affiance of soul, which loves to repose confidence, even when confidence is weakness. They thus go on, still confiding, and still confounded; unable to check the current of affiance that runs strong in their bosoms, and suffering themselves to be driven before it in their actions. A generous confidence in the virtue of others is the mark of a soul conscious of the energy of virtue in itself, buoyed up by its own vigour within, and not yet drawn down by the attraction of earth below. Mary's was of this kind. Time, if time had been allowed her, would have forced her to learn the necessary wisdom of the world. The great multitude of mankind learn it without the aid of time. They look into their own hearts, and read it there. They have no stubbornness of virtue to subdue; they have no forwardness of honour to restrain. Mary had. She was cast in a much superior mould. And she died at last a martyr to the sincerity of virtue in herself, and to a resistance upon it in others.*

One great motive for the enmity of Elizabeth to Mary, was that the former could not be content with the great superiority which she had over the latter, in a hardy vigour of understanding, in a deep knowledge of the world, and in the mysterious refinements of policy, in the strength of her nation, and in the splendour of her government. She must arrogate a superiority too, in the very orb in which Mary shone so transcendently. She must triumph over her in beauty, in dancing, and in dress; in those very accomplishments which give the sex such an influence upon us, but in which we never think of rivalling them. Elizabeth was a *man* in most other respects. She would have been peculiarly one in this. But the womanly part of her predominated here over the manly. And she, who

* This event took place at Kirkafield, a retired situation from Edinburgh, on the night of February 9, 1567.

James Douglas, earl of Morton, was guillotined at Edinburgh, June 2, 1581, for the supposed murder of lord Darnley.

† He retreated to the Orkneys, and driven from thence, committed some outrages on the trade of Denmark. He was finally taken and immured in the castle of Malmoe, in Norway, where he died, after ten years' confinement.

‡ She was aided in her escape from Lochlevin, by the gallant George Douglas, in the night of the 2d of May, 1568.

§ See *note* page 316, *ante*.

* The following very curious passage in *Melvill's Memoirs*, is pregnant with intelligence concerning this under part of Elizabeth's character:—"The queen, my mistress," says Melvill, "had instructed me to leave matters of gravity sometimes, and *cast in merry purposes*, lest otherwise I should be wearied; *she being well informed of that queen's natural temper.*"

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could box her generals upon occasion, could not bear to be surpassed in accomplishments purely feminine, by the most handsome, the most graceful, and the most improved princess of her age.

All united to make Elizabeth an enemy to Mary. As a queen, and as a woman; as actuated by political jealousies, as stimulated by personal humours; and as impelled by female vanities; she became at first a pretended friend to betray her, and at last she appeared an open enemy to destroy her. She lavished all her arts of deception upon her. She then found herself to be so entangled in the strings of her own nets, that she could not either retreat or advance: and she thought herself obliged in the end, for the sake of her own security, to terminate in desperation, what she had commenced in jealousy. She arraigned a queen of Scotland before a tribunal of English nobles; she thus set an example, infamous in itself, pernicious to society, and peculiarly pernicious and infamous to her own country, of having a sovereign condemned to the block by subjects: she urged her meaner dependents upon assassinating Mary,* that she might not behead her, but she found even their consciences revolting at the villainous intimation. She then signed the bloody warrant with her own hand. She could be wantonly jocular at doing it. She could pretend to recall it, when it had been sent away. She could pretend to lay the guilt of it upon her secretary's head.† She could yet deny to Mary for ever, what was never denied to the meanest criminal before, the favour of having a clergyman of her own communion to attend her. She could point her persecution against the soul, as well as the body, of Mary. And at length she stained her conscience with one of the foulest murders that the annals of the earth can produce; then felt herself almost petrified with horror, at the related execution of what she had commanded; peculiarly haunted, at the close of life, with the frightful image of the deed which she had committed; and killed herself at last with a sullen bravery of melancholy, the most extraordinary that is to be met with in history.

Conspiracies were from time to time set on foot by the catholic party, in order to liberate Mary, and place her on the English throne; but that which appeals to our sympathy, and almost demands our admiration, is that of Anthony Babington, a catholic; a youth of large fortune, the graces of whose person were only inferior to those of his mind. Some youths, worthy of ranking with the heroes, rather than with the traitors of England, had been practised on by the subtilty of Ballard, a disguished jesuit of great intrepidity and talents, whom Camden calls "a silken priest in a soldier's habit:" for this versatile intriguer changed into all shapes, and took up all names; yet, with all the arts of a political jesuit, he found himself entrapped in the nets of that more crafty one, the subdolous Walsingham.* Of the fourteen† persons implicated in this conspiracy, few were of the stamp of men ordinarily engaged in dark assassinations; and the greater number were surely more adapted for lovers than for politicians. The intimates of Babington were youths of congenial tempers and studies; and, in their exalted imaginations, they could only view in the imprisoned Mary of Scotland a sovereign, a saint, and a woman. But friendship, the most tender, if not the most sublime ever recorded, prevailed among this band of self-devoted victims; and the Damon and Pythias of antiquity were here surpassed. John Ballard himself commands our respect, although we refuse him our esteem; for he felt some compunction at the tragical executions which were to follow the trial, and "wished all the blame might rest on him, could the shedding of his blood be the saving of Babington's life!"

This extraordinary collection of personages must have occasioned many alarms to Elizabeth, at the approach of any stranger, till the conspiracy was sufficiently matured to be ended. Once she perceived in her walks a conspirator; and on that occasion erected her "lion port," reprimanding the captain of her guards, loud enough to meet the conspirator's ear, "that he had not a man in his company who wore a sword."—"Am not I fairly guarded?" exclaimed Elizabeth.

When the sentence of condemnation had passed, then broke forth among this noble band that

* Elizabeth gave orders for a letter to be sent to Pawlet and Drury, the keepers of Mary, at Fotheringay, which stated, that "they might surely ease her of that burden." Pawlet's answer was that he refused to do any thing inconsistent with the principles of honour and justice: the queen burst into a violent rage, and called Pawlet "a precise and dainty fellow, who would promise much and perform nothing; but others," said she, "will be found who are less scrupulous."

Sir Amias Pawlet, the keeper of Mary, reports June 3rd, 1586. The Scottish queen is getting a little strength, and has been out in her coach; and is sometimes *carried in a chair to one of the adjoining ponds, to see the diversion of duck hunting; but she is not able to walk without support.*

† William Davison, secretary to Elizabeth, was fined ten thousand pounds, which was most vigorously exacted; and though the queen survived the unfortunate Mary seventeen years, she was ever inexorable to every petition for his liberation. Died Dec. 23, 1608.

* The spies of that singular statesman were the companions or the servants of the arch-conspirator Ballard; for the minister seems only to have humoured his taste in assisting him through this extravagant plot.—*D'Israeli.*

† John Ballard, Anthony Babington, John Savage, Robert Barnwell, Chidiock Titchburne, Charles Tilney, and Edward Abington, were executed in St. Giles's Fields, September 20, 1586. Ballard was first executed. He was cut down and bowelled, with great cruelty, while he was alive. Babington was taken from the gallows alive too, and ready to be cut up, he cried aloud several times in Latin *Parce mihi, Domine Jesu!* Spare me, O Lord Jesus! Savage broke the rope, and fell down from the gallows, and was presently seized on by the executioner, his privities cut off, and his bowels taken out while he was alive. Barnevell, Titchburne, Tilney, and Abingdon, were executed with equal cruelty. On the following day, Thomas Salisbury, Henry Donn, Edward Jones, John Charnock, John Travers, Robert Gage, and Jerome Bellamy, suffered at the same place. Elizabeth, an enlightened politician commanded, that on the second day the odious part of the sentence against traitors should not commence till after their deaths.—See *State Trials*, vol. i.

There is an interesting historical novel, entitled the *Jesuit*, whose story is founded on this conspiracy; remarkable for being the production of a lady, without, says Mr. D'Israeli, a single adventure of love. Hume has told the tale with his usual grace; but the fuller narrative may be found in Camden.

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spirit of honour, which surely had never been witnessed at the bar among so many criminals, that even one of the judges could not refrain from being affected at the presence of such gallant men as those before him. These heroic yet affectionate youths had a trial intolerable to their social feelings. The terrific process of executing traitors was the remains of feudal barbarism, and has only been lately abolished.

One of these *generose adolescentuli*, youths of generous blood, was Chidiock Titchburne of Southampton, a youth of ancient family, and the more intimate friend of Babington. He had refused to connect himself with the assassination of Elizabeth, but his reluctant consent was inferred from his silence. His address to the populace breathes all the carelessness of life, in one who knew all its value. How feelingly he passes into the domestic scene, amidst his wife, his child, and his sisters!—and even his servants. Well might he cry, more in tenderness than in reproach, "Friendship hath brought me to this."

VERSES,

Made by CHEDIOCK TICHEBORNE *of himself in the Tower, the night before he suffered death, who was executed for treason, September 20th*, 1586.

My prime of youth is but a frost of cares,
My feast of joy is but a dish of pain,
My crop of corn is but a field of tares,
And all my goodes is but vain hope of gain.
The day is fled, and yet I saw no sun,
And now I live, and now my life is done!

My spring is past, and yet it hath not sprung,
The fruit is dead, and yet the leaves are green,
My youth is past, and yet I am but young,
I saw the world, and yet I was not seen;
My thread is cut, and yet it is not spun,
And now I live, and now my life is done!

I sought for death, and found it in the wombe,
I lookt for life, and yet it was a shade,
I trade the ground, and knew it was my tombe,
And now I dye, and now I am but made.
The glass is full, and yet my glass is run;
And now I live, and now my life is done!*

Previous to the arresting of the persons of the conspirators, Mary was confined in a chamber of the house of Tixal, where she was prohibited the use of pen and ink, whilst her drawers were ransacked by sir Amias Paulet, and all her papers seized. From that moment the proceeding against Mary excites pity for her untimely fate, and admiration at the magnanimity with which she met it. From the period of her landing in England, it had been the policy and aim of Walsingham, to see her bleed on the block; and it was owing entirely to his intrigues, that the crafty minister contrived that Mary should be so involved in the plot of Ballard, as to secure her for his victim.

The dedicatory verses prefixed by Buchanan to his paraphrastic Latin version of the Psalms, and addressed to the queen of Scots, are both from their collocation and elegance, a subject of interest.*

Daughter of kings unnumber'd, whose fair hand
Sways Scotia's sceptre now with empire bland,
Passing in princely virtues regal place,
Years, sex, in spirit—origin, in grace,
Receive the songs of Israel's prophet king,
(But kind) which cloth'd in Latian vest I bring.
Those strains, in northern regions harp'd by me,
Far from the clime and spring of Castalie,†
Scarce worth recording might the minstrel deem,
Yet may he not reject what you esteem.
Transient the fame his feeble art can give,
Yet sanction'd by your smile they long may live.

The *Missal* or *Prayer Book* which the unfortunate Mary made use of on the scaffold, is preserved in the monastery of Benedictines, at Bornhem, in Flanders. This book is said to have been a present to her from pope Pius V. It is a manuscript, on very fine vellum, beautifully illuminated, with pictures and burnished gold letters and flowers. It is an *Officum Marianum*, with a diurnal of the saints, each separately depicted. The book is covered with crimson velvet, and silver clasps and plates.‡

The following is a *fac simile* from this very curious work.‖

Towards the middle:

"When yow yor prayers doo rehers
Remembre Henry Mawtrevers."

Near the end:

"Myne owne good Kate, as oft as
you can not se me bodyly with your
prayrs I pray bysyte me and wyth
thys specyally because it is to the
hole Trynyte wherin you shall doo
a great pleasure unto me, wyhche
ame your lobyng mystres, and
ever wyll be. Marye."

By this inscription it would seem that she gave it one of her faithful attendants, the moment before her execution: this conjecture is confirmed by the *History of Fotheringay*. She bequeathed 400 francs to Katherine.

Another *Missal* which belonged to the queen of Scots, is now in the Imperial library at St. Petersburg, and is described by Mr. Holman, in his *Travels through Russia and Siberia*. 1825.

* This pathetic poem has been printed in one of the old editions of sir Walter Rawleigh's Poems, but could never have been written by him. In those times the collectors of the works of a celebrated writer would insert any fugitive pieces of merit, and pass them under a name which was certain of securing the reader's favour. The entire poem in every line echoes the feelings of Chidiock Titchburne, who perished with all the blossoms of life and genius about him in the May-time of his existence.

For a very interesting account of Chidiock Titchburne, see *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. iii.

* It may not have occurred to scholars in general, that the Scottish poet selected as his model on this occasion the fine elegiacs by which Sannazarius inscribed to pope Clement VII. his celebrated poem *de Partu Virginis*.—*Greswell.*

† For not to have been dipt in Lethe's lake
Could save the son of Thetis from to die;
But that blind bard did him immortal make
With verses dipt in dew of Castalie.—*Spencer.*

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine*. vol. lix. page 779.

‖ Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. page 678.

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"This Missal, or Prayer-book, is bound in purple velvet; the leaves are of a rich vellum of a large 8vo. size; it is ten inches long, seven broad, and an inch and a half thick. The sheets are highly illuminated with pictures of saints, with Saxo-Latin inscriptions under them. In various parts were originally blank spaces that had been filled up with observations and lines of poetry in French, in the queen's own hand-writing, and with her signature: of which the following are translations.

On the first page—

This belongs to me, Mary.

Subsequently—

Sad fate! that renders life as drear,
As useless, e'en as *death* could be,
Whilst all, to add to my despair,
Seems in its nature chang'd towards me.

No longer, as in times of old,
The wings of fame are spread,
With soaring flight, impartial, bold—
Those times, alas! are fled.

Her pleasures now are all confin'd,
And all her favours shine,
On those whom fortune (frail and blind)
Regards with smile benign.

Dull hours, which guided by my fate,
In sad succession flow,
The glorious sun in all its state,
Seems but to mock my woe.

Mary queen of Scots wrote poems on various occasions, in Latin, Italian, French, and Scotch. *Advice to her Son*, in two books, the consolation of her long imprisonment A great number of her original letters were preserved in the library of the king of France, and in the Royal, Cottonian, and Ashmolean libraries.

A catalogue has been preserved of the royal library,* or rather of the remains of it; delivered over with the other chattels of queen Mary, by the regent Morton, to James VI. The following extract will show the nature of this collection;

* * * * * *
The third volume of Titus Livius
The ellevint buik of St. Augustine
The first bulk of sanct Augustine
* * * * *
Ane parte of Plutarche in Frenche
The legend aurie
* * * * *
Essais in Greik and Hebreu be Munster
The singular combat of David and Golias
The histories of the bible in figures
The sectis of hereseis in this tyme
Clement Marot
The Epistle of Ignatius
Four homoleis anent the images in France
The treatie of the sacrament be Petir Martir
The ansuer to Johnne Calvynis epistle
Sangis of the bible in Frenche be Lancelote de la Carle
The complaint of the universitie of Pareis contra the Jesuittes.

In taking a review of the state of literature in the reign of Elizabeth, we are struck with admiration at the rapid progress which was made in the arts and sciences in this kingdom. Some have carried their encomiums so far as to represent it as the golden age of English literature. The mode of cultivating the Greek and Roman learning became universal; and the literary character was no longer appointed to scholars by profession, but assumed by the nobility and gentry. The ecclesiastics had found it their interest to keep the languages of antiquity to themselves, and men were eager to know what had been so long injuriously concealed. Truth propagates truth, and the mantle of mystery was removed not only from religion but literature. The general curiosity for new discoveries, heightened either by just or imaginary ideas of the treasures contained in the Greek and Roman writers, excited all persons of leisure and fortune to study the classics. The books of antiquity being thus familiarised to the great, every thing was now tinctured with ancient history and mythology. The heathen gods, although discountenanced by the Calvinists, on a suspicion of their tending to revive and to cherish a spirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country town, almost every pageant was a pantheon. When she paid a visit to the house of any of her nobility, at entering the hall she was saluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy-chamber by Mercury. The pages of the family were converted into wood-nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gambolled over the lawns in the figure of satyrs. After sleeping in a room hung with tapestry of the voyage of Æneas, when her majesty hunted in the park, she was met by Diana, who pronouncing our royal bride to be the brightest paragon of unspotted chastity, invited her to groves free from the intrusions of Acteon. The truth is, she was so profusely flattered for this virtue, because it was the characteristic ornament of the heroines, as fantastic honour was of the champions, of the old barbarous romance. It was in conformity to the sentiments of chivalry which still continued in vogue, that she was celebrated for chastity: the compliment, however, was paid in a classical allusion.

Elizabeth sought all occasions of being extolled for her beauty, of which, indeed, in the prime of her youth she possessed but a small share, whatever might have been her pretensions to absolute virginity. No negociation succeeded unless she was addressed as a goddess, which was totally inconsistent with her high station. Encomiastic harangues drawn from this topic, even on the supposition of youth and beauty, were surely superfluous, unsuitable, and unworthy; and were offered and received with an equal impropriety. Yet, when she rode through the streets of the city of Norwich, Cupid, at the command of the mayor and aldermen, advancing from a group of gods who had left Olympus to grace the procession, gave her a golden arrow, the most effective weapon of his well-furnished

* A document found by Mr. Thomson, of the Record office, Edinburgh, and published by the Bannantyne club, *The Library of Mary queen of Scots and James VI.* 4to.

In 1671, Morgan Phillipps' *Defence of Mary queen of Scots, her right and title to the crown of England*, in three books, 8vo. was printed at Leige, a city of the Netherlands. A copy of this scarce volume is in Marsh's library, at Dublin, on the title page of which, a cotemporaneous hand has written, *From wyne and women, good Lord deliver us!*

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quiver, which under the influence of such irresistible charms was sure to wound the most obdurate heart. 'A gift,' says honest Hollinshead, 'which her majesty, now verging to her fiftieth year, received very thankfully.' In one of the fulsome interludes at court, where she was present, the singing boys of her chapel presented the story of the three rival goddesses on Mount Ida, to which her majesty was ingeniously added as a fourth; and Paris was arraigned in form for adjudging the golden apple to Venus, which was due to the queen alone.

This inundation of classical pedantry soon infected our poetry. Our writers, already trained in the school of fancy, were suddenly dazzled with these novel imaginations, and the divinities and heroes of Pagan antiquity decorated every composition. The perpetual allusions to ancient fable were often introduced without the least regard to propriety. Shakspeare's Mrs. Page, who is not intended in any degree to be a learned or affected lady, laughing at the cumbersome courtship of her corpulent lover, Falstaffe, says, "I had rather be a giantess, and lie under Mount Pelion." This familiarity with the Pagan story was not, however, so much owing to the study of the original authors, as to the numerous English versions of them, which were consequently made. The dissemination of the scriptures in the vulgar tongue, by means of the press, while it greatly affected the language and ideas of the people, was also of no small avail in giving new directions to the thoughts of literary men, to whom these antique Oriental compositions, presented numberless incidents, images, and sentiments, unknown before, and of the richest and most interesting kind.

Spencer, Sidney, Shakspeare, Jonson, Marlow, Green, and Peele, may be considered as the chief poetical names which adorn the reign of Elizabeth. Almost all the poets, and many of the other writers, were either courtiers themselves, or under the immediate protection of courtiers, and were constantly experiencing the smiles, and occasionally the solid benefactions of royalty. Not only the Greek and Roman writers, but those of modern Italy and France, where it has been shown that learning experienced an earlier revival, had been translated into English, and liberally diffused by means of the press, served to excite a taste for elegant reading amongst all classes of society. The study of the belles-lettres was in some measure identified with the courtly and arbitrary principles of the time, not so much from any enlightened spirit in those who supported such principles, as from a desire of opposing the puritans, whose ascetic spirit and narrow doctrines of religion led them to despise every department of elegant literature.

This reign also produced Hooker, Raleigh, and Francis Bacon, lord Verulum, who as a philosopher, deserves the highest praise; whose style is copious and correct, and whose wit is only surpassed by his learning and penetration. During this period the whole island seemed as if roused from her long habits of barbarity; arts, commerce, and legislation, began to acquire new strength every day; and England which had hitherto been the object of every invasion, and a prey to every plunderer, now asserted her strength in turn, and became terrible to its invaders. The achievements of Drake, Hawkins, Davis, Forbisher, Raleigh, Howard, and other naval commanders, carried the British flag to every part of the world. If we look through history, and consider the rise of kingdoms, we shall scarcely find an instance of a people becoming, in so short a time, wise, powerful, and happy. Liberty, it is true, still continued to fluctuate; Elizabeth knew her own power, and very often stretched it to the very verge of despotism. We are not to imagine from the accounts of the religious and other controversies, which were carried on during this reign, that an entire freedom of debate and of writing, was then admitted. The true liberty of the press was by no means understood; and those who wrote or printed any thing against the established system, did it at great hazard; and the sufferings which in some cases were inflicted on the boldness of publication was, as we have shown, extremely severe, and often despotic. After every proper deduction has been made, enough remains to fix the seventy or eighty years that elapsed from the middle of the sixteenth century to the period of the restoration, as "by far the mightiest in the history of English literature, or indeed of human intellect and capacity."

Dr. Wotton, in his *Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning*, assures us, that no age was so productive of learned women as the sixteenth century. Speaking of the flourishing condition learning was in at that time, he says, "it was so very modish, that the fair sex seemed to believe the Greek and Latin added to their charms; and that Plato and Aristotle, untranslated, were frequent ornaments of their closets." And Erasmus, speaking of the early part of this century, says, "the scene of human things is changed; the monks, famed in times past for learning, are become ignorant; and women love books."—Elizabeth herself was the most conspicuous of the learned ladies of her reign. The daughters of the duke of Somerset;* lady Killegrew;†

* Anne, Margaret, and Jane Seymour, were the daughters of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, and uncle to king Edward VI. by Anne his second wife, daughter of sir Edward Stanhope, knight, by whom he had six daughters, all learned; Anne, the eldest, was married, first to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, and afterwards to sir Edward Unton, Knight of the Bath: she died about the end of the sixteenth century. Margaret died unmarried. Jane also died single, notwithstanding her father's endeavour to have married her to king Edward VI. She was maid of honour to queen Elizabeth, and in great favour; she died in 1560, in the twentieth year of her age, and was buried in Westminster abbey, with great solemnity. These three learned sisters wrote four hundred Latin distichs on the death of the queen of Navarre, Margaret de Valois, which were translated into Greek, French, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1557, under the title of *Tombeau de Marguerite de Valois, Reyne de Navarre.*

† The fourth daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, was born at Giddy hall, in 1530. She was married to sir Henry Killegrew, and died about 1576. Her death was lamented in various epitaphs; and on the monument erected to her memory, in the church of Thomas, in the Vintry ward,

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Jane countess of Westmoreland;* lady Elizabeth Russel;† lady Burleigh;‡ Blanch Parry;|| Joanna Lumley;§ lady Fane;¶ Mary Sidney countess of Pembroke,** and Elizabeth Jane Weston, were the chief ornaments of this reign.

The colleges founded in the reign of Elizabeth were three in number; and the first endowed by a Protestant was Jesus college, in the university of Oxford, by Hugh Ap Rice, or Price, who observing that his countrymen, who were natives of Wales, were much neglected in college endowments, petitioned queen Elizabeth to found a college more particularly for their benefit. She accordingly granted a charter, dated 1571; but the queen seems to have rendered no farther practical assistance than by giving a quantity of timber from the royal forests to aid the building. The library contains a good collection of books, and some curiosities, among which is a silver bowl, weighing two hundred and seventy-eight ounces, and capable of holding ten gallons; a metal watch, given by Charles I.; and a huge stirrup, said to have been used by queen Elizabeth.

Emmanuel college, in the university of Cambridge, was founded by sir Henry Mildmay, of Chelmsford, in Essex, chancellor of the exchequer, and privy councillor to queen Elizabeth. In the library are many valuable and scarce books, among which is *Tully's Offices*, printed by Faust, in 1465; it appears to have belonged to prince Arthur, brother of Henry VIII. his arms being pourtrayed on the title-page.

Sidney Sussex college was endowed by Frances Sydney, countess of Sussex, and widow to Thomas Radcliffe, third earl of Sussex. For this purpose she bequeathed £5,000, and some other property. In the library are several objects, besides books, which have been thought worthy of preservation. Amongst these is a part of an incrustation of a child's skull, found in the isle of Crete, about ten feet beneath the soil, and brought to England in the year 1627. The teeth are white and sound, and remain unchanged; but the other parts resemble a hard sandstone. The skull, when first deposited in the college, was whole; but it was afterwards broken, and some parts lost. It was esteemed so great a curiosity, that king Charles I. was desirous of seeing it; and accordingly it was sent up to the famous Dr. Ward, then master of the college, for his majesty's inspection.

The following is a curious regulation respecting the library of Bene't college, in the university of Cambridge.* The library is placed over the chapel, and so extremely difficult of access, that even a fellow of the college is not permitted to enter it unaccompanied by another fellow and a scholar, who must remain with him during the whole time of stay; for if a single book is missing, according to the will of the donor, they lose the whole; and for that reason they are examined every year, by two persons of another college. This library contains a valuable collection of manuscripts and printed books. Among the former, are many relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which had been collected by Leland at the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. and the original manuscript of the thirty-nine articles. Of the latter, is one entitled *Rhetorica Nova, impressa Cant.* 1478, shewing the antiquity of printing in Cambridge.

Corpus Christi, or Bene't college, (founded in 1351) differs in its origin from all others in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; those having been founded by the benevolence of one

London, is an inscription composed by herself. She was famous for her knowledge in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, and for her skill in poetry.

* Eldest daughter of Henry earl of Surry, who was beheaded January 15, 1547, (see page 294 *ante*.) She was married to Charles earl of Westmoreland, by whom she had four daughters. She was instructed under John Fox.

† Third daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, born 1529, was equal to her sisters, in having the advantages of a learned education, and in the skill of languages. She was married first to sir Thomas Hobby, ambassador to the French court. He died at Paris, in 1566. She next married lord John Russel, son and heir to the earl of Bedford. He died before his father in 1584. When lady Russel died is unknown, but it is supposed to have been about 1597; for in a letter to her nephew Cecil, without date, she complains much of bad health, and infirmities of age, and concludes, "your lordship's owld awnt of compleat 68 years, that prays for your lordship's long life." Poetical inscriptions and epitaphs were a favourite kind of composition with lady Russel. She wrote epitaphs, in Greek, Latin, and English, for her husbands, son, daughter, brother, sister, &c.

‡ Eldest daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, born 1528. On the 21st of December, 1546, and in the 20th year of her age, she was married to sir William Cecil, afterwards created lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England, and privy councillor to queen Elizabeth, by whom he had many children, all of whom died young excepting two daughters. After a long and happy marriage of forty-two years, she died April 4, 1589, in the 63d year of her age. She was a woman of exemplary virtue and engaging qualities, and of an admirable understanding. She was buried in the abbey church of Westminster, where a magnificent monument is erected to her memory. Five days after her decease, lord Burleigh wrote what he calls, *A Meditation on the Death of his Lady*, written in sorrow, in which he praised her zeal for the maintenance of learning, by her many benefactions to Cambridge, Oxford, and Westminster, her widely extended benevolence, and the secresy with which she did all these things—so that even he knew them not during her life.

|| She was daughter of Henry Parry, Esq. of Newcourt, Herefordshire, born 1508, a great lover of antiquities; and communicated to Dr. Powell, sir Edward Stradling's manuscript history of the *Winning of Glarmorgan, or Morgannwc out of the Welshman's hands, &c.*, which is published by the doctor in his *History of Welsh Princes*. She procured of queen Elizabeth, to whom she was "chief gentlewoman, and keeper of her majesty's jewels," the grant of the mastership of St. Crosse's for Dr. John Lee, when he was in distress. She drew up a pedigree of the Parry family, and the gentility of her descent. She died a maid, Feb. 12, 1589, in the eighty-second year of her age, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument is erected to her memory, on the south side of the chancel. In her will, written by lord Burleigh's own hand, among other legacies, is £500, for an almshouse at Bacton.

§ Joanna Lumley, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, and wife of John, lord Lumley, by whom she had three sons, who died infants. She died about 1579, and was buried at Cheam, in Surry, where a monument was erected to her memory.

¶ *The lady Elizabeth Fane's 21 Psalms and 102 Proverbs.* London: printed by Robert Crowley, 1550. 8vo.

** See Countess of Pembroke, under the year 1621, *post*.

* On May 7, 1588, lord Burleigh, as chancellor of Cambridge, issues rules for reforming the apparel, and other *disorders* of the scholars; "and that the excess of coloured shirts and ruffs, exceeding one inch and a half, (saving for the sons of noblemen) be avoided presently; and that no scholar do wear any long locks of hair upon his head, but that he be polled after the manner of the gravest scholars, under the pain of 6s. 8d.

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or two persons, while this was established by the union of two societies or gilds,* in the town of Cambridge, and denominated *Collegium Corporis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, is usually called Bene't college, from its situation near St. Benedict's church, which is appropriated thereto, and was the last appropriation made in England.

During the period embraced by the reign of Elizabeth, poetry was cultivated in Scotland by a few individuals, who, if not so celebrated as Dunbar† and Lindsay,‡ were at least worthy followers of the same school. The chief of these were Alexander Scot, sir Richard Maitland, and Alexander Montgomery. Their poems are chiefly short pieces of a moral, satirical, or descriptive kind; in which the versification is very correct, and the language in general very happy, though the style of the ideas seems a century behind that of the English poetry of the same age.

The *Cherry and the Slae*‖ of Montgomery, is a beautiful poem, describing the various passions of the human soul, and which has retained its popularity longer than any other poetical composition of the reign of James VI. Montgomery appears from a passage in a memoir of Mure of Rowallen, his nephew, to have died between the years 1607 and 1611. During the reign of James VI. the *admirable* Crichton§ also adds a lustre on the Scottish name.

1587. From a book without date, but supposed to have been printed in this year, it appears that Robert Triplett, "stationer, or bookebinder, dwelt at the signe of the Aqua Vitæ Still, neere Olde Fish-street," Oxford.

1587. THOMAS MARSHE or MARSH, an original member of the stationers' company, entered on the livery 1562, and filled the various offices of the company: he appears to have been a disorderly character, and was frequently fined for disobedience of their ordinances. He dwelt in Fleet-street, at the Prince's Arms, near St. Dunstan's Church, according to some of his colophons,* but in *Askam's Almanac* it is styled the 'King's arms.' Strype, in *Stow's Survey*, says that he had a great license to print Latin books used in the schools of England, against which the poor stationers complained to the lord treasurer, when a compromise took place between them.

1587. HENRY MARSHE was a relation to the above, and with Gerard Dewes, assignee. He succeeded to the house and business, (after the death of T. Marshe, if not before) for the first book printed by Henry is dated 1584. In 1585, he printed *Francis Kett his epistle to divers papists in England, proving the pope to be the beast mentioned in the xiii Revelat. &c.* 8vo. The author of this work was the last person who suffered for heterodox opinions, which took place in 1589. In 1587, he printed the *Mirror for Magistrates*, 4to, in which he calls himself the assignee of Thomas Marshe. He likewise printed divers *yearly almanacks, and prognostications, wrote by Henry Lowe, doctor in physick.*

1587. ABRAHAM VELE, or VEALE, was a member of the company of drapers, and afterwards admitted a member of the stationers' company, by whom he was several times fined. He appears to have been in business for the space of thirty-five years, and printed twenty-four works. His residence was at the sign of the Lamb, in St. Paul's church yard.

1587. HENRY MIDDLETON dwelt at the sign of the Falcon, in Fleet-street, and was in partnership with Thomas East, so early as 1569; but whether he was son of William Middleton, noticed at page 298, *ante*, is uncertain. He printed thirty-six works, many of which were in Latin. In 1587, he printed *A godlie garden, out of which most comfortable hearbes may be gathered for the wounded conscience of all penitent sinners*, Perused and allowed. 24mo.

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* A gild was a company of persons associated for charitable, religious, or mercantile purposes, and is supposed to have been a Saxon institution.

† William Dunbar was born at Salton, in East Lothian, about 1465. He became a clergyman, and flourished at the Scottish court from about the year 1500 to 1530, in which year he is supposed to have died. Some of his poems are humorous, and refer to humble life; others are allegorical, and full of beautiful natural imagery; a third kind are moral and instructive; and he is equally happy in all. His chief poems are the *Thistle and the Rose*, in 1503; and the *Friars of Berwick*. His poems were published with notes, by sir David Dalrymple.

‡ *The warkis of the famous and vorthie knicht, schir David Lyndesay, of the mont, alias, Lyoun king of armes. Newly correctit, and vindicate from the former errouris quhair, with thay war befoir corruptit, and augmentit with sindrie warkis, quhilk was not befoir imprentit, &c. Newlie imprentit by Johne Scot, at the expensis of Henrie Charteris, and are to be sauld in his buith, on the north syde of the gait, above the throne. Cum privilegio regali.* 1568. 4to. Henry Charteris printed another edition in 1588, with a print of justice and religion. And again in 1592.

‖ *The Cherrie and the Slae. Complyt into Scottis metre, by Alexander Montgomerie. Edinburgh, printed by R. Waldegrave*, 1595, 8vo. In 1822, the poetical works of Montgomery appeared in a very handsome edition, under the superintendence of Mr. David Laing, with a biographical preface from the pen of Dr. Irving.

§ James Crichton, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton," was born in 1551, in the county of Perth, of a good family, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he made a rapid progress in the languages and sciences. At the age of twenty he visited Paris, and acquired uncommon reputation as a disputant, and for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. From thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, printer, who dedicated to him the *Paradoxes of Cicero*, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. We next find him at Mantua, where he is reported to have slain a famous master in a duel. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with Crichton as to appoint him tutor to his son, who was a very licentious young man. This appointment, however, proved fatal to him; for one night, as he was walking through the streets in carnival time, he was attacked by six assassins, and after a gallant defence lost his life. It is said that the person who gave him the fatal stroke was the prince his pupil. This event is placed in the year 1583. Four of his Latin poems are extant, but so very wretched as to stamp the marvellous character of him, given by some biographers, with the charge of imposture.

* Colophon is a word derived from a city of that name, in Asia, where the artists of all descriptions were exceedingly expert, insomuch that Κολοφῶνα ἐπιζίθεναι became a proverb among the Greeks, signifying *ultimam manum imponere*, to put the finishing hand to any thing. The same idea was implied by the word Colophonem among the Romans, &c.—Thomas's *History of America*, vol. i. 1810.

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1587, *Sept.* 13. As a proof of the popularity of the Italian language in England at this time, archbishop Whitgift permitted an edition of the *Decameron* of Bocace,* to be printed by Wolfe; and the bishop of London allowed the *Amorous Fiametta*† of the same author, to be printed by John Charlewood. In the following year, several other Italian works received a privilege to be printed.

1587, *Oct.* In the company of stationers' book is an an entry of a *license* to John Charlewoode, by the whole consent of the assistants, that he shall have "the only imprinting of all manner of *bills for players;* provided that if any trouble arise hereby, then Charlewood to bear the charges."

1587. The first *Almanack* printed in Ireland, was by William Farmer, Dublin, 4to. Few books were as yet printed in Ireland; whatever was written there was sent to London, Douay, Paris, or Antwerp.

1588, *Feb.* 15. *Died*, JOHN BIENNE, of whose birth and origin no account has been discovered, distinguished himself not a little amongst the learned printers of Paris. Maittaire finds his Latin impressions first mentioned in 1566. He espoused the widow of William Morel, and was put in possession of his apparatus and establishment. There seems to be no proof extant of his possessing the title of "Typographus Regius," beyond his use of the mark hitherto peculiar to artists who enjoyed that honour. Maittaire does not attribute the distinction to him, but acknowledges that he deserved it. His name is frequently found in conjunction with those of other "libraires," who occasionally share in his literary speculations, or employed his press. Chevillier attributes to him, *Novum Testamentum Syriace et Græce, cum versione interlineari Latina*, 4to. 1584;" which was in fact a joint impression with Simon Prevosteau. But the *chef d'œuvre* of the press of Bienne, is doubtless *Demosthenes, Græce, cum scholiis Ulpiani*, fol. the impression of which had however been commenced by William Morel, twelve years before; but was interrupted partly by the civil wars, partly by the domestic embarrassments of that meritorious printer, and partly by his death. Bienne had the glory of resuming and perfecting this fine volume, under the inspection and revision of Lambinus; and the variations in the titular subscription of different copies prove, that Jacobus Dupuys, and Michael Somnius, both participated in the charge of the impression. Some copies exhibit the names and marks of these respective "libraires." Reiske made this the basis of his edition. He has given a minute account of it, *Præfat. ad Demosth.* and says the part executed by Morel, namely, as far as the *Oratio de falsa legatione*, has greatly the superiority over the latter part edited by Lambinus: both with regard to the critical labour bestowed upon it, the correctness of the typography, and even the quality of the paper.

An epigram by Scævola Sammaranthus, seems to imply that he perished by the hands of an assassin. It is said he left a daughter, so accomplished in Greek and Hebrew as to be able to conduct the printing of works in those languages.

1588. JOHN WYGHTE, or WIGHT, was a member of the worshipful company of drapers; and although he was not a brother of the worshipful company of stationers, seems, on account of his profession, to have been under their jurisdiction. He was once fined by them for keeping open shop on St. Luke's day; another time, because that he had certain books, (which seem to have been *Primers*,) illicitly printed, found in his custody, for this he was fined iiij*l.* His residence was at the sign of the Rose, at the north door of St. Paul's. He was accounted more of a bookseller than a printer; although twenty-three works bear his imprint, from the commencement of his typographical labours in 1551, and to which he fixed the annexed very handsome device.

In 1586, he printed *A booke of the arte and manner how to plant and graffe all sortes of trees*, &c. translated from the French by Leonard Mascall, and dedicated to sir John Paulet, knight, lorde St. John, in which are found the following old English rules for purchasing land.

Who so wil be wise in purchasing,
Let him consider these points following.
First see that the lande be cleare,
In title of the sellar,
And that it stand in danger,
Of no woman's dowrie.
See whether the tenure be bond or free,
And release of euerie feoffee.
See that the seller be of age,
And that it lie not in morgage.
Whether a taile be thereof found,
And whether it stand in statute bound.
Consider what seruice longeth thereto,
And what quitrent thereout must go.
And if it be come of a wedded woman,
Think thou then on couert baron.
And if you may in any wise,
Make thy charter with warrantise.
To thee, thine heires, assignes also,
Thus should a wise purchaser do.

* Boccacio's *Decameron* is a collection of one hundred novellettes, in which he gave a degree of polish to his country's language unknown before.

† *Amorous Fiametta. Wherein is sette downe a catalogue of all and singuler passions of love and iealosie, incident to an enamored young gentlewoman, with a noble caueat for all women to eschewe deceitfull and wicked love, by an apparent example of a Neapolitan lady, her approued and long miseries, and wyth many sound dehortations from the same. First wrytten in Italian, by master John Boccace, the learned Florentine, and Poet Laureate. And now done into English, by B. Giouano del M. Temp.* Printed for Thomas Gubbin. 4to.

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1588, *Feb.* 13. A proclamation against certaine seditious and schismatical bookes and libels, &c. was published, shewing that they were slanderous to the state, and to the ecclesiastical government, established by law, &c. That they should immediately be brought in and destroyed, and that no author, printer, or desperser, should dare to offend herein, under the pain of her majesties displeasure, and being prosecuted with severity. *A broadside. Printed by the deputies of Christopher Barker.*

1588. *Died*, ROBERT CROWLEY, CROLEUS, or CROLE, a scholar, preacher, and printer of the city of London. He was a native of Gloucestershire, was a student of the university of Oxford in 1534, and soon after becames demy of Magdalen college. In 1553, being bachelor of arts, he was made probationary fellow of the said house, by the name of Robert Crole. In the reign of Edward VI. he lived in Ely Rents, Holborn, where he printed and sold books, and likewise preached in the city; on the accession of queen Mary, he fled to Frankfort, with several English protestants. He returned at her decease, and had several benefices bestowed on him, among which was St. Giles's, Cripplegate, of which he wrote himself vicar in 1566. He was admitted a member of the stationers' company *(gratis)* in 1578. Having lived to a good old age, he was buried in the above church, and the following inscription was engraven on a brass plate on his tombstone:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ROBERT CROWLEY, CLERK, LATE VICAR OF THIS PARISH, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1588.

The poverty of his widow, in 1592, induced the company of stationers to allow her a noble per quarter. Eighteen works bear his imprint, and many of his works were printed for him by others. In 1550, he printed a work in metre, with this title:—

Pleasure and pain, Heaven and hell,
Remember these four, and all shall be well.

A new yeres gyfte, wherein is taught the knowledge of ourself, and the fear of God; worthy to be geven and thankfullye recyed of all christen men; M DXLIX, *the last day of December.*— Authore eodem Roberto Croleo. 12mo.

Robert Crowley's confutation of Nicholas Shaxton, bishop of Sarum; his recantation of thirteen articles, at the burning of Mrs. Anne Askew. London, imprinted by John Day, 1548. 8vo.

1588, *June. Died*, TIMOTHY RYDER, printer, and beadle to the stationers' company. He was the son of John Ryder, of Wedenbet, in the county of Northampton; and was instructed in the typographic art by Richard Lynel, to whom he was bound apprentice in 1563, for the term of seven years from the Purification. He was made free on the 21st of March, 1570, but he is supposed to have been unsuccessful, as he received aid from his company, and was ultimately appointed their beadle; in which situation, in July, 1580, his salary was raised "from xls. to vil." In July, 1582, the court of assistants gave him the copy of *The Paradyce of Daintie Devyses*, which had belonged to Henry Disley; and in 1584, they granted him the copy of *The widowes treasorer*, which had likewise been the property of Disley; but he had not the power to dispose of this copy without the leave of the court, which also appointed that Ro. Walgrave should print for him *The booke that concerneth phisike and chirwrgerie.* In Dec. 1586, he entered a ballad entitled *How make batis abused a man and hys wife:* but was excused the 4d. entrance money. The April following, by reason of his infirmities, which rendered him incapable to execute the business of his office, he was obliged to resign, and John Wolf was chosen to do the duty, 'to have xl. s. with the availes, and on his good behaviour to have the preference in case of death.' In July, Wolf was fully appointed, with the stipend of vi. *l.* a year; Rider to continue in his dwelling, in the hall, till Midsummer next; and on his good behaviour to have iv. l. yearly, as a free gift. The poor man, however, died before the time limited him to quit his dwelling; for on the 25 June, 1588, it was agreed by the court that Mrs. Rider shall have xl. s. yerely during her widowhood, and that she shall avoid out of the hall at Michaelmas next, and then John Wolf to enter upon it. I have never (continues Herbert) seen either of the above-mentioned books printed by or for him; but an edition of the former is mentioned by Mr. Warton, (*Hist. Engl. Poet.* vol. iii. p. 285, note i.) as printed in 1585, which very probably was printed for him. I have not met with any account of the others. The only book of Ryder's now extant, is entitled *The Practice of the Diuell*, printed without date, in 4to.

1588, *July.* It is really very curious to trace back to their origin many of our laws, institutions and privileges. As little could it have been conjectured, at the period of the threatened invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, that that circumstance would lead to the introduction of newspapers into this country, and the subsequent freedom of the press and establishment of our civil liberties, as that the dispute between Henry VIII. and pope Clement VII. respecting a divorce, should be the cause of the reformation; yet such was the fact.

The history of newspapers is so interwoven with the historical annals of our country, and so truly exemplifies the progress of literature and science, that whatever tends to elucidate their origin and progress, must at least add something to our knowledge, and throw light upon the state of society, or the philosophy of the times in which they were published; for they appear to have represented the times when, and the people among whom they originated. It is curious to take a retrospective view from the time of their origin, and to observe the gradual development of the mind of the mass of the people, their desire for information, and the consequent improvement of newspapers, and their influence upon society. Englishmen may indeed

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look back with pride to the period when the freedom of the press was first established, and each subject began to feel an individual political existence.

Mr. George Chalmers, in his *Life of Ruddiman*, discovers, in England, the first newspaper. It may gratify national pride, says he, to be told that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Elizabeth and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first newspaper. It was a wise policy to prevent, during a moment of general anxiety, the danger of false reports, by publishing real information; and the queen therefore resolved to inform her people of the extent of the danger impending over them. She began to publish, at irregular intervals, a sheet bearing the following title:

The English Mercurie,

Published by AUTHORITIE,

FOR THE PREVENTION OF FALSE REPORTS.—NO. 50.

Whitehall, July 23d, 1588.

There are four of these papers preserved in the British Museum among Sloane's manuscripts 4106; three are numbered 50, 51, and 54, and are printed in Roman characters; the first is dated from Whitehall, July 23, 1588. The first article, contains advices from sir Francis Walsingham, that the Armada* was seen in the chops of the channel, making for the entrance with a favourable gale. An account is then given of her majesty's fleet, which consisted of eighty sail divided into four squadrons, commanded by the lord high admiral,† in the Ark-Royal, sir Francis Drake,‡ and admirals Hawkins and Frobisher. By the best computation, it is added, the enemy could not have numbered less than 150; but as soon as they were seen from the top masts of the English fleet, instead of exciting any fear of the result, they were hailed by the sailors with acclamations of joy. Under the head London, the following account of an interview which the mayor, aldermen, and common council, had had the day before with her majesty, for the purpose of assuring her of their resolution to stand by her with their lives and fortunes to the last.

"London, July the 23d.

"The lord mayor, aldermen, common council, and lieutenancy, of this great citie, waited upon her majestie at Westminster, this afternoon, with assurances of their hearty and unanimous resolutions to stand by and support her majestie at the critical juncture with their lives and fortunes, when her invaluable life, the true Protestant religion, and all the privileges of free-born Englishmen, are threatened by an open attack from our bigotted and blood-thirsty adversaries, the Spaniards. The queen received them very graciously, and assured them she did not doubt their zealous endeavours to serve theyr countrie on the present very important occasion; that for her part she relied upon God's providence, and the goodnesse of her cause, and was resolved to run all risques with her faithfull subjects.—Imprinted at London, by Christ. Barker, her highness' printer."

Under the date of July 26, there is the following notice:

"Yesterday the Scots ambassador, being introduced to sir Francis Walsingham, had a private audience of her majesty, to whom he delivered a letter from the king his master; containing the most cordial assurances of his resolution to adhere to her majesty's interests, and to those of the protestant religion. And it may not here be improper to take notice of a wise and spiritual saying of this young prince (he was twenty-two) to the queen's minister at his court, viz. That all the favour he did expect from the Spaniards was the courtesy of Polypheme to Ulysses, *to be the last devoured.*"

Mr. Chalmers defies the gazetteer of the present day to give a more decorous account of the introduction of a foreign minister.

These were, however, but extraordinary gazettes, not regularly published. In this obscure origin, they were skilfully directed by the policy of that great statesman Burleigh, who to inflame the national feeling, gives an extract of a letter from Madrid, which speaks of putting the queen to death, and the instruments of torture on board the Spanish fleet.

In these *Mercuries* some advertisements of books run like those of the present times, and exhibit a picture of the literature of those days. All these publications were *imprinted and sold* by the queen's printers, Field and Barker. It is probable that after the defeat of the Armada, no later number was published than 54. But the appetite for news thus created, never subsided in this country, and within a few years the metropolis had no lack of *Mercurios*, *Corantos*, *Gazettes*, and *Diurnals*. And we soon find packets of

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* Philip II. of Spain, husband of Mary, queen of England, had spent five years in preparing for this expedition. He concluded that, as Elizabeth was the chief bulwark of the Protestants, could he but subdue this princess, he should acquire the immortal fame of re uniting the whole Christian world in the Catholic communion; he, therefore, raised the Spanish armament, known by the name of the INVINCIBLE ARMADA, which he placed under the command of the marquess of Santa Cruz; but the anxiety of that nobleman caused his death, and the duke of Medina was appointed to the command. On the 19th of May, 1588, the Spanish fleet sailed from the Tagus; and the English fleet left Plymouth harbour about the same time, under the command of Charles Howard, earl of Effingham. During this critical juncture, queen Elizabeth showed herself to be possessed of great courage. She anticipated certain success, and even spoke in positive terms of her intention to accompany her troops to battle. She appeared at Tilbury, mounted on a white palfry, and rode along the ranks, while the soldiers filled the air with shouts of triumph. The once formidable Armada was then buffetting the adverse winds on its return to Spain; and the duke of Medina, when he reached the port of St. Andero, on the 1st September, had to lament the loss of thirty ships and ten thousand men. The king, his master, received the intelligence with fortitude and moderation, saying, "I sent my fleet to combat the English, not the elements." And he thanked God that the whole had not been destroyed. A particular account of the disastrous fate of this vast armament will be found by the reader in Lingard's *History of England*, vol. viii. p. 331, 8vo. edition.

† Charles Howard of Effingham, earl of Nottingham, was lord high admiral, and commander of the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. He died Dec. 14, 1624.

‡ For an account of sir Francis Drake, see 1595, *post.*

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news published, in the shape of small quarto pamphlets, as they arrived. These were entitled, *News from Brest, or a Diurnal of sir John Norris, &c. printed by Richard Yardley*, 1594, 4*to*. *News from Flanders*, 1599. *News from Italy, Hungary*, &c. as they happened to refer to the transactions of their respective countries, and generally purported to be translated from the Low Dutch. It is, however, during the civil wars, when the minds of men were more at variance, when their tempers were inflamed to a greater fierceness, and gave a keener edge to the sharpness of civil discord, that we are to look for the dissemination of these *Weekly News Books*, as they were then called, and to which we refer the reader.*

The three months following the defeat of the Armada, witnessed a fresh persecution of the Catholics in England, of whom about thirty suffered the punishment of traitors, for the practice of their religion only, without a single accusation of disloyalty.

1588, *Oct. 5. A true report of the inditement, arraignment, conviction, condemation, execution, of John Weldon, William Hartley, and Robert Sutton, who suffered for high treason in several places about London, imprinted by Richard Jones*, 1588. 4*to*.

A packe of Spanish lyes, sent abroad in the world; first printed in Spaine in the Spanish tongue, and translated out of the originall. Now ripped up, unfolded, and by just examination condemned, as conteyning false, corrupt, and detestable wares, worthy to be damned and burned. Printed by the deputies of Christopher Barker. 1588. 4*to*.

1588. Queen Elizabeth grants a patent to JOHN SPILMAN, a German, to erect a paper-mill at Dartford, in Kent, which has generally been considered the *first* in England; but several instances have been given to the contrary. The following work was first printed in 1558.

A sparke of friendship, and warm good will; with a poem concerning the commodity of sundry sciences; especially concerning paper, and a mill, lately set up neer Dartfort by a high German, called Mr. Spilman, jeweller to the queen majesty. 1588, 4*to*. Dedicated to sir W. Raleigh. *Begins*, enforced by affection that, &c. where friendship finds good grownd to grow upon.

John Spilman is said to have brought over in his portmantua the two first lime trees, which he planted at Dartford, and are still growing.

1588. THOMAS VAUTROLLIER was a scholar and printer from Paris, or Roan, came into England about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, and first commenced business in Black Friars. On June 19, 1574, he received a patent, or licence, from the queen, to print the *New Testament*, which he often inserted at the end. In 1584, he printed *Jordanus Brunus*, for which he fled, and the next year being in Edinburgh, he first taught that nation the use of doing their work in a masterly manner; where he continued until, by the intercession of friends, he procured his pardon; as appears from a dedication of his to the right worshipful Thomas Randolph, esq. where he returns him thanks for his great favour, and for assisting him in his great distress. He married his daughter, Jakin, to Richard Field, printer, in Black Friars, January 13, 1588, and buried several children in that parish, as appears from their church books. Vautrollier was a very curious printer, as is evident from his productions, and commonly used an Anchor within a compartment, with this motto, ANCHORA SPEI. He printed seventy-eight works, most of which were in Latin. In 1588, he printed *Certain advertisements out of Ireland, concerning the losses and distresses happening to the Spanish navy, upon the west coasts of Ireland, in their voyage intended from the northern isles beyond Scotland towards Spain*. 4*to*.

1588. A translation of the *Bible* into the *Pomeranian* tongue, a dialect of the Lower Saxony, was printed at Bardt, a sea-port town of Pomerania, in 4to. by order, and at the expense of Bogislans XIII. duke of Pomerania. It is said to have been printed on good paper, with neat types, and accompanied with plates. In 1590, the *Juvenila* of M. A. Muretus, was printed at Bardt, bearing for imprint. *Bardi Pomeranæ, ex officina Principis*. A copy of this latter work is in the Bodleian library.

1588. ROBERT WALDEGRAVE, was descended from a good family, and commenced the art of printing in the year 1578, in the Strand, near Somerset House; from thence he removed to Foster-lane; but afterwards, by being the printer of the Mar-prelate tracts, his press was seized and destroyed, by the earl of Derby, at Manchester, which involved him in troubles, and obliged him to retire to Wales; but by the assistance of his friends, overcame his difficulties, and went to Edinburgh, when James VI. granted him a patent for printing the *Confession of Faith*, which is dated, March 13, 1589.

Waldegrave used as his mark, a Swan in an oval, and about it this motto, GOD IS MY HELPER.

In page 34 of *Martin Mar Prelate*, &c. are the following lines: "There was the last sommer, a little catechisme, made by M. Dauison, and printed by Waldegrave; but before he coulde print it, it must be authorized by the bishop, either Canterbury or London. He went to Canterbury to have it licensed, his grace committed it to doctor Neuerbegood (Wood) he read it ouer in half a yere; the booke is a great one,

* The Roman poet (Ovid) in the following lines, shows the desire of the Roman people for *news*. Publius Ovidius (NASO) was born B. C. 43, and died A. D. 18.

Hither in crowds the vulgar come and go;
Millions of rumours here fly to and fro;
Lies mixt with truth, reports that vary still,
The itching ears of folks unguarded fill:
They tell the tale; the tale in telling grows,
And each relater adds to what he knows;
Rash error, light credulity are here,
And causeless transport and ill-grounded fear;
New-raised sedition, secret whispers blown
By nameless authors and of things unknown.
Fame, all that's done in heaven, earth, ocean views,
And o'er the world still hunts around for news.
Garth's *Ovid*, b. xii.

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of two sheets of paper. In one place of the booke the means of saluation was attributed to the worde (preached) and what did he thinke you? he blotted out the worde (preached) and would not have that worde printed; so ascribing the way to work mens saluation to the word read."

1588. In this year mention is made of one knave THACKWELL, a printer, in Wales, who is mentioned in a book intitled, *Bridge's*, &c. by Martin Marprelate, p. 23. where he says, pitifully complayning, is there any reason, why knave Thackwell, the printer, which printed popish and traiterous Welsh books, in Wales, should have more favour at your gracelesse handes, then poore Waldegrave, who never printed any book against you, that contayneth either treason or impiety. Thackwell is at liberty to walk where he will, and permitted to make the most he could of his press and letters; whereas Robert Waldegrave dares not shew his face, for the blood-thirstie desire you have for his life, only for printing of bookes, which toucheth the bishops myters. You know that Waldegrave's printing press and letters were taken away; his press being timber, was sawen and hewed in peices, the yron work being battered and made unserviceable, his letters melted, with cases, and other tooles, defaced (by John Woolfe, alias Machivill, beadle of the stationers, and most tormenting executioner of Waldegrave's goods) and he himself utterly deprived for ever printing againe, having a wife and sixe small children. Will this monstrous crueltie never be revenged think you? when Waldegrave's goods was to be spoiled and defaced, there were some printers, that rather than all the goods should be spoyled, offered money for it, towards the reliefe of the man's wife and children, but this could not be obtayned, and yet popishe Thackwell, though he printed popishe and traytcrous bookes, may have the favour to make money of his presse and letters. And reason to. For Waldegrave's profession overthroweth the popedome of Lambebith; but Thackwel's popery maintayneth the same. And now that Walgrave hath neither presse nor letters, his grace may dine and sup the quieter. Waldegrave hath left house and home, by reason of your unnatural tyrannie; having left behind him a poor wife and sixe orphans, without any thing to relieve them. For, the husband you have bereaved both of his trade and goods. Be you assured, that the crye of these will one day prevail againsst you, unlesse you desist from persecuting.

And good your grace, I do now remember myself of another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse, in London (in anno 1587, neere about the time of the Scottish queen's death) intelligence was given unto your good grace of the same, by some of the stationers of London; it was made knowen unto you, what work was in hand, what letter the book was on, what volume, viz. in octavo, in half sheetes, what workmen wrought on the same; namely, I. C. the earle of Arundel's man, and three of his servants, with their several names, what liberalitie was bestowed on those workmen, and by whom, &c. Your grace gave the stationers the hearing of this matter, but to this day the parties were never called in coram for it; but yet by your leave my lord, upon this information unto your honourable worship, the stationers had newes, that it was made knowen unto the printers, what was done unto your good grace, and presently insteed of the work, which was in hand, there was other appointed, as they say, authorized, by your lordship. I will not say it was your owne doing; but by your sleeve, thought is free. And my good L. (nay, you shall be none of my L. but M. Whitgift and you will,) are you partiall or no in all your actions, tell me? yes you are? I will stand to it? Did you get a decree in the high court of starchamber only for Waldegrave? If it bee in generall (and you not partiall) why set you not that printing presse and letters out of Charterhouse, and distroy them, as you did Waldegrave's? Why did you not apprehend the parties, why? because it was popery at the least, that was printed in Charterhouse; and that maintayneth the crowne of Canterburye? And what is more tolerable than popery? Did not your grace of late erect a new printer contrary to the foresay'd decree? One Thomas Orwine (who sometimes wrought popish bookes in corners; namely, *Jesus psalter, our ladies psalter*, &c.) with condition he should print no such seditious books, as Waldegrave hath done? why, my lord, Waldegrave never printed against the state, but only, &c.

It has been sufficiently shown that the liberty of the press hardly subsisted in this reign, which was chiefly owing to the jealousy of the government towards the Catholics, and the inveterate enmity which archbishop Whitgift bore the Puritans. Proclamations were continually being issued against seditious writing and printing, thus closing the public press against those who were considered enemies either to the church or state; yet in spite of every precaution, libels abounded, a clear demonstration that nothing is really gained by these violent suppressions and expurgatory indexes, which power in its usurpation may enforce, but only with reluctance is obeyed. Nothing can be a greater check to the wantonness of power, than the privilege of unfolding private grievances at the bar of public opinion. Thus the cause of individuals is made a public concern, and the general indignation which wrongs excite forms at once the severest punishment which can be inflicted on the oppressor, and one of the strongest bulwarks that can be raised in defence of the unprotected. Helvetius* justly remarks, that the magistrate who prevents the liberty of the press, opposes all improvement in morality and politics; he sins against his country, he chokes the very seeds of

* Claude Adrian Helvetius was a celebrated Dutch physician, who settled at Paris, and by administering ipecacunaha, in the dysentery, which raged violently in that city, gained a pension, and the appointment of inspector-general of the military hospitals. He died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1727, aged 65. He wrote some medical treatises.

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those happy ideas which the liberty of the press would produce. And who can estimate that loss? Wherever this liberty is withheld, ignorance, like a profound darkness, spreads over the minds of men. It is then that the lovers of truth, at the same time that they seek it, fear to find it; they are sensible that they must conceal it, basely disguise it, or expose themselves to persecution, which every man dreads.

During the years 1588 and 1589, a paper war, (the first of its kind in England) was carried on with outrageous virulence between the episcopalians and the Puritans. The latter being shut out from every public press, contrived, in spite of every obstacle, to obtain a private one of their own. Elizabeth was harassed by the two factions of the intriguing Catholic, and the disguised republican. The age abounded with libels. Many a *Benedicite* was handed to her from the Catholics; but a portentous personage, masked, stepped forth from a club of PURITANS, and terrified the nation by continued visitations, yet was never visible till the instant of his adieu—"starting, like a guilty thief upon fearful summons." A continued stream of libels ran through the nation, under the portentous name of MARTIN MAR-PRELATE. Never did sedition travel so fast, or conceal itself so closely. This extraordinary personage, in his collective form, for he is splitted into more than one, long terrified Church and State. He walked about the kingdom invisibly, dropping here a libel, and there a proclamation for sedition; but wherever *Martinism* was found, *Martin* was not. He prided himself in what he calls "Pistling the bishops," a very ambiguous term; but according to his own vulgar orthoepy, pretends it only meant "Episling them." Sometimes he hints to his pursuers how they may catch him, for he prints "within two furlongs of a bouncing priest," or "in Europe;"* while he acquaints his friends, who were so often uneasy for his safety, that "he has neither wife nor child," and prays "they may not be anxious for him, for he wishes that his head might not go to the grave in peace."—"I come, with the rope about my neck, to save you, howsoever it goeth with me."—His press is interrupted, he is silent, and Lambeth seems to breathe in peace. But he has "a son, nay five hundred sons," and *Martin junor* starts up.*

Such were the mysterious personages who for a long time haunted the palaces of the bishops, and the vicarages of the clergy, disappearing the moment they were suddenly perceived to be near. Their slanders were not only coarse buffooneries, but the hottest effusions of hatred, with an unparalleled invective of nicknames. The very defects, the personal infirmities, the domestic privacies of the bishops were the inexhaustible subjects of these popular invectives. These "pillars of the state" were now called "its caterpillars;" and the inferior clergy, who perhaps were not always friendly to their superiors, yet dreaded this new race of innovators, were distinguished as "halting neutrals." Such was the strain of ribaldry and malice which Martin Marprelate indulged, and by which he obtained full possession of the minds of the people for a considerable time. These invectives were well farced for the gross taste of the multitude; and even the dialect of the populace affected, and perhaps the coarse malignity of two *coblers*, Cliffe and Newman, who were connected with the party, often enlivened the satirical page, and were the industrious purveyors of sedition through the kingdom. Among the Martin Marprelate books was one entitled *The Cobler's Book*.†

Most of the books under Martin's name were composed by John Penry, John Udall, John Field, and Job Throckmorton, who all concurred in making *Martin*. See *Answer to Throckmorton's Letter*, by Sutcliffe, page 70; *More Work for a Cooper:* and *Hey any Woork for a Cooper;* and *Some layd open in his Colours;*

* *Oh read over D. John Bridges, for it is a worthy worke; or an epitome of the fyrst booke of that right worshipfull volume, written against the Puritanes, in the defence of the noble cleargy, by as worshipfull a priest, John Bridges, presbyter, priest, or elder, doctor of divinity, and dean of Sarum. Wherein the arguments of the Puritans are wisely prevented, that when they come to answer M. Doctor, they must needs say something, that hath been spoken. Compiled for the behoofe and overthrow of the parsons, fyckers, and currates, that have learnt their catechisms, and are past grace, by the reverend and worthy Martin Marprelate, gentleman, and dedicated to the confocation house. The epitome is not yet published, but it shall be, when the bishops are at convenient leysure to view the same. In the mean time let them be content with this learned epistle. Printed over sea, in Europe, within two furlongs of a bounsing priest, at the cost and charges of M. Marprelate, gentleman.* This piece contains 54 pages quarto, is full of personal reflections, and ends thus: *Given at my castle, between two wales, neither four dayes from penilesse benche, nor yet at the west ende of Shrofftide; but the foureteenth yeare at the least of the age of Charing-crosse, within a year of Midsommer, betweene twelue and twelue of the clocke.* Anno pontificatus vestri quinto, *and I hope* vltimo *of all Englishe Popes. By your learned and worthie brother, Martin Marprelate.*

* *The iust censure and reproofe of Martin junior, &c.* This piece introduces in the second page the archbishop (Whitgift) giving instructions to find out the authors, and publishers of these libels, thus: *Have you been carefull of us and our places, to find us out the presse and letters, wherewith these seditious Martins are printed? Or, have you diligently sought mee out Waldegraue the printer, Newman the cobler, Sharpe the booke binder of Northampton, and that seditious Welshman Penry, who you shall see, will prove the author of all these libels?* Promises 40*l.* and bids them have an eye to the shop of master Boyle, at the rose in Pauls church-yard, at the churches, where such as he names do preach, and at the inns, to see what carriage do go from and too London, to search the packes, &c. for these sort of libels. 1589. 12mo.

Theses Martinianae;—*That is, certaine demonstrative conclusions, sette downe and collected (as it should seeme) by that famous and renounded clerke, the reuerend Martin Marprelate the Great; seruing as a manifest and sufficient confutation of that euer the colledge of Catercaps, with their whole band of clergie-priests, haue, or can bring, for the defence of their ambitious and antichristian prelacie. Published and set forth as an after-birth of the noble gentleman himself, by a prety stripling of his, Martin Junior, and dedicated by him to his good neame and nunka, maister John Kankerbury: how the young man came by them, the reader shall understande sufficiently in the epilogue. In the mean time whosoever can bring me acquainted with my father, Ile be bounde hee shall not loose his labour. Printed by the assignes of Martin junior, without any priuiledge of the Catercaps.* 1589. 16 *leaves*, 12mo.

Cater caps were square caps, which the bishops wore.

† *The Cobler's Book, which denies the church of England to be a true church, and charges her with maintaining idolatry under the name of decency, in the habits, fonts, baptism by women, gang-days, saints eves, bishoping of children, organs, wafer-cakes, &c. See Life of Whitgift, p.* 296.

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were composed by Job Throckmorton. *MS. Note by Thomas Baker.* Udall, indeed, denied having any concern in these invectives, and professed to disapprove of them. We see Cartwright, however, of quite a different opinion. In Udall's library, some manuscript notes had been seen by a person who considered them as materials for a Martin Mar-prelate work in embryo, which Udall confessed was written "by a friend." All the writers were silenced ministers; though it is not improbable that their scandalous tales, and much of the ribalry, might have been contributed by their lowest retainers.

Of the puritans, the chief was Thomas Cartwright, of whom we have already made mention at page 359 *ante*, was a person of great learning, and doubtless of great ambition. Early in life a disappointed man, the progress was easy to that of a disaffected subject. For some offence which he had taken at Cambridge, he expatriated himself several years, and returned fierce with the republican spirit he had caught among the Calvinists, at Geneva, which aimed at the extirpation of the bishops. The whole hierarchy was to be exterminated for a republic of presbyters; till through the church, the republican, as we shall see, discovered a secret passage to the cabinet of his sovereign. But, Cartwright, chilled by an imprisonment, and witnessing some of his party condemned, and some executed, after having long sustained the most elevated and rigid tone, suddenly let his alp of ice dissolve in the gentlest thaw that ever occurred in political life. Ambitious he was, but not of martyrdom! His party appeared once formidable, and his protection sure. Cartwright well knew the concealed writers of the Marprelate tracts, and equally approved of them, for they frequently consulted him, as appears by sir G. Paul's *Life of Whitgift*, page 65.

Sir Francis Walsingham, with many others of the ministers of Elizabeth, was a favourer of the Puritans, till he detected their secret object to subvert the government. This letter is preserved in Collier's *Eccl. Hist.* vol. ii. 607. The Puritans had begun to divide the whole country into classes, provincial synods, &c. They kept registers, which recorded all the heads of their debates, to be finally transmitted to the secret head of the classes of Warwick, where Cartwright governed *as the perpetual moderator.* These violent advocates for the freedom of the press had, however, an evident intention to monopolise it, for they decreed that "no books should be put in print but by consent of the classes. The very star chamber they justly protested against they were for raising among themselves.

One of their chief objects of attack was Thomas Cooper, bishop of Lincoln, a labourious student, but married to a dissolute woman, whom the university of Oxford offered to separate from him; but he said he knew his infirmity, and could not live without his wife, and was tender on the point of divorce. He had a greater misfortune than even this loose woman about him: his *name* could be punned on, and the bishop may be placed among that unlucky class of authors who have fallen victims to their *names.* Marprelate, besides many cruel hits at bishop Cooper's wife, was now always "making the *Cooper's hoops to flye off*, and the bishop's tubs to leake out." The author of the books against bishop Cooper, is said to have been Job Throckmorton.*

Dr. John Aylmer, bishop of London, was another hero of the celebrated Martin Marprelate. "That bitter Puritan accompanied the bishop most pitilessly to his domestic amusements. "He will cry to his bowle," writes Martin, 'Rub! Rub! Rub!' And when it goeth too far, he will say, 'the devill goe with it!' And then *the bishop will follow!*"

Who could imagine that the writers of these satires were learned men, and that their patrons were men of rank. But it is the nature of rebellion to unite the two extremes; for *want* stirs the populace to rise, and *excess* the higher orders. This idea is admirably expressed by Aleyne one of our elder poets:

> Want made them murmur; for the people, who
> To get their bread, do wrestle with their fate,
> Or those, who in superfluous riot flow.
> Soonest rebel. Convulsions in a State,
> Like those which natural bodies do oppress,
> Rise from repletion, or from emptiness.—*Henry VII.*

The writers of these Martin Marprelate books have been tolerably ascertained, considering the secrecy with which they were printed; sometimes at night; sometimes hid in cellars, and never long in one place; besides the artificers used in their dispersion, by the motley personages, held together by an invisible chain of confederacy. This perambulatory press was first set up at Mousely, near Kingston, in Surry, thence conveyed to Fawsley, in Northamptonshire, the seat of sir Richard Knightley, who was a great favourer of the Puritan party, and at whose expense these satires were printed. From Fawsley the press was removed to Norton, from there to an empty house belonging to Mr. Hales, cousin to sir Richard Knightley, situate in White Friars, in the city of Coventry, and which was

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* *Hay any work for Cooper; or a briefe pistle, directed by way of an publication to the reverende byshopps, counselling them, if they will needs be barrelled up, for feare of smelling in the nostrils of her Majestie and the state, that they would use the advice of reverend Martin, for the prouiding of their Cooper. Because the reverend T. C. (by which mistical letters, is understood, eyther the bounsing parson of Eastmeane, or Tom Coakes, his chaplaine) to be an unskilful and deceytfull tubtrimmer. Wherein worthy Martin quits himselfe like a man I warrant you, in the modest defence of his selfe and his learned pistles, and makes the Coopers hoopes to flye off, and the bishops tubs to leake out of all crye. Penned and compiled by Martin the Metropolitane. Printed in Europe, not farre from some of the Bounsing Priests.* 1588. 48 *pages* 4*to*.

A copy of this work was offered for £2 2*s*.

An admonition to the people of England; wherein are answered, not only the slanderous untruthes, reprochfully uttered by Martin the libeller, but also many other crimes by some of his broode, objected generally against all bishops, and the chief of the clergie, purposely to deface and discredit the present state of the church. By Thomas Cooper, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, and translated to Rochester. London, printed by the deputies of Christopher Barker, 1589, 4*to*.

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lent to Waldegrave the printer, at the request of sir Richard. It appears that Hodgskins, one of the journeymen printers, refused to proceed any farther than Coventry, and would have made his submission, but he was told by sir Richard Knightley that the lords were so incensed that if he returned to London, they would have him hanged. The next step of this moveable press was to the house of sir — Wickstone, at Woolston, in Warwickshire, where it was erected in a parlour, and Mrs. Wickstone informed her husband that it was works of embroidery, and she willed him to will his servants not to peep or pry into the parlour; since it pertained not to them. Hodgskins and two others printed *Martin senior* and *Martin junior*. Hodgskins was desired to print more but he refused. From Woolston the press was conveyed to Warrington, in Lancashire, and at their departure Mrs. Wickstone gave them two shillings and sixpence, and her husband, two shillings. The labour of this press was brought to its final close at Manchester,* where it was discovered by the earl of Derby, while printing *Ha' ye any more work for the Cooper.*† The press was destroyed, Waldegrave made his escape, but several others were taken and imprisoned. Hodgskins was admitted in evidence upon the trial, and made a full confession as to the route the press had travelled, and by whom entertained.

Sir Richard Knightley,‡ sir — Wickstone and his wife, and Mr. Hales, were arraigned in the star chamber for maintaining seditious persons, books and libels, Feb. 31, 1588, and found guilty of harbouring an itinerant printing press. For punishment it was agreed by all the judges that sir Richard Knightley should be fined £2000; Mr. Hales, £1000; sir — Wickstone, for obeying his wife, and not discovering it, five hundred marks; Mrs. Wickstone, £1000; and all of them imprisoned during her majesty's pleasure.

Martin seems to have written little verse; but there is one Epigram worth preserving for its utter bitterness.

Martin Senior, in his *Reprooфe of Martin Junior*, complains that "his younger brother has not taken a little paines in ryming with Mar-Martin (one of their poetical antagonists) that the Cater-Caps may know how the meanest of my father's sons is able to answeare them, both at blunt and sharpe." He then gives his younger brother a specimen of what he is hereafter to do. He attributes the satire of Mar-Martin to doctor Bridges, dean of Sarum, and John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury.

The first rising, generation, and original of MAR-MARTIN.

From Sarum came a Goos's egg,
With specks and spots bepatched,
A Priest of Lambeth coucht thereon,
Thus was MAR-MARTIN hatched.

Whence hath MAR-MARTIN all his wit,
But from that egge of Sarum;
The rest come all from great sir John,
Who rings up all this 'larum.

What can the Cockatrice hatche up
But Serpents like himselfe?
What sees the ape within the glasse
Bv a deformed Elfe?

Then must MAR-MARTIN have some smell
Of forge, or else of fire;
A sotte in wit, a beaste in minde,
For so was Damme and Sire.

Of the heads of this party were John Penry and John Udall, two self-devoted victims to non-conformity. The most active was John Penry, or Ap Henry. He exulted that he was born and bred in the mountains of Wales: he had, however, studied at both our universities. He had all the heat of his soil, and of his party. He "wished that his head might not go down to the grave in peace," and was just the man to obtain his purpose. He was born in 1559, and studied at Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.B., in 1584; he afterwards removed to Oxford, and took the degree of A.M., and was ordained priest. According to Fuller, he was executed at St. Thomas, Watering, May 29, 1593. The papers upon which he was convicted, contained only an implied denial of the queen's *absolute authority* to make, enact, decree, and ordain laws. His sentence was both illegal and unjust,—state necessity claimed another victim; and this ardent young man, who, after condemnation, had his death unexpectedly postponed, was

* The press at Manchester was set up some where in Newton-lane, which would at that time, no doubt, be some distance from the town.

Some of these works still bear evident marks that the "pursuivants" were hunting the printers. The printing and the orthography show all the imperfections of that haste in which they were forced to print the following work.

† *Protestation of Martin Marprelate: wherin, notwithstanding the surprising of the printer, he maketh it known unto the world, that he feareth neither proud priest, anti-christian pope, tyranous prelate, nor Godless cater-cap, but defieth all the race of them by these presents, and offereth conditionally, as is fathere expressed hearin by open disputation, to appear in the defence of his cause against them and theirs. Which chaleng, if they dare not maintaine against him, then doth he also publishe that he never meaneth by the assistance of God to leave the assylam of them, and their generation, untill they be utterly extinguished out of the church. Published by the worthie gentleman D. Martin. Marprelate D. in all the facultie primat and Metro Politan.* 1589. Twelves.

‡ Sir Richard Knightley was several times member of parliament for the county of Northampton, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Camden says, "that at this time several scurrilous pamphlets were published against the church of England, by the dissenters; the great patrons and abettors were sir Richard Knightley and Wickstone, persons in other respects sober and pious, but drawn into the party by some instruments that were to make a private market of them. However, the knights had a pretty round fine laid on them in the Star Chamber; but the archbishop of Canterbury was so generously good natured, as to procure a remission of it at her majesty's hands. See Camden's *Elis.* in the *Complete History of England*, vol. ii. p. 550. It is stated in Bridge's *Northamptonshire*, by Jebb, folio, p. 63, that though sir Richard Knightley was zealous for the Puritan party, he joined with sir Francis Hastings in presenting a petition to the House of Commons, for granting a toleration to the Catholics.

At sir Richard Knightley's the *Epitome* was printed. He sent a ring to his man Jackson, by Penry, to receive a load of stuff into his house, which was the press and other necessaries for printing. Newman, the cobler, and disperser of the books, wore his livery; and Wastal, his man, helped Waldgrave away from his house, to Mr. Hales, at Coventry; Fox, his schoolmaster, and Wastel his servant, commonly read the books in sir Richard's house, and scoff and scorn at John of Canterbury.—*State Trials.*

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suddenly hurried from his dinner to a temporary gallows; a circumstance marked by its cruelty, but designed to prevent an expected tumult. He left a wife and four infants to deplore his untimely fate.

The populace seems to have been divided in their opinions respecting the sanity of his politics, as appears by some ludicrous lines, made on Penry's death, by a Northern rhimer:

> The Welshman is hanged,
> Who at our Kirke flanged,
> And at the state banged,
> And brened are his buks.
> And though he be hanged,
> Yet he is not wranged;
> The De'il has him fanged
> In his kruked kluks.
>
> *Weever's Funerall Monuments*, p. 56, Edit. 1631.

Few political conspiracies, wherever religion forms a pretext, is without a woman. The old women, and the coblers (Cliffe and Newman,) connected with these Martin Marprelates, are noticed in the burlesque epitaphs on Martin's death, supposed to be made by his favourites, a humorous appendix to *Martin's Months mind*. One dame Lawson is thus noticed in the mock epitaphs on Martin's funeral.

> Away with silk, for I will mourn in sacke;
> Martin is dead, our new sect goes to wrack.
> Come, gossips mine, put finger in the ele,
> He made us laugh, but now must make us crie.
>
> DAME LAWSON.

Cliffe's epitaph, on his friend Martin, is not without humour:

> Adieu, both naule and bristles now for euer;
> The shoe and soale—Ah, woe is me!—must sever.
> Bewaile, mine awle, thy sharpest point is gone?
> My bristle's broke, and I am left alone.
> Farewell old shoes, thumb-stall, and clouting-leather;
> Martin is gone, and we undone together.

Nor is Newman, the other cobler, less mortified and pathetic:

> My hope once was, my old shoes should be stitcht;
> My thumbe ygilt, that were bepicht:
> Now Martin's gone, and laid full deep in ground,
> My gentry's lost, before it could be found.

Contrasted with this fiery Mar-prelate, was another, the learned and subtile John Udall. His was the spirit which dared to do all that Penry had dared, yet conducting himself in the heat of action with the tempered wariness of age: "If they silence me as a minister," said he, it "will allow me leisure to write; and then I will give the bishops such a blow as shall make their hearts ache." It was agreed among the party neither to deny, or to confess writing any of their books, lest among the suspected the real author might thus be discovered, or forced solemnly to deny his own work; and when the bishop of Rochester, to catch Udall by surprise, suddenly said, "Let me ask you a question concerning your book," the wary Udall replied, "It is not yet proved to be mine!" He adroitly explained away the offending passages the lawyers picked out of his book, and in a contest between him and the judge, not only repelled him with his own arms, but when his lordship would have wrestled on points of divinity, Udall expertly perplexed the lawyer, by showing he had committed an anachronism of four hundred years! He was equally acute with the witnesses; for, when one deposed that he had seen a catalogue of Udall's library, in which was inserted *The Demonstration of Discipline*, the anonymous book for which Udall was prosecuted, with great ingenuity he observed that this was rather an argument that he was not the author, for "scholars use not to put their own books in the catalogue of those they have in their study." We observe with astonishment, the tyrannical decrees of our courts of justice which lasted till the happy revolution. The bench was as depraved in their notions of the rights of the subject in the reign of Elizabeth, as in those of Charles II. and James II. The court refused to hear Udall's witnesses, on this strange principle, that "Witnesses in favour of the prisoner were against the queen!" To which Udall replied, it is for the queen to hear all things, when the life of any of her subjects is in question." The criminal felt what was just, more than his judges.

The last stroke of Udall's character is the history of his condemnation. He suffered the cruel mockery of a pardon granted conditionally, at the request of the Scottish monarch, but never signed by the queen—and Udall mouldered away the remnant of his days in a rigid imprisonment.* He died in the Marshelsea about the latter end of the year 1592.

The writers on the side of the church yield not to the *Martinists* in buffoonery and abuse; by their extraordinary effusions, prodigal of humour and invective almost unparalleled. This was the proper way to reply to such writers, by driving them out of the field with their own implements of warfare; and this author and his party more honourably triumphed than the government, who silenced *Martin Marprelate* by the cord. One of the most celebrated government pamphlets was entitled *Pappe with an hatchet*,† and was probably written after *Martin*

* What different conclusions are drawn from different facts by different writers. Heylin, arguing that Udall had been justly condemned, adds, "the man remained a *living monument* of the archbishop's goodness to him, in the preserving of that life which by the law he had forfeited." But Neale, on the same point, considers him as one who died for his conscience, and stands upon record *as a monument* of the oppression of the government. All this opposition of feeling is of the nature of party spirit; but what is more curious in the history of human nature, is the change of opinion in the same family, in the course of the same generation. The son of this Udall was a great zealot for conformity, and as great a sufferer for it from his father's party, when they possessed political power. This son would not submit to their oaths and covenants, but, with his bed-ridden wife, was left unmercifully to perish in the streets.—Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part ii. p. 188.

† *Pappe with an hatchet*, alias, *a fig for my godson; or, crack me this nut; or, a countrie cuffe, that is, a sound box of the ear for the idiot Martin to hold his peace, seeing the patch will take no warning: Written by one, that dares call a dog a dog, and made to prevent Martin's dog daies. Imprinted by John Anoke, and John Astile, for the bayliue of Withernam*, Cum privilegio parannitatis, *and are to be sold at the signe of the Crab-tree cudgell, in Thwack-coat-lane.* A sentence, *Martin hangs fit for my mowing. Dedicated to the father, and the two sonnes, Huffe, Ruffe, and Snuffe, the three tame ruffians of the church, which take pepper in the nose, because they cannot Marre Prelates: grating.* 1589. Quarto.

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had swallowed some of his own sauce, or taken his *pap* (offered to him) *with an hatchet*. In another rare pamphlet from the same school, *Pasquil of England*,* he humourously threatens to write "the *Owle's Almanack*, wherein your night labours be set down;" and "some fruitful volumes of the *Lives of the Saints*, which, maugre your father's five hundred sons, shall be printed," with "hays, jiggs, and roundelays, and madrigals, serving for epitaphs for his father's hearse." The following extract may serve as a specimen of the language employed in this singular warfare. *Martin* once met with an adversary who openly declared, "I profess rayling, and think it as good a cudgell for a Martin as a stone for a dogge, or a whip for an ape, or poison for a rat. Who would curry an ass with an ivory comb? Give this beast thistle for provender. I doe but yet angle with a sinken flie, to see whether Martins will nibble, and if I see that, why then I have worms for the nonce, and will give them line enough, like a trowte, till they swallow both hook and line, and then, Martin, beware your gills, for I'll make you daunce at the pole's end. Fill thy answer as full of lies as of lines, swell like a toade, hiss like an adder, bite like a dog, and chatter like a monkey, my pen is prepared, and my mind; and if you chaunce to find anie worse words than you broughte, let them be put in your Dad's dictionarie. Farewell, and be hanged; and I pray God you fare no worse. Your's at an hour's warning."

If sedition has its progress, it has also its decline; and if it could not strike its blow when strongest, it only puled and made grimaces, prognostics of weakness and dissolution. This is admirably touched in *Pappe with an Hatchet*. "Now, old Martin appeared, with a wit worn into the socket, twinkling and pinking like the snuffe of a candle; *quantum mutatus ab illo*, how unlike the knave he was before, not for malice, but for sharpnesse! The hogshead was even come to the hauncing, and nothing could be drawne from him but dregs; yet the emptie caske sounds lowder than when it was full, and protests more in his waining than he could performe in his waxing. I drew neere the sillie soul, whom I found quivering in two sheets of protestation paper (alluding to the work mentioned in note, page 404.) O how meager and leane he looked, so crest falne that his combe hung downe to his bill, and had I not been sure it was the picture of Envie, I should have sworn it had been the image of Death: so like the verie anatomie of mischief, that one might see through all the ribbes of his conscience."

Men echo the tone of their age, yet still the same unvarying human nature is at work; and the *Puritans*, who in the reign of Elizabeth imagined it was impossible to go too far in the business of reform, were the spirits called *Roundheads* under Charles, and who have got another nick-name in our own days. These wanted a reformation of a reformation; they aimed at reform, and designed revolution; they would not accept toleration, because they had determined on predominance. We know them by the name of *Puritans*, a nick-name obtained by their affecting superior sanctity; but they were often distinguished by the more humble appellative of *Precisians*. A satirist of their day, in *Rythmes against Martin Marprelate*, melts their attributes in one verse:

The sacred sect, and perfect *pure precise*.

Warner, in his *Albion's England*, describes them:

If ever England will in aught prevent her own mishap,
Against these Skomes (no term too gross) let England shut the gap;
With giddie heads—
Their countrie's foes they helpt, and most their country harm'd,
If *Hypocrites* why *Puritaines* we term, be asked, in breefe,
'Tis but an *ironised terme*: Good fellow so spells theefe.

Elizabeth herself only considered them as "a troublesome sort of people;" even that great politician could not detect the political monster in a mere chrysalis of reform. Their history exhibits the curious spectacle of a great religious body covering a political one; and though crushed in the reign of Elizabeth, and beaten down in that of James, so furiously triumphed under Charles.

Few of our native productions are so rare as the Martin Marprelate publications. They are not to be found in the public repositories of our

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* *The Returne of the renowned Cavaliero Pasquile of England, from the other side the seas, and his meeting with Marforius, at London, upon the Royal Exchange. Where they encounter with a little household talk of Martin and Martinism, discovering the scabbe that is bredde in Englanc, and conferring together about the speedye dispersing of the "Golden Legende of the Lives of the Saints."*

Beneath this is a device cut in wood, of a caduceus, with mottos; and below, these words.

If my breath be so hotte that I burne my mouth, suppose I was printed by Pepper Allie, Anno Dom. 1589. 4to. 16 leaves.

The squibs affixed to the statue of Pasquin, are usually termed Pasquills; but here that name is given to him.

A counter-cuffe given to Martin junior, by the venturous, hardie, and renowned, Pasquil of England, Cavaliero: Not of old Martin's making, which newly knighted the saints in heaven with "Uppe, Sir Peter, and Sir Paule!" but latelie dubbed for his service at home, for the defence of his country, and for the cleane breaking of his staffe on Martin's face. Printed between the skie and the grounde, wythin a myle of an oke, and not many fields off from the unprivileged presse of the ass-signees of Martin junior. 1589. Quarto.

A whip for an ape; or Martin displaied. With a Latin distich. 1589. Quarto.

Martin's Months minde, that is, a certain report and true description of the deathe and Funeral of olde Martin Marprelate the Great, Makebate of England, and father of the factions. Containyng the cause of his death, the manner of his burial, and the right copies, both of his will, and such epitaphs, as by sundrie his discreet friends and other of his well wishers were framed for him.

Martin the ape, the drunke, and the madde,
The thre Martins are, whose works we haue had.
If Martin the fourth come after Martins so euill,
Nor man nor beast comes, but Martin the Deuill.

A copy of this work was offered at £8 8s.

An almond for a parrot; or, an alms for Martin Marprelate, &c. By Cuthbert Curry-knave. 1589. Quarto.

Myrror for Martinists, and all other schismaticks, and friendly admonition to Martine Marprelate and his mates, both in 4to. printed by John Wolfe, in 1590.

The principal writer of the above tracts was Thomas Nash, for an account of whom see the year 1600. *Post.*

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national literature. They have been probably rejected with indignity, though their answerers' have been preserved, yet even these are almost of equal rarity and price. They were rejected in times less enlightened than the present. In a national library every book deserves preservation. By the rejection of these satires, however absurd, we have lost a link in the great chain of our national literature and history.*

1588. In the churchwardens' accounts of the church of Tavistock, in Devonshire, are the following items:

Item, paid for a chayne and settinge thereof, for the fastenynge of the *Dictionarie* in the schole howse, 1x*d*. Erasmus's *Paraphrase on the Gospels* remain at the present time thus secured in Tavistock church, the original cost of which, according to another item, was 15*s*.

Item, paide Thomas Watts for amendynge of the *Bible*, and the *bookes of Co'men Prayer*, beynge toren in dyvers places, ii*s*. ii*d*.

1588. *The English Ape, the Italian Imitation, the Foote-steppes of Fraunce.* Wherein is explained the wilful Blindness of subtill Mischiefe, the striving of Starres, the catching of Moonshine, and the secrete Sound of many hollow hearts. By W. R. *Nulla Pietas Pravis.*

At London. Imprinted by Robert Robinson, and are to be sold by Richard Jones, dwelling at Holbourne Conduit, at the sign of the Rose and Crowne. 1588. This singular tract is in black letter, and inscribed "To the Right Hon. and my singular good Lord, Syr Christopher Hatton, Knight, Lord Chauncellor of England, Knyght of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of her Majesties most honorable Privie Counsell." This appears to be a severe satire on the manners of the times, particularly as they relate to dress. The author is very harsh indeed, when speaking of his countrywomen.

"It is a woonder more than ordinary to beholde theyr perewigs of sundry collours, theyr paynting potts of perlesse perfumes, theyr boxes of slobber sauce, the fleaking of theyr faces, there strayned modesty, and theyr counterfayte coynesse. In so much that they rather seeme curtyzans of Venyce, than matrones of Englande, monsters of Ægypt, than modest maydens of Europe, inchaunting syrens of Syrtes, then diligent searchers of vertue: these inchauntments charme away theyr modesty, and entrap fooles in folly. Bewitcheth them selves wyth wanton wyles, and be setteth other with these bitter smyles." The conclusion is an extravagant compliment to the queen, whom the author calls the "Phenix of the world."

1588. *Discoursive Prombleme concerning Prophesies, how far they are to be valued, or credited, according to the surest rules, in Diuinitie, Philosophie, Astrologie, and other learning. By John Harvey. London, imprinted by John Jackson*

In a copy of this work formerly in the possession of Mr. Herbert, the editor of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, a manuscript note by Mr. Herbert states, "that this is the first instance where the word begun in one line, has been printed wth the same type in ye succeeding line, which is printed in a diffi type."—Although not very distinctly expressed, it is yet intelligible.

1598. The whole of the Sacred Scriptures were published in Welsh, with the following title: *Y Bibl Cyssegrlan, sef yr Hen Destament, a'r Newydd*, 2 Tim. iii. 14, 15. and *Testament Newydd ein Harglwydd Jesu Grist*, Rom. i. 16.

This edition was under the superintendence of Dr. William Morgan,* vicar of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, in Denbighshire. The coadjutors of Dr. Morgan, in this important undertaking, were the Drs. William Hughes, Hugh Bellott, David Powell, Edmund Price, and Richard Vaughan; to whom Willis adds John Salisbury, bishop of Man. Dr. Whitgift liberally contributed to the expenses of the translation, in conjunction with Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster, a native of Ruthin, in the principality; and entertained Dr. Morgan, while he continued in London. It was printed by Christopher Barker, the queen's printer, in 310 pages folio, with a fine black letter, and the typographical execution elegant and correct. Mr. Hughes says, "It reflects great credit on the persons engaged in it. It is the Word of God faithfully rendered from the orginal tongues, for which the English version served as an excellent guide. The Welsh translators were men of the first respectability as scholars and divines, and their work bespeaks them to be such."

1589. *Jan.* 1. A precept from the lord mayor requiring the master, wardens, and of the comliest personages of the company of stationers, to attend him at the park corner above St. James's on horseback, in velvet coats, chains of gold, and with staff torches, to wait on the queen, "for recreating of her majesty" in her progress from Chelsea to Whitehall.

1589. *The arte of English poesie, contrived in three books; 1st, of poets and poesie; 2ndly, of proportion; 3dly, of ornament. By Webster Puttenham. Imprinted by Richard Field, at the sign of the Anchor, in Black Friars, near Ludgate.* 1589, 12*mo*. Containing a very good portrait of queen Elizabeth.†

Although the above work is dated 1589, it

* For many curious particulars concerning the press, and the authors of the tracts, the reader is referred to D'Israeli's *Quarrels of Authors*, vol. iii. Paul's *Life of Archbishop Whitgift*. Howell's *State Trials*, vol. i. Bridge's *Northamptonshire*, by Jebb. Neale's *History of the Puritans*, by Toulmin. ed. 1822. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Scarce Books*, vols. iii. and vi. and Lowndes's *Bibliographers' Manual*.

* William Morgan was born at Gwibesant, in Carnarvonshire, and educated at Cambridge. In 1595, he was preferred to the bishoprick of Llandaff; and in 1601 to the see of St. Asaph. He died Sept. 10, 1604, and was buried in his church.

† Puttenham records in this work an honourable anecdote of Elizabeth, and characteristic of that high majesy which was in her thoughts, as well as in her actions. When she came to the crown, a knight of the realm, who had insolently behaved to her when lady Elizabeth, fell upon his knees, and besought her pardon, expecting to be sent to the tower: she replied mildly, "Do you not know that we are descended of the *lion*, whose nature is not to harm or prey upon the mouse, or any other such small vermin?"

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was manifestly written much earlier. Our author refers to sir Nicholas Bacon, who began to be high in the department of the law in queen Mary's time, and died in 1579. See page 116, where Puttenham tells a story, from his own knowledge, in the year 1553, of a ridiculous oration made in parliament by a new speaker of the house of commons, &c.

In a copy of this book, formerly belonging to Ben Jonson, is the following list of the works of Puttenham. The list is in the hand-writing of old Ben himself.

Hierotechini. A Briefe Romance of the Isle of G. Brittyn. Triumphalles. Gynæcocratia. The Originals and Pedigree of the Engl. Toung. The Enter-view of two great Princesses. Elpine, an Eclogue. Lustie London, an Enterlude. Epitaphs Partheniades. The Wooer, an Enterlude. Minerva an Hymne. Philocalia. A Book de Decoro.

Webster Puttenham was a travelled courtier, and has interspersed his curious work with many lively anecdotes of the times.

1589. Certaine articles collected, and (as it is thought) by the byshops out of a litle boke entituled, *An admonition to the parliament, wyth an answere to the same; containing a confirmation of the said booke in shorte notes.* Esay. v. 20. The prynter to the reader:

This worke is fynished thankes be to God,
And he only wil keepe us from the searchers rod.
And though master Day, and Toye, watch and war
We hope the living God is our sauegarde.
Let them seek, loke, and doe now what they can,
It is but inuentions, and pollices of man.
But you wil maruel where it was finished,
And you shall know (perchance) when domesday is ended.
Imprinted we know where, and whan
Judge you the place and you can.—J. T. J. S.*

1589. *The Spanish Masquerado, wherein, under a pleasant Device, is discovered effectuallie in certaine briefe Sentences and Mottos, the pride and insolencie of the Spanish Estate; with the disgrace conceived by their losse, and the dismayed confusion of their troubled thoughts. Whereunto by the Author, for the better understandinge of his device, is added a breefe Glosse.* By Robert Greene, in Artibus Magister.

Twelve articles of the state of Spaine.

The Cardinalls sollicite all.
The King grauntes all.
The Nobles confirme all.
The Pope determines all.
The Cleargie disposeth all.
The Duke of Medina hopes for all.
Alonso receives all.
The Indians minister all.
The Souldiours eat all.
The People paie all.
The Monkes and Friers consume all.
And the Devill at length will carry away all.

This Tract is thus inscribed.

To the right worshipful M. Hugh Offley, Sheriffe of the Citie of London, Robert Greene wisheth increase of worship and vertue.

* This is one of the Marprelate Tracts.

1589, *Died*, CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN, the justly celebrated printer at Antwerp, the beauty and correctness of whose workmanship is attested by numerous publications in almost every branch of literature. He was born at Mont Louis, near Tours, in France, in the year 1514, and was instructed in the typographic art under Robert Macè, the king's printer at Caen, from whence he went to Antwerp, and formed by degrees one of the greatest establishments for printing in Europe, and said indeed to be unique. The earliest production of his press is a piece translated from the Italian, entitled, *La institutione di una fanciulla nota nobilmente*, bearing his imprint, with the date 1555. It is a small duodecimo of sixty pages, and is expressly named by Plantin, in the dedication, as the first-fruits of his press: *cestuy premier bourjon sortant du jardin de mon imprimerie.*

"I am well aware," says Scribanius, "that many illustrious men have flourished as printers; I have known the Alduses from Italy—the Frobens from Germany—and the Stephenses from France; but these are all eclipsed in the single name of PLANTIN! If they were the *stars* of their own hemispheres, you, Plantin, are the *sun* —not of Antwerp, nor of Belgium only—but of the world." His office was upon the most magnificent scale, and even the building was accounted one of the ornaments of the city of Antwerp, and was so amply furnished with presses, founts of letter of all sorts, and a foundery, as to have cost an immense sum of money. It is stated that Plantin's ideas were so magnificent, as that he cast some founts in silver, and considered himself as having in that respect done what no other printer had attempted; but this is a mistake, as Robert Stephens had before indulged himself in the luxury of silver types, although not so rich a man as Plantin. In its prosperous days, upwards of ONE HUNDRED GOLDEN CROWNS PER DAY were spent in the payment of correctors and pressmen. When the celebrated De Thou paid him a visit, in 1576, he had seventeen presses at work, and the wages of his workmen amounted to 200 florins (or £17 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling) a-day. But what redounds most to his credit, was the number of the men of learning whom he retained in his service, and rewarded with great liberality for their assistance in correcting them. Among these were Victor Giselin, Theodore Pulman, Antony Gesdal, Francis Hardouin, Cornelius Kilien, and Francis Raphaleng, who became his son-in-law. Cornelius Kilien, one of the most learned and accurate of them, spent fifty years in this printing-house. It is added that he was so fastidious as not altogether to trust to the assistance he received, nor even to rely on his own skill and knowledge, both of which were great, but used also to hang up the proof sheets, often undergoing every possible degree of correction, in some conspicuous place, promising reward for the detection of errors. In this likewise, he followed the example of Robert Stephens. The king of Spain gave him the title of archi-typographus, and accom-

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panied this title with a salary sufficient to support it and his printing office; and a kind of patent for the printing of certain works, particularly of the religious kind, with which, says Ballart, he almost exclusively served Europe and the Indies.

Besides his establishment at Antwerp, Plantin set up another at Leyden, and a third at Paris. The king of France would have fain persuaded him to return to his native country; but he preferred remaining at Antwerp. The printing-office at Leyden, he bestowed on his son-in-law, Francis Raphelengius, who had been one of his correctors; and took into partnership, at Antwerp, John Moret, who had married his second daughter. He gave likewise to Giles Beys, a Parisian, the office he had established at Paris, as a portion with his third daughter. After all this, and the constant expenses of his living and establishment, he was enabled to leave a considerable fortune to his daughters, for he had no son. He died in his seventy-fifth year, and was interred in the great church at Antwerp. His epitaph may be seen in Foppens, Maittaire, and others; it is terse, vigorous, and just—concluding with these lines:

Christophorus situs hic Plantinus, Regis Iberi
Typographus: sed Rex Typographum ipse fuit.

His device was a pair of compasses, with the motto, LABORE ET CONSTANTIA. A motto, says Dr. Dibdin, which is the surest road to the very pinnacle of the temple of Fame; whether used by great statesmen, great generals, great scholars, great divines, great architects, or great mechanics. Thomas Sourbon, a printer at Lyons, in 1614, used Plantin's *Compasses* in a very elaborate border, with the motto METRON ARISTON; and Laurent Sonnius, at Paris, in 1619, introduced the same device, with a ship in the stride of the compasses, both upon copper and wood.

One William Pantin, (see Baillet, vol. 1. pt. 1, p. 72) compares the office of Plantin "to the belly of the Trojan horse—adding, that many more heroes, (in the shape of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books) issued from it, than there came Grecian warriors from the horse of Troy." A droll comparison, says Dr. Dibdin, and possibly *unique*. But of all these heroes, in the shape of a book, none was ever gifted with so colossal a stature, none ever achieved such stupendous deeds, and none received such unqualified eulogy, as the *Biblia Polyglotta, &c. Antwerpiæ*, 1561-1572, (see page 351, *ante*.) It has been called over and over again, the eighth wonder of the world.

Plantin's house at Antwerp stands in the *Friday market*, near the Scheldt. In the early half of the seventeenth century, it was visited by Goltzius, and from the description which he has given in his *Itinerary*, it seems that since his time, at least, it has not undergone any alteration. John Moretus, the husband of Plantin's second daughter, succeeded to the printing office after Plantin's death. M. Moretus, the proprietor in 1817, was his lineal descendant. Five of Plantin's massy presses were then in the press room, in good repair; the others were destroyed by the French when they took possession of the town. At a later period the French authorities put the remaining presses under seal; the cause of this proceeding was not explained, but the seals had not been removed in 1815, notwithstanding that a change of government had taken place. Many relics are still preserved of this extraordinary printer; his *writing desk*—his *brass lamp*—his *high-backed smooth-worn arm-chair*—his *piles of ledgers*—the *matrices of his types*—and the *copper-plates* employed in the works he printed. Baillet says, that a catalogue of the books printed in Plantin's office was published at Antwerp, in 1608, 8vo.

In the *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 157, there is a view of Plantin's house, and two portraits, and from them the physiognomy of this eminent man appears truly noble.

Many books executed by the celebrated family of the Plantins omit the name of the place where printed; they proceeded either from Antwerp or Leyden, at both which towns they had printing establishments.

A choice of emblemes, and other devices, for the most part gathered out of sundrie writers, Englished and moralized. And divers newly devised by Geffrey Whitney. Imprinted at Leyden, in the house of Christopher Plantyn by Francis Raphelengius. This book is dedicated to Robert earl of Leycester, at London 28 November, 1585. Many of the very neat wooden cuts, and verses, are inscribed to the greatest men of the age, both here and abroad. It contains 230 pages besides dedication, &c. and as many, or more devices.

1589. Frederick II. king of Denmark, resolved that the Bible should be re-printed in the Danish language, according to the German bibles printed at Wittemberg, with the summaries of Vitus Theodorus, and Luther's marginal notes and concordances, yet so as that the Danish text should, in the principal places, be rendered agreeable to the Hebrew verity;—That such *scholia* as differed from the text, thus corrected, were to be omitted; but that such of Luther's notes as agreed with it were to be retained. In this year the bible was published at Copenhagen, in large folio. On the back of the title-page is the portrait of Frederick II., and on the opposite page, are the Danish arms. The paper is of the same quality with that used in the former edition, but the type is considerably larger. The wood-cuts are retained, and the first letter of every chapter is likewise struck with a wooden engraving. Each page is divided into two parallel columns, on both sides of which are Luther's notes and references. It is divided into three parts; and at the end of each, the date when it was finished; viz. the first in 1588, and the two last in 1589.

1589. The *first* edition entire of the whole *Bible* in the Hungarian language, was printed at Wysolyin, or Visoly, near Gönz, in 4to. Gaspard Caroli, or Karoli, pastor of the church

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of Gönz, and dean of the brethren of the valley of Caschau, was the author of this version. He was a native of Hungary, and had studied at Wittemburg, where he probably imbibed the principles of the reformation. Animated by a desire to communicate the bible to his countrymen in their own language, he undertook the laborious task of translation, and employed Albert Molner then a young man, and afterwards regent of the college of Oppenheim, in correcting the press, and conveying the work to and from the printer. In order to facilitate the work, count Stephen Bathory invited VALENTINE MANSKOVITZ, a printer, from Germany, and established a printing office at Visoly, a town which belonged to the count, and was not far distant from the residence of the translator. A work of such magnitude and difficulty could not be supposed, however, to be perfected at the first attempt, and Albert Molner, the assistant of Caroli, subsequently revised and republished it.

1589. *The Rare Triumphes of Love and Fortune. Plaide before the Queenes Most Excellent Majestie. Wherein are many fine conceits, with great Delight.* At London: Printed by E. A., for Edward White, and are to be sold at the Little North Doore of S. Paules Church, at the sign of the Gunne, 1589. 4to. Black letter. In five acts. Of this play only one copy is known to exist. It has excited the notice of all the commentators on Shakspeare, and writers on the drama; but no mention is made of it in Baker's *Biographia Dramatica.*

1589. *A briefe discoverie of the false churche.* By Henry Barrowe. 263 pages. 4to.

Henry Barrow is said to have been a dissipated young man, but by reading the productions of Cartwright, became serious, and was founder of a sect called the *Barrowists.** While he was in prison, he requested a conference with Cartwright, which he refused. The deluded man, after a deep sigh, said, "Shall I be thus forsaken by him? Was it not he that first brought me into these briars! and will he now leave me in the same? Was it not from him alone that I took my grounds? Or did I not, out of such premises as he pleased to give me, infer those propositions, and deduce those conclusions, for which I am now kept in these bonds?" He was soon after executed with others.†

1589, *Nov.* 12. The first notice which is found of a licenser for stage entertainments, is the following:—The council address the lord mayor, commanding him "to appoint a sufficient person, learned and of judgment, to join with the master of the revels, and a divine to be named by the archbishop of Canterbury, for the reforming of the plays daily exercised and presented publicly about the city of London; wherein the players take upon themselves without judgment or decorum, to handle matters of divinity and state."

1589. RICHARD ROBINSON printed Dr. Thomas White, his sermon at Paul's crosse, on the queen's day. 8vo. He printed with Thomas Newman.

1590. WILLIAM HOW commenced business in 1569, by printing the following works:

Proverbs or Adages out of Erasmus, 8vo.

The tragical comedie of Damon and Pithias: newly imprinted, as the same was playde before the queenes majestie, by the children of her graces chapple. Made by mayster Edwards, then being master of the children. Imprinted by Wm. How, dwelling in Fleet-street. 1570.

In 1590, he printed the *Hystory of two of the most noble Captaines of the World, Anniball and Scipio, &c.* by Anthony Cope, esquire. Fourteen works bear the imprint of William How.

1590. TOBY COOK dwelt at the Tiger's Head, in Paul's Church-yard, where he printed the following work: *A plaine declaration, that our Brownists be full Donatists, by comparing them together from point to point out of the writings of Augustine.* Also, *A replie to master Greenwood, touching read prayer, wherein his grosse ignorance is detected*, by George Gyffard, minister of God's word in Maldon. 4to.

JOHN COOK, in 1584; HUGH CORNE, about this time; and HENRY CARR, were more booksellers than printers, or servants to Christopher Barker.

1590. THOMAS HACKET dwelt in Lombard-street, at the sign of the Pope's head; and kept shop in the Royal Exchange, at the sign of the Green Dragon. The first work he printed was the following:

The fable of Ouid treting of Narcissus, translated out of Latin into English mytre with a moral thereunto, very pleasaunte to rede. 4to. 1560.

A touchstone for this present time, &c. Whereunto is annexed a perfect rule to be observed of all parents, and scholemasters, in the trayning vp of there schollers, and children in learning. Newly set foorth by E. H. [Edward Hake.] 12mo. 1574. Nine works bear his imprint.

1590. ROGER WARD dwelt near Holborn conduit, at the Talbot, and as (Strype's edition of Stow says p. 223) Wolfe was one of those unruly printers, so Roger Ward was another, who would print any book, however forbidden by the queen's privilege, and made it his practice to print all kind of books at his pleasure. The master and wardens of the company going to search his printing-house, according to the power they had, were resisted by his wife and servants; of which a complaint was made by the said master and wardens to the court. And again, in the year 1583, the master and wardens preferred a petition against this man, to the lord treasurer, showing his contemptuous demeanour, doing contrary to all order and authority; and withall, his insuffi-

* Under the denomination of *Barrowists* and *Brownists*, sir Walter Raleigh declared, in the house of commons, on a motion for reducing disloyal subjects, that "*they were worthy to be rooted out of a commonwealth.*" He is alarmed at the danger; for it is to be feared that men not guilty will be included in the law about to be passed. "I am sorry for it. I am afraid there are near twenty thousand of them in England; and when they be gone, (that is, expelled,) who shall maintain their wives and children?"—*Sir Simon D'Ewes Journal*, p. 517.

† *The examinations of Henry Barrowe, John Greenwood, and John Penrie, before the high commissioners, and lords of the counsel. Penned by the prisoners themselves before their deaths.* 32 pages 4to. 1586.

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ciency to use the art of printing. The commissioners appointed by the council could bring him to nothing, but still he continued to print what he pleased without allowance, by his own authority, and such books as were warranted by her highness's letters patent to other men; and sold and uttered the same in city and country, to men of other arts: whereby the company sustained great loss, in taking the sale of them; and particularly to the decay of seven young men, who executed a privilege granted to Wm. Seres for a yearly rent. This man, notwithstanding, had given two several bonds to the queen, the one not to print any more disorderly, the other to bring in such books as he had so printed; but none performed. All this was laid open in the said petition; the signers of it were John Harrison, master; and Richard Watkins and Ralph Newbury, wardens; and besides them Christopher Barker, John Day, William Norton, George Bishop, John Judson, and Francis Coldock; all booksellers in these times of the chiefest reputation. His first work is dated 1582, and the last in 1593. Ten books bear his imprint.

In 1585, Roger Ward printed the *Choice of Change, containing the triplicia of divinitie, philosophy, and poetrie*, by J. R. student in Cambridge.

1590. *A table of the two swannes.* Wherein is comprehended the original and increase of the river Lee) commonly called Ware river; together with the antiquitie of sundrie places and townes seated upon the same. Pleasant to be read, and not unprofitable to be understood, by W. Vallans. *In this work mention is made of a paper mill at Hartford, belonging to John Tate, whose father was lord mayor of London* (perhaps the person mentioned at page 201, *ante*.) Printed by Roger Ward, for John Sheldrake. 24 pages 4to.

1590. Sabionetta, a populous town of Austrian Italy, famous for an Hebrew printing establishment, which was commenced in the year 1551, was in this year put down by authority, on account of the intemperate and improper language used in some of its productions; the types were carried to Venice, and there used for an edition of the *Bible* in 1615 and 1616.

From De Rossi, who has written a specific treatise on this establishment, we are informed, that it was carried on chiefly in the house of Tobias Foa, a wealthy Jew, who was assisted by Jacobus Tedesco Potavinus and several other persons: that Tedesco was corrector and editor, and Jacob ben Napthali Cohen the printer: that it continued to work with some interruptions until this time. The same author also observes, that this press reached its height of perfection in the year 1553, while under the direction of a celebrated printer named Adel-kind, who had been sent for from Venice to undertake the management of the establishment at Sabionetta. He enumerates thirty-four editions which issued from it between the years 1551 and 1590, the earliest of which, the Sabionetta typography, is a *Commentary on Deuteronomy* by R. Isaac Abarbanel, consisting of one hundred and forty-six leaves in folio. De Rossi states this edition to be one of the rarest books any where to be met with. [A copy of it is in the Oppenheimer collection, now deposited in the Bodleian library.] He gives to the productions of this press generally, the merit of being original and genuine editions, as well as that of great neatness of type and execution, declaring that almost all of them are scarce, and diligently sought for by collectors of books. Several of these Sabionetta volumes, some of them printed upon vellum, may be seen in the Bodleian library.—*Cotton.*

1590. Printing introduced into Angra, a seaport town, capital of Tercera, one of the Azores islands. "Perhaps," says Dr. Cotton, "there are few of us who would have expected to find the art of printing established in the Azores, and that at so early a period as nearly two centuries and a half ago; but it is a fact of which existing evidence will not allow us to doubt for a moment. The Bodleian library contains a very rare and curious specimen of typography from these islands, being a volume in folio, entitled, *Relacion de la iornada, expugnacion, y conquista de la isla Tercera, y las demas circunvezinas, q hizo don Albaro de Baçan, marquez de Santacruz*, &c. It consists of twelve leaves only; at the end occurs the following colophon, *Fecha en la ciudad de Angra de la isla Tercera, a onze de Agosto, mil y quinientos y ochenta y tres.* I have never seen nor heard of either a second specimen or a second copy of the book here described.—*Cotton.*

1590. An edition of the bible was printed at Rome, in three vols. folio, with the following title, *Biblia sacra vulgatæ editionis, tribus tomis distincta jussu Sixt. V. pontificis maximi edita;) Romæ, ex typographia apostolia vaticana*, in fol. red; and prefixed to the first volume is the bull of pope Sixtus V., which *excommunicates all printers, editors, &c., who in reprinting the work shall make any alterations in the text.* Of all literary blunders, none equalled that of this edition of the Vulgate.* His holiness carefully superintended every sheet as it passed through the press, and to the amazement of the world, the work remained without a rival—it swarmed with Errata! A multitude of scraps were printed to paste over the erroneous passages, in order to give the true text. The book makes a whimsical appearance with these patches; and the heretics exulted in the demonstration of papal infallibility! Gregory XIV., successor to Sixtus, caused it to be entirely suppressed. Clement VIII., who succeeded Gregory, caused a new edition to be made; and having made *alterations* in the text, he was to all intents and purposes excommunicated by the bull of Sixtus. But pope Clement VII. detected in this edition two thousand errors, and recalled all the copies, and in two years after published an amended edition, with another anathema.

* A superb copy (the only one known in England, on large paper) was sold for 1,210 livres (£50 8s. 4d.) at the sale of Mr. de Limare. At M. Paris's sale it was purchased by the duke of Grafton for £64 1s.

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Felix Peretti, pope Sixtus V. who is said to have "been born for great things," did not, if we may depend upon his biographer, confine his biblical labours to the publication of the *Vulgate* and *Septuagint*, but added to them an edition of the *Bible* in the vernacular Italian. A curious account of it, and of the event of its publication, is given by Gregorio Leti,* an Italian, in his *Life of Pope Sixtus V.* written first in Latin, and translated into English by Ellis Farneworth.† Sixtus V. was born December 13, 1521, and died August 27, 1590.

1591, *March.* DUBLIN UNIVERSITY FOUNDED. The lateness of the period assigned to the foundation of the University of Dublin, is not to be considered as indicative of the ignorance or apathy of the Irish. It arose, not from their want of zeal to obtain such an institution, or abilities to adorn it, but from the unhappy circumstances of the time. Clement V., in 1312, then in the seventh year of his pontificate, issued a bull upon the application of archbishop Lech, "for the foundation of a university in Dublin;" but the death of the archbishop prevented the fulfilment of the design. This was, however, effected in 1320, by Alexander de Bicknor, in St. Patrick's church; but it declined and fell from the deficiency of funds. Thus, at a period when literature, rich with the stores of time, unfolded her treasures to expectant nations, Ireland, predominant over every other in the desire for similar advantages, could only boast the memory of plans for their possession. But the ministers of Elizabeth were equal to the spirit and the wants of the time: their desire was to base the government upon the interests and affection of the people. There was, at that time, belonging to the corporation of the city, a piece of ground which had formed the *scite, ambit, and precinct*, of the Augustinian monastery of All Saints, a priory of Aroasian Canons, founded in 1166, by Dermot M'Murrough, king of Leinster. These buildings were in ruins, but were apparently well calculated for the purpose. The archbishop immediately applied to the mayor and common council, and addressed them with an eloquence so "pathetic," as to obtain the monastery and lands for the purposes explained. The formality of petitioning the queen for "her charter was performed by Henry Usher, which was, of course, complied with; and on the 3d of March following, letters patent passed the great seal for the erection of a university, called "*Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin—a Serenissima Regina Elizabetha fundatum.*"

By this instrument, one provost, three fellows, and three scholars, were appointed in the name of more. These were, Adam Loftus, the provost, Henry Usher, A.M., Luke Challoner, A.M., and Launcelot Moyne, A.B., for fellows, and Henry Lee, William Daniel, and Stephen White, as scholars. Lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England, was the first chancellor.

On March 11, 1591, Fitzwilliam, the lord deputy, and the privy council, issued circular letters for the furtherance of their views; but the amount received was apparently inconsiderable, as Robert Taaffe, its collector, complains of the unsuccessful results of his application. On the 13th of March, 1591, the first stone was laid by Thomas Smyth, then mayor, and on the 9th of January, 1593, the first students were admitted.

A correspondent in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, offers the following apposite remarks upon the founders of universities, and we cannot, in this place, refrain from giving them.

"It is difficult to analyse with accuracy the feelings which pervade the mind on the contemplation of those edifices which have been erected by the piety and munificence of our ancestors, for the improvement of the moral, the social, and political condition of mankind. The very barbarism from amid which they rose, tends to heighten the solemn feeling they invariably inspire. We consider them as the depositories of knowledge, when all around was sunk in the darkness of ignorance, and we respect them; we consider them, through the successive gradations of ages, still advancing moral science and philosophic truth, and we venerate them the more. There is, besides, a feeling in the heart, which connects us indissolubly with the past. What endears that past to a nation? The reputation of the great men it has produced.—What can excite a deeper interest for institutions such as these, than the reflection that it is to them we owe that fame which genius has won, or learning has acquired. Of what materials must his character be composed, who does not feel his best sensibilities awakened—his piety animated—his thoughts dignified, and his moral tendencies strengthened, by the consideration of structures erected for purposes so ennobling and so dignified as these. It is, however, asserted, that we reverence them less for their objects than their antiquity. Man is the creature of system and of habit, and as of that which is established the advantages are known, and as every age has given fresh authority for respect, institutions of this nature, it is said, exact esteem, not from our conviction of their present benefit, but from the hallowing influence of time. Antiquity—if antiquity be considered like "every other quality that attracts the notice of mankind," has undoubtedly votaries; but votaries that reverence her more from prejudice than reason. Her circle is, however, limited, and her worshippers are few; for admiration of this nature is rather the

* Gregorio Leti was born at Milan, 1630. In 1657, he made a public profession of the Protestant religion, at Lausanne. He then settled at Geneva, where he resided for about twenty years, and was presented in 1674 with the freedom of the city, an honour never before granted to a stranger. He afterwards visited France, England, and Holland. He died suddenly, June 9, 1701, aged 71. His boast was, that he had been the father of a book, and the father of a child, for twenty years successively.

† Ellis Farneworth was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Cambridge. In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carsington, in his native county, where he died on the 25th of March, in the following year. He translated the *Life of Pope Sixtus V.* from the Italian, 1754, folio; Davila's *History of the Civil Wars in France*, in 1757, 2 vols. 4to.; the Works of Machiavel, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.; and Fleury's *History of the Israelites*, 12mo.

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result of ignorance than of refinement, as antiquity can only be exalted from its connexion with the history, the interests, and improvement of mankind. Now, as colleges are the immediate promoters of these, when antiquity displays the influence they have exerted on the past, her claims are admitted, her influence is felt—she blends herself alike with our imagination and reason, and her power is at once venerated, acknowledged, and despotic. The establishment of colleges and halls may be traced to that devotional sentiment which induced the affluent to endeavour to propitiate heaven by the erection of edifices, where the sacred principles of religion might be inculcated, and its truths advanced. As the dark clouds of ignorance rolled away, they shed the light of revelation on mankind. They reclaimed him from an impure and mystical religion, and inculcated the Christian worship of his Creator. "They collected the learned, who were few; and made them a compact and honourable confederacy against the ignorant, who were powerful and many. They gave rise to the plan of collective exertion and emulative industry, which advanced the energies of the mind, and encouraged the progress of discovery, and they supplied a continued growth of cultivated talent for the demands of successive generations. They treasured the materials of knowledge, saved from the wreck of that moral world which had been passed over by a desolating ignorance, and arranged them as the basis of new acquisitions." Such were the advantages consequent upon the foundation of universities, advantages alone equalled by the benefits they have progressively conferred.

1591. A Greek and Russian *Grammar* was printed at Lemburg, in Poland. Backmeister informs us that typography was first practised in this city, five years earlier.

1591. In the accounts of the stationers' company are the following entries:

"*Item*, a little box of plate, and other things given by the masters and wardens, and divers other persons.

"*Item*, paid for charges of *search dinners*, ten times, at 3*s*. 4*d*., 33*s*. 4*d*.

1591. Joan Broome carried on printing after the death of her husband, and had many works printed for her, among which are the following:

Endimion the Man in the Moone. Played before the Queenes Majestie at Greenewich, on Candlemas Day at Night, by the Chyldren of Paules. By John Lillie, Maister of Artes. At London, by J. Charlewood, for the Widdowe Broome. 1591.

A reforming glass, precious and profitable for all persons to the right disposing of their thoughts, words, and actions, to God, their neighbour, and themselves, by meditations and prayers. Compiled by John Norden. Printed for Joane Broome, widow. 1596.

1591. Robert Bourne and John Porter printed a book entitled, *An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, by way of catechising.* And it is supposed others. 8vo.

1591. The following extracts from the churchwarden's accounts of the parish of St. Helen, in Abingdon, Berkshire, from 1555 to 1591, may throw some light on the value of books in those days; the original of which is now in the possession of the Rev. George Benson.

		s.	*d.*
1555.	Payde for a legend	5	0
1555.	Payde for holie water pott.....	6	0
1556.	Receyved at the buryall and *monethes mynd** of Geo.Chynche	0	22
1556.	Receyved for 12 tapers at the *yeres mynd* of Maister John Hide ...	0	21
1556.	Payde at the buriall and moneths mynd of the good wiff Braunche	12	4
1556.	Payde for a *shippe of frankencense*†	0	20
1556.	Payde for a boke of the *articles*‡...	0	2
1557.	Payde to the sexton for watching the sepulter two nyghtes	0	8
1557.	Payde to the suffrigan for hallowing the churche yard, and other implements of the churche.....	30	0
1559.	Payde for the communion boke...	5	0
1559.	Payde for 4 song bokes and a sawter (psalter)	6	8
1559.	Payde for too doosin of *morres belles*‖	1	0
1559.	Payde for fower new saulter bookes	8	0
1561.	Payde to the clarkes for maynteyning and repeyring the song bokes in the quyre	4	0
1561.	Payde for a table of the commandementes and cealender, or rewle to find out the lessons and spallmes, and for the frame	2	0
1561.	Payde to the peynter for wrigting the scripture, when roode lofte§ stoode and overthwarte the same isle	3	4

* The *months mind*, the *years* and *two years mind*, and the *obit* of deceased persons, were masses performed at those seasons for the rest of their souls; the word *mind*, meaning the same as *memorial* or *remembrance*. And so it is used in a sermon yet extant of bishop Fisher, entitled *A mornynge remembrance had at the monteth minde of the most noble prynces Margarete, countesse of Richmonde and Darbye*, &c. As to the term *obits*, services of that kind seem to have been annually performed. The office of the mass for each of these solemnities may be seen in the *Roman Missal*, under the title of *Missal pro defunctis*. The expenses were suited to persons of all ranks, that none might be deprived of the benefit which was supposed to accrue from them. Masses for the dead continued to this time, (1560,) but here, instead of a *moneths mynde*, the expression is *a months monument*.

† This is a small vessel, in the form of a ship or boat, in which the Roman catholics burn frankincense to perfume their churches and images.

‡ This book seems to be that which was printed and sent over the kingdom by order of queen Mary, at the end of the year 1554, containing instructions to the bishops for visiting the clergy.

‖ These *bells*, mentioned under the year 1560, as purchased by the parish, were used in their morrice dances, a diversion then practised at their festivals; in which the populace might be indulged from a political view, to keep them in good humour.

§ By *rood* was meant either a crucifix, or the image of some saint in Roman catholic churches. These images were set in shrines, or tabernacles, and the place where they stood was called the *rood loft*, which was commonly over or near the passage out of the body of the church into the chancel. In 1548, the first of king Edward VI., all images and their shrines were ordered to be taken down, as bishop Burnett informs us. But they were restored again on the accession of queen Mary.

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		s.	d.
1562.	Payde for a *bybill** for the church	10	0
1563.	Payde for a boke of Wednesdayes fasting, which contayns omellies	0	6
1564.	Payde for a communion boke.....	4	0
1565.	Payde for too *bokes of common prayer agaynste invading of the Turke*†	0	6
1565.	Payde for a repetition of the communion boke	4	0
1566.	Payde for setting up *Robin Hoode's bowere*	0	18
1573.	Payde for a quire of paper to make four bokes of *Geneva salmes*‡...	0	4
1573.	Payde for 2 bookes of common prayer, now sett forth	0	4
1577.	Payde for a new byble.....	40	0
1577.	Payde for a booke of common prayer	7	0
1577.	Payde for wryting the commandements in the quyre, and paynting the same	19	0
1578.	Payde for a booke of the articles‖	0	10
1591.	Payde for an houre glass for the pulpit§.....	0	4

1591. *May* 26. Queen Elizabeth grants a licence to Richard Wright, of Oxford, to print the *History of Cornelius Tacitus*. See *Rymer*, vol. xvi. p. 96.—This appears to be the first exclusive privilege for publishing.

1591. *Died*, THOMAS BASSANDYNE, or BASSENDEN, who had the honour of being the printer of the *first* edition of the scriptures known to have been printed in Scotland.—(see page 361 *ante.)* He was a native of Scotland, and educated at Antwerp; from whence he went to Paris, and afterwards to Leyden, where he learned the art of printing; and returned to Scotland in 1558, when he joined himself to the lords of the congregation, as the reformers were then called. Besides the edition of the scriptures, he printed several other works which are now become scarce. His dwelling was at the Nether Bow. The earliest edition of the rare Scotch poem, called *Syr Gray-Steill*, issued from the press of Bassendyne. An inventory of his goods, dated Oct. 18, 1577, contains an item of three hundred *Gray-Stellis*, valued at the "pece *vid.* summa *viil. xs.*" On the 17th of April, 1497, when James IV. was at Stirling, there is an entry in the treasurer's accounts, "Item, that samyn day to twa sachelaris that *sang Grey-Steill* to the king, *ixs.*" In manuscript collections made at Aberdeen, in 1627, called *a Booke for the Lute*, by Robert Gordon, is the *air* of *Grey-Steill*; and a satirical poem in Scottish rhyme on the marquis of Argyle, printed in 1686, is "appointed to be sung to the tune of old Gray-Steill." These evidences that the poem was *sung*, manifests its popularity. There are conjectures as to who the person denominated sir Gray Steel really was, but the point is undetermined. James Nicol, printer to the town and university of Aberdeen, printed an edition of this poem in 1711, which though of so recent a date, is at present unique.*

1591. *The Shepheard's Calender. Containing twelve aeglogues proportionable to the twelve monthes. Entituled: To the noble and virtuous gentleman, most worty of all titles, both of learning and chivalry, maister Philip Sidney. By Edmund Spencer. London, imprinted by John Windet*, 1591. *4to.*†

In the argument to *October* of the above poem, Spencer speaking of "Poetrie," calls it "a divine gift, and heavenly instinct, not to be gotton by labour and learning, but adorned with both, and poured into the witte by a certaine enthusiasmos and celestiall inspiration."

Spencer wrote a treatise called the *English Poet*, which has unfortunately been lost, and must have contained specimens of the writings of his countrymen. See Mr. Todd's edition of *Spencer*, the *Life*, p. 7, and p. 158, where the author says, Spencer, in his book called the *English Poet*; which booke being lately come into my handes, I minde also by God's grace, upon further advisement to publish."

1591. *Complaints; containing sundrie small poems of the world's vanity. By Edmund Spencer. London, imprinted by William Ponsonby, at the Bishop's Head, in Paul's church yard. 4to.*‡

1591. *The Countess of Pembrokes Ivy Church, containing the affectionate Life, and unfortunate Death of Phillis and Amyntas, that in a Pastoral, this in a Funerall, both in English hexameters,*

* This, it is supposed, was the Geneva Bible, in 4to. both on account of its low price, and because that edition, having the division of verses, was best suited for public use. It was an English translation, which had been revised and corrected by the English exiles at Geneva, in queen Mary's reign, and printed there in 1560, with a dedication to queen Elizabeth. In the year 1576, another *Bible* was bought, which was called the *New* Bible, and is said to have cost forty shillings; usually called archbishop *Parker's* Bible, printed at London, in 1568, by Richard Jugge, the queen's printer. They had *prayer-books, psalters*, and *song-books*, for the churches in the beginning of this reign, as the whole bible was not easily to be procured.

† In 1565, there is a charge of sixpence for *two common prayer books against invading the Turke.* It was then thought the common cause of the Christian states in Europe to oppose the progress of the Turkish arms by all methods, both civil and religious. And this year the Turks made a descent upon the Isle of Malta, where they besieged the town and castle of St. Michael four months, when, on the approach of the Christian fleet, they broke up the siege, and suffered considerable loss in their flight. (*Thuanus*, lib. 38.) And as the war was afterwards carried on between them and the emperor Maximilian in Hungary, the like prayer-books were annually purchased for the parish till the year 1569 inclusive.—See *Pref. ad Camden.* "*Eliz.*" p. xxix. l. i. g.

‡ In 1573 charge is made of paper for *four books of Geneva psalms.* It is well known, that the vocal music in parochial churches received a great alteration under the reign of queen Elizabeth, being changed from *antiphonyes* into metrical psalmody, which is here called the *Geneva* psalms.

‖ These *articles* were agreed to and subscribed for by both houses of convocation in 1562, and printed the year following. But in 1571, being again revised and ratified by act of parliament, they seem to have been placed in churches.

§ How early the custom was of using *hour glasses* in the pulpit, cannot be ascertained, but in the annals of Dunstable priory is this item: "In 1483, made a *clock* over the pulpit." In early times, the priest had sometimes a *watch* found him by the parish.—Fosbroke's *British Monachism.*

* *Early Metrical Tales, including the History of Sir Egeir, Sir Gryme, and Sir Gray Steil.* Edinburgh: 1826. 175 copies printed, small 8vo.

† Sold at archdeacon Nare's sale, 1821, for £158 2*s.* 10*d.*

‡ Sold at archdeacon Nare's sale, 1821, 4to., for £2 10*s.*

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by Abraham Fraunce. London. Printed by Thomas Orwyn, for William Ponsonby, dwelling in Paules Church Yard, at the signe of the Bishop's Head. 1591. This truly whimsical performance consists of a translation of Tasso's *Aminta*, which is interwoven in the body of a pastoral, and can scarcely be called a play.*

1592. *Died, Sept.* 2, Robert Green, an English poet. He was a man of wit and talents, and one of the most facetious, profligate, and indefatigable of the Scribleri family. He laid the foundation of a new dynasty of literary emperors. The first act by which he proved his claim to the throne of Grub-street,† has served as a model to his numerous successors—it was, says Mr. D'Israeli, an ambidexterous trick! Green sold his *Orlando Furioso* to two different theatres, and is among the first authors in English literary history, who wrote as a *trader;* or as crabbed Anthony Wood phrases it, in the language of celibacy and cynicism, "he wrote to maintain his *wife*, and that high and loose course of living which *poets generally follow.*" The hermit Anthony seems to have had a mortal antipathy against the Eves of literary men.

Immediately after his death, and whilst the public curiosity was alive concerning him, the following tract was published:—*The Repentance of Robert Greene, Maister of Artes. Wherein, by himselfe, is laid open his loose Life, with the Manner of his Death. At London, printed for Cuthbert Burbie.* 1592.

The first part of this tract exhibits, in strong colours and the quaint language of the time, his profligacy and subsequent contrition. It next gives us an interesting sketch of his life. From this it appears he was born at Norwich, here spelt *Norwitch.* His parents must have been respectable, for he was educated at Cambridge, from whence he tells us, "wags as lewd" as himself "drew him to march into Italy and Spaine." In which place he "saw and practised such villanie as is abhominable to declare."

On his return to England, "I ruffeled," says he, "out in my silks, in the habit of Malcontent, and no place would please me to abide in." After he had taken his Masters degree at Cambridge, he left the universitie, "and away to London, where he became an author of playes, and a penner of love pamphlets, and who for that trade growne so ordinary as Robin Greene." He then freely confesses that he led a life of unrestrained debauchery, once, and once only, feeling some compunction of the divine judgment. This inward compunction he felt "in Saint Andrews Church, in the cittie of Norwich, at a lecture or sermon then preached by a godly learned man." In the latter part of this tract, he breaks forth into a passionate apostrophe to his injured wife, from whose society he confesess he had estranged himself six years. He most pathetically implores her forgiveness. He concludes with warning young men against the example of his vicious life, assuring them, that God will visit sinfulness.

He appears to have been a thoughtless, good-natured man, and susceptible of the better feelings of the heart, for many of his works contain noble and generous expressions. Neither was he, by any means, to be despised as a poet. The short compositions scattered through his works, to say nothing of his dramatical pieces, indicate much poetical taste and feeling. Subjoined is one of them.

BY A MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres griefe enough for thee.
Mothers wagge, prettie boy,
Fathers sorrow, fathers joy;
When thy father first did see
Such a boy by him and me,
He was glad, I was woe,
Fortune changd made him so,
When he had left his prettie boy,
Last his sorrow, first his joy.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres griefe enough for thee,
Streaming teares that never stint,
Like pearle drops from a flint,
Fell by course from his eies,
That one anothers place supplies.
Thus he grieved in every part,
Teares of bloud fell from his heart,
When he left his prettie boy,
Fathers sorrow, fathers joy.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres griefe enough for thee.
The wanton smiled, father wept,
Mother cried, babie lept,
Now he crow'd more he cride,
Nature could not sorrow hide;
He must goe, he must kisse,
Childe and mother, babie blisse,
For he left his prettie boy,
Fathers sorrow, fathers joy.
Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres griefe enough for thee.

Green was exceedingly popular in his day, and his works are very voluminous; a beautiful edition of them has lately been publish[illegible].* Mr. Beloe, in his *Anecdotes of Scarce P[illegible]*, emumerates, a great number of Green's productions, and at the conclusion, says, "I here take my leave of Robert Greene, and I confess, not without reluctance. I have been highly entertained with many of his performances, I feel a great respect for his talents, much disgust at his profligacy, but a sincere concern for his misfortunes."

* Sold at archbishop Nare's sale, 1821, 4to., for £4 4s.

† Mention is often made of *Grub-street writers* and *Grub-street publications*, but the terms are little understood; the following historical fact will explain them: during the usurpation, a prodigious number of seditious and libellous pamphlets and papers, tending to exasperate the people, and increase the confusion in which the nation was involved, were from time to time published. The authors of these were, for the most part, men whose indigent circumstances compelled them to live in the most obscure parts of the town. Grub-street then abounded with mean and old houses, which were let out in lodgings, at low rents, to persons of this description, whose occupation was the publishing anonymous treason and slander. One of the original inhabitants of this street was Fox the martyrologist, who, during his abode there wrote his *Acts and Monuments.* It was also rendered famous by having been the residence of Mr. Henry Welby, a gentleman of whom it is related in a printed narrative, that he lived there forty years without being seen of any one.

* *Green's Dramatic Works. to which is added his poems. with an account of his life.* By the Rev. Alexander Dyce, London: William Pickering. 1834. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

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1593. *Green's news, both from Heaven and Hell, prohibited the first for writing of bookes, and banished out of the last for displaying of connycatchers. Commended to the presse by R. B. Londoner.* 4to.

1592. PETRUS BLASTUS KMITA was settled at Lubiecz, a town of Lithuania, and printed principally for the Unitarians, the press was put down by authority in 1655 or 1656.

1592. JAMES MATTAYER, a printer at Tours, in France, styles himself ordinarie to the king, *Patere art abstine*, 1592, 4to.

1592. JOANNES AGRICOLA printed at Inspruck, capital of the Tyrol, a splendid volume of *Annals of the deeds of the Austrian Princes.** Catalogues sometimes announce a much earlier Inspruck book, namely, of the year 1569, viz. *Tertii Bergomatis imagines Austriacæ Gentis;* but this book, although a very good one, contains nothing besides engravings.

1592. *Conspiracie, for pretended reformation*, viz. *presbeteriall discipline. A treatise discovering the late disignments and courses held for advancement thereof, by William Hacket yoeman, Edmund Coppinger, and Henry Arthington, gent. out of others depositions and their owne letters, writings, and confessions upon examination; together with some part of the life and conditions, and the two enditements, arraignments, and execution of the sayd Hacket,† &c.* At London: printed by Christopher and Robert Barker. 4to.

1592. WILLIAM KERNEY, or KEARNEY, dwelt in Adling-street, within Cripplegate, and printed four books, dated 1591 and 1592.

1592. WILLIAM SAUNDERSON printed a book entitled, *The globes coelestiall and terestiall, set forth in plaine*, by Emery Molineux. 12mo.

1593. *Died*, WILLIAM NORTON, an original member of the stationers' company, and one of the first six who came on the livery after the renewal of their charter; for several years he filled their various high offices, and died serving the office of master. By his will which is dated January 5, 1593, and was deposited with the company, in which he gave £6 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to them, to be lent to young freemen; and the like sum to Christ's hospital, of which he was sometime treasurer.* His name stands second on the list of their benefactors.

He dwelt at the King's Arms, in St. Paul's church yard; was fined for keeping open shop on St. Luke's day, and also on Sundays.

On a tomb in the old church of St. Paul was this inscription concerning his family.—Preserved by Dugdale:—

William Norton, citizen and stationer of London, and treasurer of Christ's Hospital, died anno 1593, aged 66 years, and had issue one only son. His nephew, John Norton, esq. stationer, and some time alderman of this city, died without issue, anno 1612, aged 55 years. Also Bonham Norton, of Church-Stretton, in the county of Salop, esq. stationer, and some time alderman of this city, son of the aforesaid William, died April 5, anno 1635, aged 70 years. He had issue by Jane, daughter of Thomas Owen, esq. one of the judges of the Common Pleas, nine sons and four daughters, whereof three sons were here buried; Thomas and George unmarried, and Arthur, who married the only child of George Norton, of Abbot's Leigh, in the county of Somerset, esq. and having by her issue two sons, died October 11, anno 1635, aged 38 years. Jane Norton, the said widow of Bonham aforesaid, caused this monument to be erected near the sepulchres of the deceased.

William Norton's device alluded to his name; it consisted of the annexed figure, and represents a Sweet William growing through a tun, inscribed with the letters NOR.

1593. HUGH JACKSON dwelt in Fleet-street, a little beneath the Conduit, at the sign of St. John the Evangelist. In 1577, he printed the *Garden of Eloquence, conteyning the figures of grammar and rhetorie, &c.* by Henry Peacham, minister. 4to. Four works only bear his imprint.

1593. MRS. CHARLEWOOD, widow of John Charlewood, Printed *Spectacles for a blind Papist*, 8vo. made by J. S. printed with Edward White. Mrs. Charlewood printed four works.

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* Copies of this work are found in the Pinelli catalogue; Bodleian, Oxford; and Trinity college, Dublin.

† William Hackett, a fanatic, after a very profligate life, turned prophet, and signified the desolation of England. He prophesied at York and Lincoln; where, for his boldness, he was whipped publicly, and condemned to be banished. He had an extraordinary fluency of speech, and much assurance in his prayers; for he said, that if all England should pray for rain, and he should pray to the contrary, it should not rain. Hackett had two brother prophets joined with him, Edward Coppinger, named the prophet of mercy, and Henry Arthington, the prophet of judgment. Coppinger, the merciful prophet, declared that Hackett was the sole monarch of Europe; and at length they proclaimed him, July 16, 1592. On the 28th of the same month, however, the monarch of the whole earth, who had also personated divinity, was hanged and quartered. Coppinger famished himself in prison, and Arthington was pardoned. Fitz Simon relates, that in a quarrel Hackett had at Oundle, "He threw down his adversary, and bit off his nose; and, instead of returning it to the surgeon, who pretended to set it on again, while the wound was fresh, ate it.—*Camden.* Hackett, on the scaffold, made a blasphemous prayer, which is recorded by Fitz Simon and Camden, too horrid to be repeated. He hated queen Elizabeth, and tried to deprive her of her crown; he confessed to the judges that he had stabbed the effigies of the princess to the heart, with an iron pin; and a little before he was hanged, being an accomplished swearer, he cursed her with all manner of imprecations.

The seduction of Arthington, by Hacket, especiallie with some tokens of his unfained repentance and submission. Written by the said Henrie Arthington, the third person in that wofull tragedy. London: imprinted by Robert Barker. 4to.

* The above sum of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* is annually paid by Christ's Hospital to the company of stationers; who, in return, pay to the hospital, £6 annually, the gift of Mrs. Bishop, and £4 (in bibles) the gift of Mrs. Meredith.—*Nichols.*

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1593. Thomas Woodcock, printer, stationer, and bookseller, dwelt at the sign of the Black Bear, in St. Paul's Church-yard, married Isabel, second daughter of John Cawood, esq. commenced business about 1575; for among the books of the *Bodleian Catalogue*, vol. ii. page 645. *Virgils eclogues, translated into English verse (rythmical) by Abraham Fleming.* Printed for Thomas Woodcock. He seems to have printed little himself; for most of his books, (eleven in number) appear to have been printed for him.

1593. Richard Boyle dwelt at the Rose, in Paul's church-yard, a bookseller and a Puritan, as says bishop Tanner, in manuscript. He printed, *A dialogue concerning the unlawfullness of playing at cards.* Octavo.

1593. Thomas Salisbury published the following work:

Grammatica Britannica in usum ejus linguae studiosorum succincta methodo, et perspicutate facili conscripta; et nunc primum in lucem edita; Henrico Salesburio, Denbighiensi, autore. Sheets K, but not paged. 12mo.

This family seems to have been great promoters of the British tongue among us.

1593. William Hoskins dwelt at the Temple Gate, in Fleet-street. He printed only two books himself, in 1575 and 1593, but some with John Danter.

1593. Richard Tottel was a very considerable printer of law, and an orignal member of the stationers' company. He filled all their offices. His dwelling was at the Hand and Star, in Fleet-street, within Temple Bar. Herbert states that he spelt his name in various ways. A special licence to Richard Tothille, (supposed to be Tottle,) citizen, stationer, and printer of London, for him and his assigns, to imprint, for the space of seven years next ensuing the date hereof, all manner of books of the temporal law, called the common law; so as the copies be allowed, and adjudged meet to be printed by one of the justices of the law, or two serjeants, or three apprentices of the law; whereof the one to be a reader in court. And that none other shall imprint any book, which the said Richard Totell shall first take and imprint, during the said term, upon pain of forfeiture of all such books. T. R. *apud* Westm. 12 April, 7 Edward VI. p. 3. A licence to Richard Tottle, stationer of London, to imprint, or cause to be imprinted, for the space of seven years next ensuing, all manner of books, which touch or concern the common law, whether already imprinted or not. T. R. *apud* Westm. 1 Maii. Pat. 2, and 3 Phil. and Mary, p. 1. Licence to Richard Tottell, citizen, printer, and stationer of London, to print all manner of books, touching the common laws of England, for his life. T. R. 12 Jan. Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 4.

There was a patent ready drawn for queen Elizabeth's signing for seven years, privileging Richard Tothill, stationer, to imprint all manner of books, or tables, whatsoever, which touched, or concerned cosmography, or any part thereof; as geography, or topography, writ in the English tongue, or translated out of any other language into English, of whatsoever countries they treated, and whosoever was the author. But whether this was ever actually signed or not, is uncertain. At the decease of archbishop Parker, Strype says, there was due to him for books, £1 11s. 6d.

Richard Tottyl was master of the stationers' company in the year 1578, John Harrison, and George Bishop, being then wardens; William Seres, and John Day, assistants; and the 8th Jan. 1583, he yielded up to the stationers' company seven copies of books, for the relief of the poor of their company.

His health declining, he retired into the country, when his son carried on the business for him.

The principal feature of Tottel's device is shown in the above engraving; but in the original it is placed under an arch supported by columns ornamented in the Etruscan style. On each side of the circle is a scroll, containing between them the words "Cum Priui. legio:" and beneath are a shield bearing a very intricate monogram, with hills and flowers in the back ground. On a tablet which occupies the whole breadth of the cut, along the bottom is engraved Richard Tottell, in large Roman capitals. The cut was doubtless a perfect representation of his sign of the Hand and Star, and it is rather rudely engraven.

Richard Tottle was in business for the long space of forty years, and during that time printed seventy-eight works, chiefly on law. In 1562, he printed *Grafton's abridgement of the chronicles of England.* Three or four of these abridgements were printed before Stow published any thing of that kind. Printed again in 1563, 1564, 1570, and 1572. 12mo.

The summarie of the chronicles of England, diligently abridged, and continued unto this present year of Christ 1579, *by John Stowe.* Printed by R. Tottle and Henry Binneman. 16mo.

1593. *The Phœnix Nest, built up with the most rare and refined Workes of Noblemen, woorthy Knights, gallant Gentlemen, Masters of Arts, and brave Scholars. Full of varietie, excellent Invention, singular delight. Never before this time published.* Set foorth by R. S., of the Inner Temple, Gent. Imprinted at London, by John Jackson. 4to.

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1593. *Died*, THOMAS ORWIN, a printer of considerable note, whose dwelling was in Paternoster-row, over against the chequer. His device, at the beginning of some of his books, of two hands clasping each other, and holding two cornucopias, with a caduces upright between them, and T. O. beneath. About it, BY WISDOME, PEACE ; BY PEACE, PLENTY. After his decease, his widow carried on the business, at the sign of the Bible, in St. Paul's church yard, for a few years.

In 1590, he printed the following work :—

The writing schoolmaster, containing three books in one; the first teaching swift writing; the second true writing ; the third fair writing. Invented by Peter Bales,* 1 January, 1590 ; and to be sold at the author's house, the upper end of the Old Bayley, where he teacheth the said art.

MRS. ORWIN, printed eight works. In 1595, she printed, *A short, yet true and faithful narration of the fearful fire, that fell in the town of Woobourne, in the county of Bedford, the* 13th *of September.* 8vo. Printed for Thomas Man. Her last work was the *Arcadian rhetoricke*, by Abraham Fraunce, at London. 1597. 8vo.

1593, *April* 4. The three Samuels of Warboys, are condemned at Huntingdon, by Mr. Justice Fenner, upon this day, for bewitching, with the aid of *nine* familiars, one of whom was called *Pluck*, the children of Mr. Throgmorton. They were executed, and their goods escheated to sir Thomas Cromwell, as lord of the manor, an annual lecture was founded upon the subject of *Witchcraft*, to be preached in the presence of the corporation of Huntingdon every Lady-day, by a doctor or bachelor of divinity, of Queen's college, Cambridge.*

Two Examples of God's Judgment upon a wicked swearing woman, and of one Stranghman, who gave himself up to the devil. 8vo. 1583.

A Dialogue concerning Witches and Witchcraft; in which is laid open how craftily the devil deceiveth not only the Witches, but many other, and so leadeth them awry into many great errors; by George Giffard minister of God's word, in Maldon. London: printed by John Windet, 1593. Quarto.

1593, *April* 18. Shakspeare's poem of *Venus and Adonis* is entered on the books of the stationers' company by Richard Field, an eminent printer, who was a native of Stratford-upon-Avon. This *first* heir of our poet's imagination, which it seems obtained the palm in the race with Marlow's *Hero and Leander*, was dedicated in a brief and elegant address to the earl of Southampton.† We find from a manuscript *payment* of 12*d.* for the *Survey of France*, and the present poem, that on the 12th of June it was in circulation. "As the soul of Euphorbus," sayth Meres, in 1598, "was thought to live in Pythagoras, so the sweet witty soul of Ovid lives in mellifluous and honey-tongued Shakspeare; witness his *Venus and Adonis.*"

The following is a transcript of its title page:

"VENUS AND ADONIS.

Vilia miretur Vulgus, mihi flavus Apollo,
Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua.

London. By Richard Field, and are to be solde at the Signe of the Greyhound, in Paules Church Yard. 1593." 27 leaves 4to.

Mr. Malone had long been in search of the original copy of this poem, and when he was about to give up all hopes of possessing it, he obtained a copy from a provincial catalogue. But he still did not procure it but after a long and tedious negociation, and a most enormous price.‡ In this edition Mr. Malone discovered many curious readings.

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* Peter Bales was one of the earliest writing-masters who had his specimens engraved on copper-plates, and one of those occurs in Hondius's *Theatrum Artis Scribendi*. He, in 1595, had a great trial of skill with one Daniel Johnson, for a golden pen, of twenty pounds value, and won it, though his antagonist was a younger man by above eighteen years, and was therefore expected to have the advantage of a greater steadiness of hand. A contemporary author also says, that he had the arms of calligraphy given him, (which are azure, a pen or,) at a prize, where solemn trial was made for mastery in this art, among the best penmen in London; which being a trial among more opponents than one, this, wherein the said arms were given to him, should seem different from that wherein he won the pen from Daniel Johnson, before-mentioned. This was the first contention met with for the golden pen, though other memorable ones have since occurred. In 1597, when he republished his *Writing Schoolmaster*, he was in such high reputation for it, that no less than eighteen copies of commendatory verses, composed by learned and ingenious men of that time, were printed before it. He also, by other exercises of his pen, recommended himself to many other persons of knowledge and distinction, particularly by making fair transcripts of the learned and ingenious compositions of some honourable authors, which they designed as presentation-books to the queen, or others their friends or patrons, of high dignity; some of which manuscripts have been, for the beauty of them as well as for their instructive contents, preserved as curiosities to these times. "Among the Harleian manuscripts, now in the British museum, there is a thin vellum book, in small 4to., called *Archeion*. At the end of that treatise is a neat flourish, done by command of hand, wherein are the letters P. B., which shows, says a note in that book, that this copy was written by the hand of Peter Bales, the then famous writing-master of London."

A man presented to queen Elizabeth a bit of paper, of the size of a finger-nail, containing the ten commandments, the creed, and the Lord's prayer; together with her name, and the date of the year. The whole could be read with spectacles, which he had himself made.

* The proem of the act in the 5th year of Elizabeth, 1562, against *enchantments*, &c. is as follows:—

"Where at this present there is no ordinary ne condign punishment provided against the practices of the wicked offences of conjurations and invocations of evil spirits, and of sorceries, enchantments, charms, and witchcrafts, the which offences, by force of a statute made in the xxiii year of the reign of the late king Henry VIII., were made to be felony, and so continued until the said statute was repealed by the act and statute of repeal made in the first year of the reign of the late king Edward VI.: sithens the repeal whereof, many fantastical and devilish persons have devised and practised invocations and conjurations of evil and wicked spirits, and have used and practised witchcrafts, enchantments, charms, and sorceries, to the destruction of the persons and goods of their neighbours, and other subjects of this realm, and for lewd intents and purposes, contrary to the laws of Almighty God, to the peril of their own souls, and to the great infamy and disquietness of this realm."

† Henry Wroitesley, earl of Southampton, like his friend Essex, was the steady patron of men of learning and genius, the greatest proof of which was his munificent gift of *one thousand pounds* to Shakspeare, to enable the poet to make a purchase. He was born October 4, 1573, and died at Bergen-op-Zoom, in Holland, Nov. 10, 1624.

‡ There is a copy in the Malone collection at Oxford, for which that gentleman gave £25.

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1593, *April* 19. *Died*, GILES BEYS, a celebrated Parisian printer, who was the first after those who printed the works of Ramus, that made a distinction in his printing between the consonants j and v, and the vowels i and u. Ramus was the inventor of this distinction, and employed it in his Latin Grammar of 1557, but we do not find it in any of his works printed after that time. Beys adopted it first in Claude Mignaut's *Latin Commentary on Horace*.

Giles Beys married Magdalen, the third and youngest daughter of Christopher Plantin, of Antwerp, by whom he had a son (Charles) who was perhaps that very clever French poet, who was born at Paris, and died September 26, 1659, by extravagance and folly. After the death of Giles Beys, his widow married Adrian Perrier, a printer of Paris. He was the son of Charles Perrier, a "libraire," who occasionally employed the Greek printers of Paris to print for him.

1593. *Died*, HUGH SHYNGLETON, or SINGLETON. He resided first in Tem-strete,ouer agaynste the Styliardes, at the sygne of the Dobbel-hood; 2dly, at the Golden Sun, in Creed-lane; 3dly, at the sygne of St. Augustine, in St. Paul's Church-yard; he kept a shop at the north door of Christ's Hospital, next the Cloister. He was free of the Old Stationers' Company, as he bound an apprentice in 1562. He wrote his name Shyngleton in the Hall book. He was unsettled in his habitation, and in 1562-3, was fined for speaking unseemly words before Mrs. ——. In 1566-7, he was authorised, with Thos. Purfoot, to search for unlicensed and disorderly books. About two years afterwards he received from the company x.*s.* perhaps on the same account as the year after he received ij.*s.* viz. for taking up books at the water-side. He appears to have been but an indifferent œconomist, and his principles were rather loose. Sept. 17, 1577. Whereas Hu. Singleton is indebted to James Askell lvij.*s.* It is ordered that he shall pay the same at v.*s.* a week. And if default be made in anie payment, then Askell hath libertie to seek his remedie by lawe. This money Mr. Daie to pay as long as Singleton workes with him, And after, Yt to be demaunded at Singleton's house. 17. M'cij, 1577-8. Yt is ordered that Hu. Singleton shall redeliuer vnto Wm. Dickens a pair of Shetis & a diaper towel at or before the 27th day of this instant M'che, upon pain to be committed to ward. Octo. 23, 1584, he borrowed of the Company 5*l.* on bond; and for which John Charlewood was security. In 1585-6, he had xx.*s.* given him by the company, but no mention for what. In 1581, he and John Charlewood supplicated the Lord Chancellor against a privilege to John Wolf, for printing books of less than six sheets of paper. In 1584, he was appointed printer to the city of London. He died between July, 1592 and July 1593, in which year Rob. Robinson discharged his bond for 5*l.* to the company.

In 1561-2, he had license to print, *An instruction full of heauenly consolation. The presious perle. How a christian man ought to behaue himselfe in the daunger of Deathe. Declarynge how God doth calle vs to Repentaunce.* In 1565-6, *A complaynte betwene nede and pouerte.* In 1566-7, *The commandementes & lesson of olde Cato as he lay vpon his death bedd. A tretys which ys prouvyd that the sowle of man doth leve & wake after the departure of this world. The Court of Venus moralized by Thomas Bryce.* In 1567-8, *An history of lyf & vertu, wherein ys towched the Cowurce of mans lyf.* In 1568-9, *The Justification of a christian Fayth. The Retorne of olde well spoken no body. In* 1579, *A necessarie instruccion of the promises of God. Translated from the Latin by Urb. Regius. An aunswere to a Rebellious Libell. The Shepherds calender, conteyning xij eclogues, &c.* In 1583, *xxvi sermons of Hen. Bullenger upon the Oration of the prophet Jeremye, &c. Which book he is appointed to print by his deputye.* In 1586, *A thanksgyvinge for our deliv'y from the intended tyrannye of the Antichristian Pharao.* In 1587, To Wyndet and him. *A brief instruccion & manner how to keepe bookis of accoumptis*, &c.

The device of this printer was of that kind called rebus, or an image of the name or ideas of the inventor, and hence as his name was Singleton, and he dwelt at the Golden Tun, in Creed-lane,he assumed the figure of a Single Tun, with a monogram mark above it, on an ancient shield, surrounded by a motto set in the above wood-cut.

1593, *July* 29. The privy council addresses letters to both universities, dated *Oatlands*, prohibiting the *common players* from performing either in the universities, or at any place within the compass of five miles, and especially (at Cambridge,) in the village of *Chesterton*, on the water side.

1593. Macao, or Amacao, a seaport town of China, situate on an island in the bay of Canton. Peignot assigns this year as the period of the introduction of typography into this place; but Scheuchzer, in his introduction to Kæmpfer's *History of Japan*, (fol. London, 1737) mentions a rare and curious book, containing an account of an embassy from the court of Japan to that of Rome, which was printed in Japanese and Latin, *In Macaensi portu Sinici regni, in domo Societatis Jesu, cum facultate ordinarii et superiorum, anno* 1590, 4to. A copy of this book is in the rich collection of Mr. W. Marsden. It is

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certain that the jesuits had a early printing establishment in Macao. For an interesting account of the English missionary society press at Macao, see the year 1814, *post*.

1593. ALBERT HEYNDRIESZ, a printer at the Hague, styles himself printer to the states of Holland, and executed many classical volumes of great beauty.

1594. ROBERT AGGAS was a scholar, and a printer from the year 1558 to 1594, and dwelt at the west end of St. Paul's church. According to Maunsell's *catalogue*, he seems to have been more of a bookseller than a printer. He had a relation, named Ralph Aggas, a surveyor, who published maps of several towns in England.

1594. The office of typographer royal, instituted at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, with certain privileges and a fixed salary from the government, the printing materials also being furnished by the king. The first printer who held this post was ANUNDERS OLAI.

1594. *Writing tables with a kalender for* XXIIII *yeares, with sundry necessarye rules. Made at London by Frauncis Adams, stationer or bookbinder, dwellinge in Distaffe lane, neare Olde Fishstrete, at the signe of the Aqua vite still, and are there to be sold.* In this work it is stated, "Printing was found out at Mentz, 1459, and first brought to London by William Caxton, mercer." Oblong sixteens.

1594. In Jerom Wierix's *Bible*, published in Holland, in this year, there is a plate by John Wierix, representing the Feast of Dives, with Lazarus at his door. In the rich man's banqueting room there is a dwarf to contribute to the merriment of the company, according to the custom in this century, of rich people keeping dwarfs for their amusement.*

Jerom and John Wierix engraved a great number of plates, neat, but hard. John was born in 1555. There was also an Anthony Wierix, an engraver, whose mark was A. W. Jerom's was H. I. W.

1594, *June* 1. *Died*, Christopher Marlow, the best of English poets before Shakspeare, whom Philips calls "a kind of second Shakspeare." Thomas Heywood styles him "the best of poets;" and Drayton has bestowed a high panegyric on him, in the *Censure of the Poets*, in these lines:

> Next Marlow, bath'd in Thespian springs,
> Had in him these translunary things,
> That your first poets had; his raptures were
> All air and fire, which made his verses clear,
> For that fine madness still he did retain,
> Which rightly should possess a poet's brain.

Ben Jonson also speaks of "Marlow's mighty line;" and Warton says that his tragedies manifest traces of a just dramatic conception, over which it was left to Shakspeare's genius alone to triumph and predominate. He was born about 1562, though little is known of his family. He was educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1583, and M.A. 1587; he then quitted the academic bower, and went on the stage, where he fell into a dissolute life, and practised the most epicurean indulgence, and at last, it is reported, came to an untimely end, in the following manner.

He fell deeply in love with a low girl, and had for his rival a fellow in livery, who looked more like a pimp than a lover. Marlow fired with jealousy, and having some reason to believe that his mistress granted the fellow favours, rushed upon him to stab him with his dagger; but the footman being quick, avoided the stroke, and catching hold of Marlow's wrist, stabbed him with his own weapon; and notwithstanding all the assistance of the surgery, he soon died of the wound. During his short life, he produced eight plays, besides miscellaneous poems, and wrought a great change in theatrical literature. He delighted in delineating the strong and turbulent passions. In the *Tragical History of the Life and Death of Dr. Faustus*,* he writes with a force and freedom unknown previously to our infant drama; and calling in the aid of magic and supernatural agency, produces a work full of power, novelty, and variety: and was designed to depict ambition in its most outrageous form. In the *Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta*,† he exhibits every good and humane feeling under subjection to the love of money.

The plays of Marlow are remarkably scarce, amounting to seven, six of which were in the Garrick collection. The play of Marlow's, which is not in the above collection, is called *Dido, Queen of Carthage*,‡ a copy of which was in the Malone collection.

1595. *Died*, CHARLES YETSWEIRT, French secretary and clerk of the signet to queen Elizabeth. In lord Burghley's diary is the following notice, under the year 1594, "March 25, a privilege granted to Charles Yetzweirt, for printing all books of the common law."

In the Herald's office there is this memorandum of him.

"Charles Yetsweirt, esq; her majesty's secretary for the French tongue, and one of the

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* In Italy, fondness for dwarfs was carried to extravagance. "Being at Rome in the year 1566," says a French writer, "I was invited by cardinal Villelli to a feast, where we were served by no fewer than thirty-four dwarfs, most of them horridly distorted." The same author adds, that Francis I. and Henry II. kings of France, had many dwarfs, and Charles II. of England had Jeffry Hudson.

* Written by Ch. M. London: printed by John Wright, and are to be sold at his shop, without Newgate, at the sign of the Bible. 1616. It is in black letter. Some former possessor of this copy has filled up the initial M. and written *Marklin*. Sold at Wright's sale for £1 7s.

† As it was played before the king and queen, in his majesty's theatre, at Whitehall, by her majesty's servants, at the Cock Pit. Written by Christopher Marlo. London: printed by J. B. for Nicholas Vavasour, and are to be sold at his shop in the Inner Temple, near the church. 1633.

‡ Played by the children of her majesty's chapel. Written by Christopher Marlow and Thomas Nash, gent. London: printed by the widow Orwin, for Thomas Woodcock, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the Black Boar. 1595.

There was no copy of this play in the collections of Farmer, Steevens, Pearson, or Dodd. There was one in the possession of Dr. Wright, which produced the enormous sum of sixteen guineas.

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clerks of the signet, died at his house at Sounburie, the 25th day of April, *anno* 1595; and was buried in the church of the same parish, the 5th day of May next following. He married Jane Elkin, and had issue Frances, who died February 1594. The funeral was solemnized by York Herald (deputy for Clarencieux king of arms) and Portcullis officer of arms.

Subscribed by { Thomas Shotbolte. / Francis Galle."

1595. Jane Yetsweirt, widow of the above, continued exercising the art of printing and selling, some time after the decease of her husband, but met with a great deal of trouble from the stationers' company, as appears from two or three letters found among the manuscripts of the late lord Oxford, complaining of her hard usage.

1595. Abel Jeffs dwelt at the Golden Cup, in the Old Bailey, in 1561, and in 1584 at the sign of the Bell, in Philip-lane. He put his sign at the end of his books, and this motto, With harp and song praise the Lord.

Though the first work of Jeffs's printing is dated 1561, no other occurs with his name until 1584, which has raised a doubt if it was one and the same person. In 1589 he printed the third edition of Roger Ascham's *Toxophilus*, in 4to.* and in the same year he reprinted Ascham's *Schoolmaster*.†

Peirce Penilesse his supplication to the Diuell. Barbaria grandis habere nihil. Written by Thomas Nash, gent.‡ Printed by Abel Jeffs, 1595. 4to. In this very curious production may be seen the cause of the celebrated dispute between Nash and Gabriel Harvey.

The contests, squibs, and pamphlets, between Nash, and Greene, and Harvey, at one time occupied no small share of public attention and curiosity. They proceeded finally to such extremities that the arm of power interfered, and they were seized and prohibited.

1595. The first digested list of publications in the English language, was compiled by Andrew Maunsell, printer and bookseller, under the following title:—

The first part of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes. Which concerneth such matters of Divinitie as have bin either written in oure tongue, or translated out of some other language; and have bin published to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England. Gathered into Alphabet, and such method as it is, by Andrew Maunsell, bookseller. London: printed by John Windet, for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie, 1595, in folio, with the device of a Pelican and its offspring rising out of the flames, round which is, "Pro lege, rege, et grege. Love kepyth the lawe, obeyeth the kynge, and is good to the commonwelthe."

The seconde Parte of the Catalogue of English printed bookes; eyther written in our owne tongue, or translated out of any other language; which concerneth the sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the Arts of Warre, and Navigation; and also, of Phisicks and Surgerie. At London: printed by James Roberts. 1595.

The third part of the catalogue, which he promised, and which to us would have been the most interesting of *Rhetoric*, *History*, *Poetry*, and *Policy*, never appeared. In the preface, such was the temper of the times, and of Elizabeth, we discover that he has deprived us of a catalogue of "the books written by the fugitive papists, as also those *written against the present government*, (meaning those of the Puritans.) I do not think meet for me to meddle withall."

In one part of his catalogue, however, he contrived to insert the following passage; the burthen of the song, seems to have been chorused by the ear of our cautious Maunsell. He is noticing a Pierce ploughman in prose. "I did not see the beginning of this booke, but it endeth thus:—

> God save the King, and speed the Plough,
> And send the prelates cares inough,
> Inough, inough, inough.—Page 80."

An analysis of Maunsell's catalogue is given in the *Athenæum*, vol. i, pp. 43-45.

The progress of sale catalogues in England, is copiously treated of in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. pp. 608, 693.

Andrew Maunsell dwelt at the sign of the Parrot, in St. Paul's Church yard. He commenced business about 1570, and continued near thirty years. He printed but few books himself, four only bearing his imprint, but he was a great publisher.

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* *Toxophilus: the schoole, or partitions of shooting, contained in two bookes, written by Roger Ascham, 1544. And now newly perused. Pleasant for all gentlemen and yomen of England, for their pastime to reade, and profitable for their use to follow both in warre and peace.* By the consent of Henry Marsh. The first edition was published in 1545, the last in 1571.

† *The schole master, or plaine and perfite way of teachyng children to understand, write, and speak the Latin tong but specially purposed for the private brynging up of youth, in gentlemen and noblemens houses, and commodious also for all such as forgot the Latin tonge, and would, by themselves, without a scholemaster, in short tyme, and with small paines, recover a sufficient habilitie to understande, write, and speake Latin.* By Roger Ascham. Dedicated to sir William Cecil, 4to. 1570.

The last day saving one of this year, (1568,) says Camden, was the last day of sir Roger Ascham's life. He was born in Yorkshire, and brought up at Cambridge; was one of the first of our countrymen that polished the Latin and Greek, and the pureness of his style not without commendations for eloquence. He was for a while schoolmaster to queen Elizabeth, and her secretary for the Latin tongue. Nevertheless, being too much given to dicing and cock-fighting, he lived and died a poor man, leaving behind him two most excellent books, as monuments of his wit in the English tongue, whereof he entitled the one *Toxophilus*, and the other *Scholarcha*.

Queen Elizabeth was taught to write by the celebrated Roger Ascham. Her writing is extremely beautiful and correct, as may be seen by examining a little manuscript book of prayers, preserved in the British Museum. Her first writing book is in the Bodleian library at Oxford. The gradual improvement of her majesty's hand-writing is very honourable to her diligence; but the most curious thing is the paper on which she tried her pens; this she usually did by writing the name of her beloved brother Edward, a proof of the early and ardent attachment she formed to that amiable prince.

‡ A copy of this work was lately offered at £6 6s.

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1595. *The Old Wives Tale.* A pleasant conceited Comedie, played by the queenes majesties players. Written by George Peele.* Printed at London by John Danter, and are to be sold by Ralph Hancocke and John Hardie.†

It appears very probable that Milton had seen this very curious and rare tract. The story is the same with that in *Comus*, namely, two brothers are represented as in search of a sister, confined by the power of a magician. In the *Old Wives Tale*, as in *Comus*, the brothers aloud call their sister by name, and Echo makes reply. See a long and interesting account of George Peele, the author of this dramatic piece, and the piece itself, in Todd's edition of *Comus*, published separately in 1798. See also Warton's edition of *Milton's Minor Poems*, page 126.

1595, *Feb.* 21. Robert Southwell, called the English jesuit, was executed at Tyburn, on this day. Among the bards of the Elizabethan era Southwell shone with no inferior lustre. With much of the general character of the period, fully participating in its peculiarities, often led away by antithesis, and sometimes concerted in the choice of words, there is an overflowing of mind, a richness of imagination, and a felicity of versification in this author which eminently entitle his productions to the regard of aftertimes. His melancholy life, and dreadful fate, would spread a deep interest over his works, even were they in themselves destitute of it, which is very far from being the case. Southwell was also an elegant and powerful prose writer, and a deep casuist. He was of a good family in Norfolk, educated at Douay, and at sixteen entered in the society of jesuits at Rome. In 1584, he came as a missionary to England, and was domestic chaplain to Anne, countess of Arundel, in which situation he remained till 1592; when he was apprehended at Uxenden, in Middlesex, and sent to the tower, where he remained three years, during which time, he was racked ten times,‡ with a view to extort from him a disclosure of certain supposed conspiracies against the government. At the end of this period he sent a letter to lord Burleigh humbly intreating his lordship, that he might either be brought upon his trial to answer for himself, or at least that his friends might have leave to come and see him. Burleigh answered, "that if he was in such haste to be hanged, he should quickly have his desire." Shortly after he was removed to Newgate, tried at Westminster for remaining in England contrary to the statute, convicted, and condemned to death: when the unhappy sufferer was only in his thirty-fifth year.

It may be mentioned that this was the age when collections of fugitive and miscellaneous poetry first became common. Several volumes of this kind were published about this time, and contain some lyrical poetry of the greatest merit, without any author's name. The following poem, by Southwell, will be a good specimen of the forms of composition:—

THE IMAGE OF DEATH.

Before my face the picture hangs,
That daily should put me in mind
Of these cold names and bitter pangs
That shortly I am like to find;
But yet, alas! full little I
Do think hereon, that I must die.

Continually at my bed's head
A hearse doth hang, which doth me tell
That I ere morning may be dead,
Though now I feel myself full well:
But yet, alas! for all this, I
Have little mind that I must die!

The gown which I am used to wear,
The knife wherewith I cut my meat:
And eke that old and ancient chair,
Which is my only usual seat;
All these do tell me I must die,
And yet my life amend not I.

My ancestors are turn'd to clay,
And many of my mates are gone;
My youngers daily drop away,
And can I think to 'scape alone?
No, no; I know that I must die,
And yet my life amend not I.

Not Solomon, for all his wit,
Nor Samson, though he were so strong,
No king nor power ever yet
Could 'scape, but death laid him along.
Wherefore I know that I must die,
And yet my life amend not I.

If none can 'scape Death's dreadful dart,
If rich and poor his beck obey;
If strong, if wise, if all do smart,
Then I to 'scape shall have no way:
Then, grant me grace, O God! that I
My life may mend, since I must die.

1595. Davis's *Worldes Hydographical Description, wherein is proved that the world in all his places is inhabited, and the seas universally navigable.* Mr. Beloe says that this tract is to be reckoned among the *rarest of our English books.* It was written by John Davis, the celebrated navigator, who gave his name to the straights so called. It consists of 24 leaves, 8vo., and a copy was sold by auction, by Mr. Evans, January, 1830, for £7 10*s*. Two copies are all that are known.

* George Peele, the scholar, the poet, the wit, and, in every *sense*, the actor, after revelling in all the license of an age unparalleled in this country for the variety and extent of talent, as well as the vices it engendered, in the extremity of age, disease, remorse, and poverty, the scorn of those who, by report or experience, were familiar with his life, deserted by most of his friends and associates, and written down by the rivals of his quill, was in his old age reduced literally to want, and died at last, the bitter sport, both in his person and writings, of insolence, want, and revenge. He was born in Devonshire, and was a student of Christ church college, Oxford, when he took his degree of M.A., on the 6th of July, 1579, "*at which time he was esteemed a most noted poet in the university,*" quoth Anthony a Wood. He was a good pastoral poet, and his plays, four in number, were acted with great applause in the university. He died, 1598.

† Sold at Wright's sale for £5 7*s*. 6*d*.

‡ Criminal process in those days was the mere application of physical torture, to extort an avowal of the crime imputed; for the law had *humanely* provided that no criminal could be convicted but upon his own confession. The rack was therefore termed the *question*; and was, in fact, the only form of interrogatory. Thus, if an accused was innocent, and had energy of soul to brave the torture, he must bear it till he died; but if nature was subdued by pain, he accused himself falsely, and was put to death on the scaffold. Such was the justice of men calling themselves Christian prelates.—Madame Junot's *Memoirs of Celebrated Women*, page 74.

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Captain John Davis sailed from Dartmouth to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies. He returned on the 3d of September, 1585. He was killed near Malacca, December 27, 1605.

1596, *Jan.* 28. *Died*, Sir Francis Drake, who is distinguished as being the first man of his country who achieved the circumnavigation of the globe, which took up two years and ten months; on his return in 1580, the queen dined on board the ship, at Deptford, which had performed so memorable a voyage, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the commander. The following inscription is from a rare portrait in the Cracherode collection :*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, KNIGHT.

Our ages Tiphys,† valours noble mirrour,
Englishmen's glory, and the Spaniard's terrour,
The saylors starre, sea-taming sail-winged Drake,
Whose fame, tho' he be dead, lives fresh awake,
Which with his corps whole oceans cannot dround
But shall endure so long as world is round,
Which he encompast, one whose LIKE I feare
England will never see again but HEERE.

In the ever memorable service which terminated in the defeat of the Spanish armada, sir Francis Drake, whom Elizabeth had appointed vice admiral under lord Howard of Effingham, had the chief share, and the horrible vengeance experienced by the flying armada was inflicted principally by his division of the fleet. After this he went to the West Indies,‡ with sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans little was done by them. Drake died off Nombre de Dios. He was born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1545, and was representative for the town of Plymouth, to which he was a great benefactor, by causing water to be conveyed to it from springs at eight miles distance.

1597, *March* 1. King James VI. of Scotland, grants a privilege to John Skene, clerk of the register, for the printing of all laws and acts of parliament, and Robert Waldegrave to be the printer.

1597, *March* 15. *The lawes and actes of parliament, maid be king James the first, and his successours, kings of Scotland, visited, collected, and extracted furth of the register.* Edingburgh be Robert Waldegrave, prenter to the kingis majestie. Folio.

1596. *Died*, FRANCIS RAPHELENGIUS, the celebrated printer of the university of Leyden. This distinguished scholar was born of parents of low condition, and destined for trade. An invariable love of study directed his attention towards books; and during the civil wars in France, he came to England, and taught the learned languages some time at Cambridge. Going over to Antwerp, to purchase rare books there for the university, he fell, first, in love with the splendid apparatus of Plantin's printing office; and, secondly, with the not less attractive charms of Mademoiselle Margaret Plantin. He had by her three sons and a daughter. He died in his 58th year. His learning lay chiefly in the Hebrew and oriental languages, and that part of the Polyglott (the latter volumes) which embraces Hebraic lexicography, &c. was executed more particularly under the eye of Raphelengius. This able man, besides being printer to the university of Leyden, conducted the press of his father-in-law, who had established an office there. Thus, in the frontispiece of Whitney's *Emblems*, we read, Imprinted at Leyden, in the house of Christopher Plantin.

1596. At the national synod, held at Saumur, in France, Monsieur Adam D'Orival, minister of the church of Sancerre, was ordered "to write from the assembly, to the church of Geneva, to acquaint them with the frauds committed by their booksellers, who vended in these parts a number of *Psalm Books*, and *New Testaments* of the old translation, only prefixing a new title, as if it were a new translation." The same synod gave JEROM HAULTIN, of Rochelle, permission to print their *French Bibles*. "The province of Xaintonge craving leave," say they, "for Monsieur Haultin, of Rochelle, to print our *French Bibles*, he engaging his word, to do them on better paper, with a fairer character, and at a cheaper rate than those of Geneva, which are now become very rare and dear. This synod doth permit the said Haultin to print the *Bible*, and adviseth him to have a singular care that they be done most accurately and correctly." Le Long notices several impressions of the *New Testament*, printed by Haultin, and two of the whole *Bible*, by his heirs.

The first edition of the *New Testament in the Basque tongue* was printed at Rochelle in the year 1571, with the title of, *Jesus Christ Gure Taunaren Testamentu Berria, &c. Rochellan, Pierre Hautin Imprimiçale*, 1571. On the title are engraved the arms of the queen of Navarre, through whose zealous exertions in the cause of religion this translation into the Biscaian dialect was made, and who also caused the *catechism* and *prayers* used in the church of Geneva, to be translated and printed at Rochelle.

BARTHOLOMEW BERTON exercised the art of printing at Rochelle, in 1564 and 1566, in which latter year he printed the following work: *Le grand Routier pilotage, et encrage de mer*, written by Pierre Garcie; with rude but interesting wood cuts. A copy is in Trinity college, Dublin.

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* The Rev. C. M. Cracherode, of celebrated book fame, was the son of Mordaunt Cracherode, who went out to make his fortune as a commander of the marines in Anson's ship. He returned in consequence of his share of prize money, a wealthy man. Hence the property of his son, and hence the *Bibliotheca Cracherodiana*, in the British Museum.—*Dibdin.*

† Tiphys was the pilot of the Argo, the first ship.

‡ *A true discourse of sir Francis Drake's West Indian voyage, and taking of St. Jago, Santo Domingo, Cartagena, and St. Augustine.* London: printed by Richard Field. 1589. 4to.

A Libel of Spanish Lies found at the Sack of Cales, discoursing the Fight in the West Indies between the English and the Spaniard, and of the Death of Sir Francis Drake, with an Answer confuting the said Spanish Lies, &c. London, 1596. 4to. By Captain Henry Savile. A copy is in the Bodleian Library. See Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses.*

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1596. JACOBUS LUCIUS printed a *Polyglott*, in Greek, Latin, and German, at Hamburgh, in four volumes, folio, "Studio Davidis Wolderi;" the Greek from the Venice edition of 1518; the Latin versions those of St. Jerom and Pagninus. Mr. De Missy's copy of Wolderus was sold for no more than half a guinea; and is now in the royal library.

The learned author of the *Succinct Account of Polyglott Bibles*, has the following remarks:—

"The taste that prevailed early in the sixteenth century, for the cultivation of literature, was partly the cause of, and partly owing to the publication of the sacred writings in different languages. Certain men, in whom were providentially united a taste for sound learning, together with ecclesiastical influence, and secular opulence, determined to publish, first, *parts*, and then the *whole* of the sacred writings, in such languages as were esteemed the learned languages of the universe. These were, principally, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, and Syriac; others of less importance were added to them. Such publications attracted general attention, and became greatly studied. Hence the taste, not only for sacred literature, but universal science, became widely diffused; and the different nations of Europe seemed to vie with each other in the publication of those works, which have since obtained the denomination of POLYGLOTTS, that is, 'books in *many languages*.'"

1596. *The Thirteen Bookes of Aenidos. The first twelue beiny the worke of the diuine Poet Virgil Maro, and the thirteenth, the supplement of Maphæus Vegius.* Translated into English verse to the first third part of the tenth booke, by Thomas Phaer, Esquire: and the residue finished, and now newly set forth for the delight of such as are studious in Poetry. By Thomas Twyne, Doctor in Physic. London, printed by Thomas Creed, in Thames-street. 4to.

1596. *The faerie queene, disposed into xii bookes, fashioning xii moral vertues. By Edmund Spencer.* London, printed by William Ponsonby. In two vols. 12mo.

The *Faery Queen*, says a modern critic, is a world of itself, formed out of the extraordinary fancy of the author. His invention was without limit. Giants and dwarfs, fairies, and knights, and queens, rose up at his call. He drew shape after shape, scene after scene, castle and lake, woods and lawns, monstrous anomalies and beautiful impossibilities, from the unfathomable depths of his mind; yet all of them intended to represent some shade or kind of emotion, passion, or faculty, or the things upon which these are continually operating. Only six of the original twelve books now remain, the rest having been lost by a servant on the passage from Ireland to England. Each of these is divided into twelve cantos, and the versification of the whole is in a peculiar stanza of nine lines, now commonly called the *Spenserian*, and remarkable for its elegance and harmony. Each book is devoted to the adventures of a particular knight, who personifies a certain virtue, as Holiness, Temperance, Courtesy, &c., and who moves in the midst of a whole host of sentiments and ideas, personified in the same way, the whole bearing the appearance of a chivalrous tale. The work, though upon the whole too tedious for the generality of modern readers, is justly regarded as one of the greatest compositions in English poetry. Spenser formed his manner, in some degree, upon the model of the Italian poets; and yet he is not only unlike them in many respects, but he is like no other English writer.

Perhaps it is fortunate for the *Faery Queen* that one half of it was lost; and it might have even been improved in value by the want of a half of that which remains; for it is allowed that the strength of the work lies in the first three books.

After Spencer's *Faerie Queen* was published, the press overflowed with many mistaken imitations, in which faries were the chief actors,—this circumstance is humorously animadverted on by Marston, in his satires, as quoted by Warton: every scribe now falls asleep, and in his

> —— dreams, straight, tenne pound to one
> Outsteps some *fairy*—
> Awake, straight rube his eyes, and PRINTS HIS TALE.

The following anecdote cannot be well omitted, though generally well known. It is the method Spencer took to introduce himself to sir Philip Sidney, which was by going to Leicester house, and sending in the ninth canto of the first book of his *Fairy Queen*. Sir Philip was particularly pleased with the description of Despair, and "expressed unusual transport," says Mr. Hughes, "on the discovery of so new and uncommon a genius. After he had read some stanzas, he turned to his steward, and bid him give the person that brought these verses, fifty pounds; but upon reading the next stanza, he ordered the sum to be doubled. The steward was no less surprised than his master, and thought it his duty to make some delay in executing so sudden or lavish a bounty; but upon reading one stanza more, Mr. Sidney raised his gratuity to two hundred pounds, and commanded the steward to give it immediately, lest as he read further, he might be tempted to give away his whole estate. From this time he admitted the author to his acquaintance and conversation, and prepared the way for his being known and received at court."

1696. JOHN DANTER dwelt in Hosier-lane, near Holborn conduit, and printed some books with William Hoskins. His first book is dated in 1591. In 1593, he printed *Strange news of the intercepting certaine letters, and a convoy of verses, as they were going privilie to victuale the Low Countrie.* Vndu imdellitur unda. By Thomas Nashe, gent. His last work was *Have with you to Saffron Walden; or Gabriell Harvey's Hunt is up. Containing a full answer to the eldest sonne of the hatter maker; or Nashe his confutation of the sinful doctor.** 1596. 4to.

* A copy of this work, with an outline drawing of Nash, copied from Lichfield *Trimming*, and the title in manuscript, was lately offered at £16 16s.

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1596. THOMAS SCARLET was a good printer, and carried on business from the year 1576 to 1595, though he printed but few books. In 1592 he printed the tragedy of *Tancred and Gismond*. Compiled by the Gentlemen of the Inner Temple, and by them presented before her majestie. Newly revived and polished according to the decorum of these daies. By R. W. In 1594 he printed *The unfortunate traveller: or the life of Jack Wilson*. By Thomas Nash. Printed for George Busby. 4to.

1596. *A Book of Secrets; shewing diuers waies to make and prepare all sortes of Inke and Colors, &c. translated out of Dutch by W. P. London*, 1596, 4*to*. To which is annexed a little treatise, intituled *Instructions of ordering Wines, translated from the Italian, by W. P.* Sold at Bindley's sale for £3 10*s*.

1596. *A progress of pietie, or the harbour of heavenly harts ease, to recreate the afflicted souls of all such as are shut up in anye inward, or outward affliction*. By John Norden. Printed for John Oxenbridge.

The rebus of JOHN OXENBRIDGE was an Ox, with the letter N on his back, as going over a bridge.

1596. *Sommons to doomes-daie, sent unto his beloved England, as a memorial of his deepe printed love and loyaltie*. By Henoch Claphan. Edinburgh: printed by R. Waldegrave. 12mo.

1596. *A New Discourse of a Stale Subject, called the Metamorphosis of Ajax*. Written by Miscamos to his friend and cosin Philostilpnos. London: printed by Richard Field, dwelling in the Blackfriers. At the bottom of the title page, sir John Harrington,* the author, has written, in red ink,

"Seen and dissalowed."

The dedication is also in manuscript by the author, and is as follows:

"To the Right Worshipfull
Thomes Markham,
Esquyre, this
bee d. d."

This work is frequently alluded to by cotemporary writers; as in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour Lost*, act v. scene 2, and the several writers quoted by Mr. Steevens in his note on that passage. It is remarkable, that for writing this pamphlet, sir John Harrington fell into disgrace with queen Elizabeth. Mr. Robert Markham writing to him two years after, in 1598, says, "Since your departure from hence you have been spoke of and with no ill will, both by the nobles and the queene herself. Your booke is almost forgiven, and I may say, forgotten, but not for its lacke of wit or satyr. Those whome you feared moste are now becoming themselves in the queen's grace; and tho' her highnesse signified displeasure in outwarde sorte, yet she did like the marrow of your booke. Your great enemye sir James, did once mention the star chamber; but your good esteem in better mindes outdid his endeavours, and all is silente again. The queene is minded to take you to her favour; but she swereth that she believes you will make epigrams, and write *Misacmos* again on her, and all the courte. She hath been heard to say, 'That merry poet, her godson, must not come to Greenwich 'till he hath grown sober, and leaveth the ladies sportes and frolicks. She did conceive much disquiet, on being tolde you had a shafte at Leicester. I wishe you knew the author of that ill deed, I would not be in his best jerkin for a thousand markes.'"—*Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 442.

1597. At this time the literary public received a high gratification, from the appearance of the *first part* of Francis Bacon's *Essays*;* concerning which we need not say, that they opened a rich treasury of moral observation, and that they were worthy of the great and comprehensive mind from which they proceeded. The name of Essays were then new to the world, and perhaps had been derived from Montaigne.† Thus did Bacon introduce into England a species of writing which hath since been largely cultivated, and hath produced a vast number of beautiful compositions, which constitutes a fine part of modern literature, and the history of which, and its effects on the understanding and manners of men, will at all times afford matter of useful and interesting discussion.—*Kippis*.

Lord Bacon speaking of books says, read not to contradict and confute, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

1597. RICHARD JONES, JHONES, or JOHNES, printed in conjunction with Thomas Colwell, in 1570. He kept a shop at the south-west door of St. Paul's church, and lived at the sign of the Rose and Crown, near Saffron Hill, in Holborn; and at the upper end of Fleet-lane, over against St. Sepulchre's church, at the sign of the Spread Eagle. He printed several books in partnership

* Sir John Harrington published a translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, to which was prefixed his *Apology of Poetry*. A collection of his works has been printed, under the title of *Nugæ Antiquæ*, in 3 vols. 12mo. He died in 1612, aged 51.

* *Essaies, religious meditations, places of persuasion and disswasion*. Seen and allowed. Dedicated by Francis Bacon, esq., of Gray's Inn, to his brother Anthony, the 30th of January, 1597. This first edition of the *Essays*, contains only these ten:—Of study. Discourse. Ceremonies and respects. Of followers and friends. Sutors. Expense. Regiment of health. Honour and reputation. Faction and negociation. In 18 leaves, or one sheet. 12mo. London: printed by John Windet, for Humphry Hooper, and are to be sold at the Black Bear, in Chancery-lane. Another edition appeared the following year.

† Michael de Montaigne, a celebrated French writer, was born at a seat of that name, in Perigord, Feb. 28, 1533, and died at the same place, in his 60th year, Sept. 13, 1592. His *Essays* show great knowledge of the human mind, and contain many valuable lessons of instruction. Cardinal du Perron emphatically called them the breviary of honest men. The best edition is that of Coste, with notes, in 1725 or 1739, 3 vols. 4to. The *Travels* of Montaigne were printed in 1772, 3 vols. 12mo.

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with others. Eighty-two works bear his imprint, among which are the following:

A new booke, intituled, The blasinge of bawdrie, daylie procured by Beldame B. principall broker of all iniquitie. Geven for a new yeares gyft, as well to all suche, in whose charge the due punishment thereof is committed, as also to all other that may reap commodytie, by lothyng their practises, either by reading, or hearing of the same, by R. C. citizen. This book is in verse, and begins with a dialogue between the printer and the author. London: printed by Richard Jones, 1574. 12mo.

The excellent Comedie of two of the moste faithfullest freendes, Damon and Pithias. Newly imprinted, as the same was showed before the queenes majestie, by the children of her graces chappell, except the prologue, that is somewhat altered for the proper use of them that hereafter shall have occasion to plaie it, either in private or open audience. Made by Maister Edwards, then beying maister of the children. 1571.

This play, which is exceedingly curious, has been reprinted in the first volume of Dodsley's *Collection of Old Plays.**

XII merry jests of Wyddow Edyth. London, imprinted by Richard Johnes, 1573, 4to.†

N. Britland's *Boure of Delights.* Containing epigrams, pastorals, sonnets, &c. London, imprinted by Richard Johnes, 1597.

The Woman in the Moone, as it was presented before her highness. By John Lyllie, maister of artes. London, imprinted by Richard Jones for William Jones, 1597, 4to.

Richard Jones used the above flower as his device.

1597. About this time several metrical versions were composed, of separate books of the scriptures, especially of the *Psalms*, *Solomon's Song*, and *Ecclesiastes*. One of these versified translations, of *Ecclesiastes*, by Henry Lok, presents, in the title of it, a singular opinion respecting the original design of Solomon in composing that book: *Ecclesiastes, otherwise called the Preacher. Containing Solomon's Sermons, or Commentaries upon the 49 Psalme of David his father. Compendiously abridged, and also paraphrastically dilated in English poesie, according to the analogie of Scripture, and consent of the most approued writers thereof. Composed by Henri Lok, gentleman. Whereunto are annexed sundrie Sonnets of Christian Passions heretofore printed, and now corrected, with other affectionate Sonnets of a feeling conscience, of the same authors.* London, printed by Richard Field. 4to.*

Lok's versification of the *Lord's Prayer*, included among his *Sonnets*, has been considered as one of the closest versions that has been made: we therefore copy it for the gratification of the reader.

Our Father, which in heaven art,
Lord! hallowed be thy name:
Thy kingdom come, thy will be done
in heaven and earth the same.
Give us this day our daily bread;
our trespasses forgive,
As we for other men's offence
do freely pardon give.
Into temptation leade us not
but 'liver us from ill;
For thine all kingdome, glory, powre
is now, and ever will.

William Hunnis, a gentleman of the chapel under Edward VI. and afterwards chapel-master to queen Elizabeth, rendered into rhyme many select *Psalms*, which were printed in 1550; he versified the whole book of *Genesis*, which he called a *Hive full of Honey*, printed in 1578, 4to.; and under the title of a *Handful of Honeysuckles*, published *Blessings out of Deuteronomie; Prayers to Christ; Athanasius's Creed;* and *Meditations*, in metre, with musical notes. He was also the author of other metrical works, and a contributor to the *Paradise of Dainty Devises.*

In 1597, he published the following work:—*Seven sobs of a sorrowful soule for sinne*, &c. by William Hunnis, one of the gentlemen of her majesties honourable chappel, and maister to the children of the same. Whereunto are also annexed his *handfull of honisuckles*, &c. 12mo. William Hunnis died June 6, 1597.

1597. DOMINICK and MILLS were bookbinders of good reputation, at Oxford; and considered by the Oxonians of that period, superior to those of London. In answer to a complaint from Dr. James, the first keeper of the Bodleian library, in 1588, we find sir Thomas Bodley writing, "I am sorry to hear of those abuses of my binder. Send me word at what price your binder will bind an ordinary book in folio." And again, "would to God you had signified wherein the imperfections of our London binding did consist." He also promises, if the Oxford price "is reasonable, I will send sufficient work for Dominick and Mills, or some others for a month or two." He afterwards appears to have employed these or other artists, for in another letter to the

* Dodsley's *Collection of Old Plays*, of which a third enlarged edition appeared in 1825.

† A copy of this curious book was disposed of at Mr. Steven's sale for £4 14*s.* 6*d.*; at Roxburghe's, for £15 15*s.*; at Perry's, for £16; at Sir M. M. Sykes's, for £16 16*s.*; and at White Knight's, for £22 1*s.*

* A copy of this rare work was valued at £38, by Longman and Co., in their catalogue of English poetry, entitled *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica.* 1815.

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librarian, he says, "I pray you put as many to binding of the books as you shall think convenient, of which I would have some dozen of the better paper, to be trimmed with *guilding* and strings;" and sends, at another time, money for their bindings, chainings, placings, &c. Sir Thomas Bodley displays a perfect knowledge of every thing connected with the subject. In his various letters to Dr. James, he is continually giving directions relative to the bindings of the books in vellum and leather; ordering them to be rubbed by the keeper with clean cloths, as a precaution against moulds and worms; and making provision for a proper supply of bars, locks, hasps, grates, clasps, wires, chains, and ginions of iron, "belonging to the fastening and rivetting of the books," the establishment of the Bodleian gave a stimulus to every thing connected with books in Oxford, which though in some repute as respected binding, still must have been limited in extent, as the libraries there were not previously remarkable for superiority; and according to sir Thomas Bodley, Cambridge was less so, as he remarks after his visit to that university, "the libraries are meanly stored, and Trinity college worst of all."—*Hearne.*

1597. The last Easter catalogue of George Willer, of Augsburg, (see page 320, *ante*,) is of this date, on the title *Plerique libri in ædibus Eliæ et Georgii Willerii fratrum bibliopolarum Augustanorum habentur.* It is printed also by Bassæus, at Frankfort. George and Elias Willer, were perhaps sons of the former. Reimmann says, that after the death of George Willer, the catalogue was published by the Leipzig bookseller, Hearning Grosse, and by his son and grandson. The council of Frankfort caused several regulations to be issued respecting catalogues, an account of which may be seen in D. Orth's Treatise *On the imperial fairs at Frankfort.* After the business of bookselling was drawn from Frankfort to Leipzig, occasioned principally by the restrictions to which it was subjected at the former by the censors, no more catalogues were printed there, and the shops in Book-street were generally converted into taverns.—See 1604, *post.*

1597, *Oct.* 10. *Died*, Aldus Manutius, the Younger, with whom terminated a family who have been justly called the glory of literature and typography; and whose reputation will continue so long as one single volume exists of the numerous and excellent works which they printed during the long period of one hundred and four years. He was the son of Paul, and grandson to the celebrated Aldus: was born in the year 1547, and gave extraordinary proofs of precocity of talent by publishing a work in his eleventh year. The success of this publication was not less extraordinary. In 1562, he accompanied his father to Rome. In the year 1566, he published his celebrated work, *De Veterum Notarum explanatione*, which the learned may consult with advantage. In 1572, he married into the Giunta family, by espousing Frances Lucretia, the daughter either of Bernard or Thomas Giunta. Upon the death of his father in 1574, he became the sole proprietor and conductor of his press, and from this time he almost wholly abandoned the simple Dolphin and Anchor, as given by his progenitors, and assumed the arms which Maximilian had granted to his father. In 1585, he left Venice, and in the following year set up his press at Bologna; and though he had left Venice, his presses continued to work under the direction of Nicolao Manassi and other able superintendents. M. Renouard suspects, from the style of Manassi's prefaces, that he was not a manager of the Aldine printing-office, but became actual proprietor of it, on the departure of Aldus for Rome. On the death of pope Sixtus V. in 1590, Clement VII. ascended the papal throne, and conferred on our Aldus the direction of the Vatican printing-office; and hither he transported his press and large library, amounting to the almost incredible number of 80,000 volumes. He was professor of eloquence (though with little success) at Venice, Bologna, Pisa, and Rome. It appears that he cultivated literary pursuits more than the art of printing; he was, however, well skilled in the typographic art, and executed many valuable works. The editions, latterly executed by Paul Manutius and his son Aldus, are executed with far less beauty and correctness than the early printed editions of the Aldine press; and frequently betray evident marks of negligence. It is to be much regretted, that Aldus died deeply in debt, and that his presses and library were seized upon by his creditors, and broken up.

1597. John Alde dwelt at the long shop adjoining to St. Mildred's church, in the Poultry. In 1560 he printed his first work, being *a short treatise declaring the destitute wickedness of magical sciences; as, necromancie, conjurations, curious astrologie, and such like, made by Fr. Cox.* 12*mo.*

1597. Henry Ballard, dwelt at the sign of the Bear without Temple-bar, over against St. Clement's church, where he printed two works in this year.

1697. John de Beauchesne's name appears to one work of this year, though he is considered more of an ingenious schoolmaster, whose dwelling was in Black Friars. In 1602, he published a *copy book to teach writing*, done in wood, printed by Richard Field, his neighbour.

1598. Richard Bradcocke printed the two following works in 1598: *Virgidemiarum*, sixe books. First three books of toothlesse satyrs.—Poeticall.—Academicall.—Morall. Corrected and amended. Sixty-eight leaves, 12mo.

Virgidemiarum. The three last bookes of byting satyres. *With vinets at top and bottom.* 106 pages. 12mo.

1598. Ralph Blower, John Bowen, John Busbie, Henry Kirkham, William Barley, Thomas Mann, William Holme, Richard Walker, H. Hooper, R. Dexter, Thomas Gardiner, and John Brown, carried on the art of printing or employed others to work for them, about this time.

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1598. Richard Watkins lived in St. Paul's church yard, and had a shop adjoining to the little conduit, in Cheap. He had a patent with James Roberts, for printing *Almanacks;* and was warden of the stationers' company in 1583, and then gave up his right of the sheet or broad-side almanack, for the relief of the poor of the company. His first work is dated in 1561, and his last was entitled *A petite pallace of Pettie his pleasure*, 4*to*. Forty-eight works bear his imprint.

Richard Watkins used the annexed device, which is doubtless a pun upon his name, like those of many of his cotemporaries.

1598. *The Mercurius Gallo Belgicus*, which was long considered as the first newspaper, was composed by Mr. Jansen, a Friscan, and the first volume in 8vo. was printed at Cologne, in this year, and contained 650 pages. It was rather an annual register than a newspaper. It was ornamented with a wood engraving, representing Mercury standing on a globe, with his usual attributes: it was continued down to the seventeenth century, and many volumes are preserved in the British museum. May's comedy of *The Heir*, first acted in 1620, opens in the following manner:—

Polymetus.—Hast thou divulged the news,
That my son died at Athens.

Roscio.—Yes, my lord,
With every circumstance, the time, the place,
And manner of his death; that 'tis believed
And told for news, with as much confidence
As if 'twere writ in *Gallo Belgicus*.

Gallo Belgicus was written in Latin, and had the following title: *Mercurij Gallo Belgici: sive, rerum in Gallia, et Belgio potissimum; Hispania quoque. Italia, Anglia, Germania, Polonia, Vicinisqae locis ab anno* 1588, *ad Martium anni* 1594, *gestarum Nuncii*. It may be called the *State of Europe;* or, the *Annual Register;* or, it may be entitled more truly, the *History of his own Times;* but, it is not a newspaper.—See 1603, *post.*

1598. At a synod held at Montpellier, in France, it was advised, "cities and churches having printers in them to suffer no book to get into the press, till it had been first of all seen and approved by the church; divers provinces having complained of the licentiousness of printers, in publishing all sorts of books." The synod also enjoined, that "whereas Monsieur De Beza did, at the request of divers of our last synods, translate into metre the *Scripture-Songs*, they shall be received and sung in families, thereby to dispose and fit the people for the public usage of them, until the next national synod."—Quick's *Synodicon.*

1598. *Died*, Henry Stephens the second, (eldest son of the first Robert,) who was one of the most learned men that ever lived, and so voluminous an author, that if he had spent his life in writing books, he would have left us enough to admire in the evidence of his industry and the fertility of his genius. But instead of this being the case, his days were passed partly amidst the toils of a laborious occupation, and partly under misfortune and penury, and in wandering about in quest of mere subsistence, owing to his adherence to the reformed religion. Poverty was his prevailing lot; and at the age of seventy, suffering under an entire decay of external fortune and mental powers, this supereminent indefatigable scholar and printer, finished his mortal career in an hospital at Lyons, in the above year. He was born at Paris, in the year 1528, and his education was such as might be expected from the solicitude of a parent, who was himself so distinguished for his personal erudition. The Greek language became the object of Henry's study in early years, and even before the Latin. His father inclined to the opinion of those who maintained that the Greek should be learned before the Latin. He therefore indulged the inclinations of his son, who applied to his Greek studies with incredible ardour; and his proficiency was such that he impressed, and almost indelibly, upon his memory, the *Medea* of Euripides. At seventeen, Henry was an attendant upon the public lectures of Jacobus Tusanus, who had succeeded to the Greek professor's chair in the royal college, founded by Francis I. After having successively profited by the instructions of Peter Danesius and Jacob Tusanus, Henry attended the official lectures of Adrian Turnebus, who was the successor of the latter in the Greek professorship.

In the year 1546, as Maittaire thinks, Henry was associated with his father in his typographical labours; and assisted in collating manuscripts for his father's impression of the historical works of Dionysius the Halicarnassian. About the nineteenth year of his age, (1547,) though but of a feeble bodily temperament, he determined upon exploring the literary treasures of other countries, and endeavouring to increase his personal erudition by the society of learned foreigners. This was about the period when Robert Stephens was deprived of the powerful protection of Francis I. by the premature decease of that monarch; and consequently was exposed in a manner defenceless to the malice of his inveterate persecutors. He spent three years and a half in visiting the different cities of Italy. The monuments of classical antiquity in which Rome abounds, were during many months the objects of his attentive curiosity. It appears that in the course of his peregrinations, he never lost sight of the main object, which was to provide materials for the illustration of his future typographical labours. For this end, sparing neither of expense nor time, he explored with unwearied diligence and zeal the repositories of literary lore, with which Italy abounded. From

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his own testimony, it appears that he was resident in Florence, in the year 1547, and probably in 1553; and at Venice in 1556. Maittaire supposes he must have renewed his visits to Italy twice or thrice. In 1550, he visited England, and was honoured with the notice of Edward VI. who then reigned. It was his lot often to have access to royalty. He had interviews with Ferdinand and Maximilian, with Edward VI. and other sovereigns. But by no French monarch was he admitted to such familiarity as Henry III. He left England in 1551, with an intention of returning through Flanders and Brabant. His intercourse in Flanders and England, with persons of the Spanish nation, procured him an initiatory acquaintance with the Spanish language, which he afterwards eagerly and successfully improved by a diligent perusal of the best writers. On his return to Paris, at the close of the year 1551, it may be presumed that he found his father preparing to leave his native country. Maittaire imagines, though as he confesses, on no certain grounds, that Henry Stephens accompanied his father on his removal from Paris to Geneva. But if that really was the case, he soon returned, and established a printing office at Paris. We have no evidence that he found himself in any respect involved in the obloquy or disgrace of his father's clandestine retirement; or of any opposition experienced by him from the Sorbonne, or from any other quarter, either from his own account, or as resulting from the continuance of that enmity which had been exercised towards his parent. True it is, indeed, that he was not advanced to the dignity of "typographus regius;" but in the exercise of the typographic profession it can scarce be imagined that he experienced any impediment, forasmuch as we find him printing under the protection of a royal "privilegium," or licence, which he gave to the first work published in his name. In 1554, and in the twenty-sixth year of his age, he gave to the public, from his own press, *Anacreon*, Gr. Lat. 4to. the earliest, and one of the most finished and beautiful of all his impressions. It is executed in the larger royal Greek characters; having a Greek epistle of four pages, two Latin epigrams, and a Greek Anacreontic, by Henry, prefixed. To the work are added some fragments of Alcæus, and of Sappho. At the close of this year he again visited Rome, probably embracing the same opportunity of paying his respects to his father at Geneva. From Rome he directed his course to Naples, where, by his skill in the Latin language, he was enabled to manage a political intrigue. In the same year he returned to Paris, and actively resumed his typographic labours on his own account, producing various impressions; to the titles of which he subscribed, "*Ex officina Henrici Stephani Parisiensis typographi;*" but seldom imitated his father's practice of subjoining any note of the month, or day; whence it becomes difficult to ascertain the precise order of their succession. This, however cannot be a matter of importance.

Of those works relating to Cicero, of which Henry was the author, and which in 1557 he gave from his own press, Maittaire says: "he constructed his *Lexicon Ciceronianum Græco-Latinum;* in which he brought together whatever Cicero had from philosophers, historians, poets, and prose writers, either interpreted or imitated: and to this lexicon he speedily added his own 'castigationes in plurimos Ciceronis locos,' partly from his own conjectures, and partly from an ancient and very accurate manuscript; subjoining specimens of the errors, and stating the causes of them: and moreover freely animadverting upon certain over scrupulous worshippers of Cicero, who carried their superstitious veneration so far, as to be tenacious even of the blunders of stupid scribes, and drowsy typographers." The *Lexicon Ciceronianum*, either for its extraordinary merit or excessive rarity, has usually been estimated by modern booksellers at a high price.

In 1558 he assumed the appellation of *Typographus illustris viri Huldrici Fuggeri*, already noticed at page 385 *ante*.

About 1560, he formed a matrimonial connexion with a woman whose ancestry he describes to have been noble, and of her mental excellencies, her temper, and domestic qualities and virtues, he speaks in the highest strain of praises. Who this extraordinary lady was, it is not satisfactorily known. Maittaire, on the authority of Isaac Casaubon, inclines to believe that she was of the family of the Greek professor, Henry Scrimger. The death of this lady happened, according to Niceron, about the end of 1565; but according to Maittaire, in 1568. The children of the marriage who survived, were Paul Stephens, who afterwards established himself at Geneva, and two daughters, Florence and Denise. Upon the authority of a letter of Paul Melissus, it has been supposed that Henry formed a second matrimonial connexion at a much later period.

In 1569, he published two works, namely, *Artis Typographicæ Querimonia*, and the *Epistola de suæ typographiæ statu*. The former of these is introduced by a prefatory address to the reader; in which our printer complains, in very indignant terms, that the noble typographic art had fallen into the hands of the most illiterate; of persons "*quibus nihil cum musis commune est*," who had no claim even to the lowest attainments of literature. What, he exclaims, would Aldus Manutius say, if he could return to life again, on beholding such a degradation of the art? or what would be the language of Marcus Musurus and of James Lascaris, those eminent restorers of Greek literature? Then, after adducing various instances of the gross ignorance and correspondent obstinacy of some printers and editors of his time, exemplified by their adulteration of particular passages of classical authors, Henry commences the poetical part of this tract, composed in Latin elegiacs. The other tract, namely, *Epistola de suæ typographiæ statu*, is of a more elaborate and

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diffuse character. It contains a detail of the state of his press, &c. To this *Epistola*, which Henry dates *ex typographeo suo*, 1569, *cal. Mart.* a short letter is subjoined, addressed to Jochimus Camerarius; with which it appears that Henry forwarded to that scholar the *index*, or printed catalogue of his editions: and for his amusement, and that of his readers in general, he had prepared the following:

I am harrass'd by the crowd of those
At Frankfort—who their wares expose;
And ever ask'd: "What are you doing,
"In prospect of the Fair ensuing?
"New works you'll shew—impressions splendid,
"Where Learning stands by Art commended."
If I say "No;"—"'Tis strange! what none?
"At least then promise—next but one."
Still say I "No:"—expostulation
Assumes the tone of indignation:
That Frankfort mart's so strangely slighted;
And broke the faith—I never plighted.
Again these quidnuncs set aside,
With letters, ceaseless, I'm annoy'd;
Italian, English, German, French,
All on my studious hours entrench:
"What last has been achiev'd, and ended?
"What are the impressions next intended?"
Nor to such modest queries stinted,
Of books in print, or to be printed—
A thousand others they propound,
Which even a prophet would confound.
But still, our German billets doux
The interminable theme renew;
Remind me of the Fair—the Fair—
And hold me constant debtor there.

Of what advantage all these letters?
Not stimulants they are, but fetters.
As though you'd spur a steed that's idle,
Yet check his progress with the bridle.
My press resents the condescension,
That to such foppery gives attention:
Stands still, and bids them longer stay for
All they suggest, desire, and pray for.

For this annoyance then—be sure
Not small—intent to find a cure,
Of books to former fairs I've given,
Or now project, by leave of heaven,
These pages few, as best may suit you,
In form of "Catalogue" salute you:
Which you'll my "Rescript" please to call,
Addrest to none, and yet to all.
Thus, "Walls I whiten"—"two," sirs? tush—
A thousand—"with a single brush."

Of works imprest, or held in view
To imprint, deem you the number few?
Reflect—the custom of the fair
Deals not alike with every ware;
But reckons some by count or tale.
Whilst weight, of others rules the sale.

In 1572, and about the same year of his age, says Maittaire, at which his father Robert had printed his *Latin Thesaurus*, Henry enriched the republic of letters with the important fruit of his vigils and studies, the *Greek Thesaurus*, which he inscribed to the emperor Maximilian, Charles IX. of France, Elizabeth queen of England, and John George, marquis of Brandenburg; and to the academic institutions of their respective dominions. For the work he had obtained *Privilegiorum Diplomati;* that of the French king, in 1561, and that of the emperor, 1570. This great work very much impoverished his family; and to add to his misfortune, Scapula, his servant, treacherously extracted the most useful parts, and published an epitome, which destroyed the sale of the *Thesaurus*. Such were the ever active energies of Henry's mind; and so unwearied was his zeal in the cause of learning, that immense labours achieved became incentives to further projects and exertions. He complains that great pecuniary difficulties were occasioned by the publication of the *Thesaurus;* though of absolute bankruptcy, which some writers have recorded, he says nothing. Certainly, as that was not "a subscribing age," few patriots of the great republic of letters ever ventured upon a more formidable outlay, or were more deserving of an ample remuneration. How far the sale of the first edition of this great work actually remunerated him, we are not informed. Fabricius adds probability to a conjecture, that the *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ*, was executed at Geneva, as the date of the work coincided with the dreadful occurrence of the eve of St. Bartholomew. Had he been domesticated at Paris, when that horrible insurrection against all Huguenots took place, it can scarcely be imagined that either the kindness of individual friends, or any precautions of his own, could have preserved him or his family from the common vengeance. Whilst, however, the prominent outlines of this printer's professional life have been preserved, we remain in almost entire ignorance of his private history; and of the solicitudes or enjoyments, perils or escapes, with which it is probable his mortal career, like that of others, was diversified. In a word, speaking generally of Henry's unsettled way of life, Maittaire thus expresses himself. "How little stationery his residence was at various intervals, is shown by the epistles prefixed to many of his impressions. Sometimes he dates from Geneva, as in the years 1575, 1578, 1588; sometimes from Paris, 1579, 1581, 1585; sometimes Viriaci, 1575, 1578; sometimes ex villa Grieriana, near Geneva, 1576, 1579; sometimes Aurelüs; sometimes Lugduni; *modo peregrinans apud exteras modo aulicus apud suos*. It is sufficiently surprising that he was able to bring to an issue so many of his labours, inasmuch as the rumours of war frequently broke up his typographic establishment, in the midst of its operations." The same author justly adds, that the interruptions of his typographical labours might at all times more probably be attributed to any other cause than to indolence, which was little compatible with his disposition and character.

The most ardent and indefatigable exertions of human enthusiasm and industry must at length find a period; and, in this slight sketch of our distinguished typographer, all we can do is to shew his various peregrinations, and some little of his labours. Few ever experienced more vicissitudes in the literary walks of life, or more discouraging reverses of fortune. Perhaps no individual scholar ever rendered greater services to literature; yet none ever found his own erudition turn to less account. When we consider the interruptions, difficulties, and discouragements, with which he was almost constantly compelled to struggle, our admiration of his patience and perseverance, and our astonish-

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ment at the number and magnitude of his literary achievements, must be proportionably increased. Maittaire considers, that both Robert and Henry united in their own persons two qualities rarely to be found in typographers, (at least of after times,) fidelity and erudition. They evinced equal skill and zeal in the profession. At length, constantly possessed with an attachment to his native country, he repaired to Lyons; where he died, as above stated.

Almeloveen* had been informed, that the remains of Henry were interred in the cemetery of the chapel of St. Benedict, at Paris; and that some sepulchral memorial of him was to be seen there. But Maittaire believes that Lyons, the place of his decease, was also that of his sepulture.

Joannes Posthius, a physician of Wurtzburg, composed the following eulogy to his memory; which seems to partake as much of the ludicrous, as of the serious; but such as it is, it is given:

Toilsome, the lore-fraught volume to indite!
And tedious, through the press, to bring to light!
Ceaseless thy labours were in each vocation,
Henry! O man of wondrous application.

The concluding lines of a monody composed by Paul Stephens, on the death of his father, might furnish a more appropriate inscription to his memory:

PARENTI DULCISSIMO, AC PIÆ MEMORIÆ
HENRICO STEPHANO,
P. STEPHANUS MOESTUS POSUIT.

Ye sacred bards, the offerings song can shed;
Bring ye, if plaints are grateful to the dead.
Not Henry, dying, Græcia saw unmoved,
Nor felt she not the pangs of him beloved:
Nor did the Latian muses check the tear
Of sorrow, that bedewed their votary's bier.
His praise, at least, though filial efforts fail,
To speak shall studious nights and days avail,
And laud the man by toilsome vigils spent,
O'er his cold grave a deathless monument.

Henry Stephens adopted the *mark* or *symbolum typographicum*, which was used by his father, namely, the OLIVE, with the inscription, *Noli altum sapere*, and occasionally perhaps, with the additional words, *sed time*. In his Homer of 1588, he exhibits, instead of the customary device, a cipher, or Maittaire terms it, "*nota compendiaria sui nominis*;" which is also affixed to the end of the fourth volume of his *Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ*.

The fullest list of publications executed by the illustrious family of the Stephenses, is by Michael Maittaire, *Stephanorum Historia, vitas ipsorum, ac libros complecetens*. 8vo. Londini, 1709.† This esteemed work is now rare: at the end of the second part ought to be found an Appendix of four leaves. This was the first specimen of Maittaire's great skill in typographical antiquities. The life of Robert Stephens, in Latin, revised and corrected by the author, with a new and complete list of his works, is prefixed to the improved edition of R. Stephens's *Thesaurus*, 1734, 4 vols. folio (*Lit. An.* of xviii. Cent. vol. iv. p. 560.)

The reader is also referred to a *View of the early Parisian Greek Press*. By the Rev. W. P. Greswell, 2 vols. 8vo. 1833, for which the compiler is partly indebted for the above sketch.

Mr. Pettigrew (*Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, vol. i. part ii, page 390) has said, that "the Stephenses printed no less than forty-five different editions of the bible in various languages, and at a time when great persecutions were raised against those who professed to give publicity to the genuine holy scriptures."

1599. Jacobus Stoer, a printer of Geneva, frequently omitted the name of the town where he resided. He printed the *Emblemata cum figuris*, a work which Henry Stephens had left unfinished at his death.

1599. The first authorised version of the *Catholic Bible* in Poland, was printed at Cracow, by Andrew Petricovius, in folio, under the auspices of Stanislaus Karnkowski, archbishop of Gnezn. This translation was made from the Latin Vulgate, and had been determined upon, and ordered to be made by pope Gregory XIII. and the publication was subsequently approved by pope Clement VIII. Jacob Wuyck was the translator. He was a native of Poland, born of honest pious parents, and from childhood inclined to study. In July, 1571, he took the oaths of the order of the jesuits. After filling several high religious and literary offices in Transylvania and Poland, he expired at Cracow, July 27, 1597, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, amid the sighs and tears of the brethren of his order.

1599. In this year the hall of the Stationers' company underwent as great a purgation as was carried on in Don Quixote's library. Marston's *Pygmalion*, Marlowe's *Ovid*, *The Satires* of Hall and Marston, the *Epigrams* of Davis, the *Shawdowe of Truthe*, in epigrams and satires, *Snarling Satyres*, *The Booke against Women*, *The* xv. *ioyes of Marriage*, and the *Caltha Poetarum*, were ordered for immediate conflagration, by the prelates Whitgift and Bancroft. By the same authority all the books of Nash and Gabriel Harvey were anathematised; and like thieves and outlaws were ordered *to be taken wheresoever they maye be found*. It was decreed that no satires or epigrams should be printed for the future. No plays were to be printed without the inspection and permission of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London; nor any *Englishe Historyes*, novels, and romances, without the permission of the privy council. Any pieces of this nature unlicensed, or now at large and wandering abroad, were to be diligently sought, recalled, and delivered over to the ecclesiastical arm at London House.—*Warton*.

* Theodori Janssen ab Almeloveen de Vitis STEPHANORUM, celebrium typographorum, Dissertatio Epistolica; in qua de Stephanorum stirpe, indefessis laboribus, varia fortuna, atque libris, quos orbi erudito eorundem officinæ emendatissimæ impressos unquam exhibuerunt, subjecto illorum indice, agitur. Et Amstel. 1662, 8vo.

† *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ*. London: 1816-28, folio. 39 parts, published at 39 guineas, large paper published at 78 guineas.

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1599. A special licence gave Thomas Wright, or Wight, the exclusive right of printing all law books for thirty years. T. R. apud Westm. 10 Martii, pat. 41st Eliz. p. 4. Dugdale's *Oriy.* p. 61. [*Ames*, p. 307.]

1599. The printers of Scotland had no Hebrew or Greek types until this year, for all the places where these were to have been, were left blank, and filled up with the pen.

1598, *Jan.* 16. *Died*, EDMUND SPENCER, an eminent English poet, and author of the *Fairy Queen*. He was born in London, in 1553. His first production was the *Shepherd's Calender*, which he dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, who became his patron, and introduced him to court. In 1578, he was sent abroad on some mission by the earl of Leicester; and on the 27th of June, 1586, queen Elizabeth granted to Spencer Kilcolman castle, distant three English miles from Doneraile, in Ireland, where he attended Lord Grey, as secretary. Kilcolman castle, with 3,028 acres of land, at the rate of £17 3s. 6d. was granted to our poet, on the same condition with the other undertakers (as they were termed) between whom the forfeited Desmond estate was divided. These conditions implied a residence on the ground, and their chief object seems to have been the peopling Munster with English families; a favourite project of Elizabeth's for strengthening the English influence in Ireland, by creating the tie of consanguinity between the two countries.

It is supposed that this castle was the principal residence of Spencer for about ten years, during which time he composed the works that have chiefly contributed to his fame. But the turbulent and indignant spirit of the Irish regarded not the haunts of the muse as sacred, and wrapped the poet's dwelling in flames. An infant child of Spencer's, together with his most valuable property, were consumed, and he returned into England;—where, dejected, and broken-hearted, he died soon after, at an inn in King-street, Westminster.

The visits of sir Walter Raleigh to Spencer, at Kilcolman, increase the interest attached to the place, and are not in the slightest degree questionable. To the advice of Raleigh, the publication of the first book of the *Fairy Queen* has been ascribed; and the existence of a poetical intercourse between such minds and in such distracting scenes, is a delightful recollection that almost warms the heart into romance.

Raleigh, it will be recollected, became Spencer's patron upon the death of sir Philip Sidney, whom he celebrates under the title of *The Shepherd of the Ocean*. Raleigh also ensured Spencer the favour of Elizabeth, a pension of £50 per annum, and the distinction of her laureate.

Besides the *Shepherd's Calender* and the *Fairy Queen*, Spencer wrote several other poems of considerable extent, and also some works in prose, the chief of which was a *View of the State of Ireland*, in which he endeavoured to point out a way for the settlement of that country.

It is said lord Burleigh withheld the bounty Elizabeth intended for Spencer. But he is more stigmatized in these remarkable lines, where the misery of dependence on court favour is painted in fine colours:

> Full little know'st thou, that has not tried,
> What hell it is, in suing long to bide;
> To lose good days, that might be better spent;
> To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
> To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow,
> To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
> To have thy princess' grace, yet want her peers;
> To have thy asking, yet wait many years;
> To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares;
> To eat thy heart thro' comfortless despair;
> To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run;
> To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.
> *Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

These lines exasperated still more the inelegant, Burleigh. So true is the observation of Mr. Hughes, that even the sighs of a miserable man are sometimes resented as an affront by him who is the occasion of them.

Perhaps there never was a more panegyrical rhymer than Spencer, and yet so fine and ethereal is his incense, that the breath of morning is not more cool and salutary:

> It falls me here to write of Chastity
> That fayrest virtue far above the rest,
> For which what needs me fetch from Faery,
> Forreine ensamples it to have exprest,
> Sith it is shrined in my soveraine's brest,
> And form'd so lively on each perfect part,
> That to all ladies, who have it profest,
> Needs but behold the pourtraict of her part,
> If pourtray'd it might be by any living art;
> But living art may not least part expresse,
> Nor life-resembling pencil it can paint,
> All it were Zeuxis or Praxiteles—
> His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt,
> And her perfections with his error taynt;
> Ne poet's wit that passeth painter farre—
> In picturing the parts of beauty daynt, &c.

Mr. Todd, in his *Life of Spencer*,* has made many ingenious remarks on the false taste of some of our poets of that period, and particularly on that absurd propensity which distinguished many of them, to accommodate the English language to the metres of the ancients. The absurdity, however, did not escape the animadversions of the critics and satirists of those times. Bishop Hall terms such effusions "rhymeless numbers." In his sixth *Satire* he thus speaks of them:

> Whoever saw a colt wanton and wild,
> Yoked with a slow-foot ox on fallow field,
> Can right areed how handsomely besets
> Dull *spondees* with the English *dactylets*.
> If Jove speak English in a thund'ring cloud,
> *Thwick, thwack*, and *riff raff* roars he out aloud,
> Fie on the forged mint that did create
> New coin of words never articulate.

Strange as it may seem, there was not long since an attempt to revive this foolery; but the very happy ridicule of the writers of the poetry in the periodical work of the *Antijacobin*, extinguished it, it may be hoped for ever. Few can forget the humorous effusions of the *Needy Knife Grinder*.—*Beloe.*

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* The best edition of Spencer's works is that of Todd, with notes, of 1805, 8 vols. 8vo.

Spencer's Poetical works, 5 vols. crown 8vo. William Pickering, London, 1834.

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1599, Nov. 29. *Died*, CHRISTOPHER BARKER, printer to queen Elizabeth, in the 70th year of his age, and has erected to his memory, where he is buried, against the north wall of the chancel of St. Mary's church at Datchet, near Windsor, Bucks, a handsome altar monument of white and black marble, supported by two pillars of red veined marble at the top, on the dexter side these arms, or, on a fesse dancetty azure three fleur-de-lis, of the first being Barker's. On a sinister side, the arms also on another shield impaled per chevron or, and azure three mullets counterchanged, being the arms of Day, bishop of Winchester, whose daughter was wife to Robert Barker.

On a black marble tablet is this inscription:—

PIÆ MEMORIÆ
CHRISTOPHERI BARKER ARMIGERI
SERENISSIMÆ REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ TYPOGRAPHI
QUI TYPOGRAPHIAM ANGLICANAM
LATERITIAM INVENIT MARMOREAM RELIQUIT
PARENTIS OPTIMI
ET
RACHELIS BARKER DILECTISSIMÆ CONJUGIS
QUÆ DVODENA PROLE SVSCEPTA
VNDENA SVPERSTITE
QUOQUOT ILLAM NOSCERE CONTIGIT
TRISTE SUUM DESIDERIUM RELIQUIT
POSUI
OBIIT JVLII 13 ANNO DOMINI 1607.
ÆTATIS SVÆ 35.

Here Barker lies, once printer to the crown,
Whose works of art acquir'd a vast renown.
Time saw his worth, and spread around his fame,
That future *printers* might *imprint* the same.
But when his strength could work the press no more,
And his last sheets were folded into store,—
Pure faith, with hope, (the greatest treasures given,)
Open'd their gates, and bade him pass to heaven.

CHRISTOPHER and ROBERT BARKER dwelt in Paternoster-row, at the sign of the Tyger's Head, and kept a shop in Paul's church-yard, at the sign of the Grasshopper. They came of an ancient family, being descended from Christopher Barker, knight, king at arms. Edward Barker, who probably might be father to Christopher the printer, was by a will dated Dec. 31, 1549, appointed heir to one William Barker, his cousin, who had a considerable estate of houses in London, but nothing in any county, and died the 2nd of January after he had made his will. Queen Elizabeth granted to our Christopher, and to Robert his only son, a patent, in consideration of the father's great improvement of the art of printing: king James I. May 10, 1603, in the first year of his reign, granted the same patent to Christopher, son of the said Robert, to hold the same after the death of his father, with a proviso, that if Christopher should die before his father, then his heirs, &c., should have it for four years after his father Robert's death.

July 19, 1603, a special license was granted to Robert for printing all the statutes during his life. James I. in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds, and an annual rent of twenty pounds, demised to Robert Barker, Upton manor, for twenty-two years. The rent soon after was raised to forty pounds per annum. William Ball, in his treatise concerning the *Regulating of Printing*, 1651, as quoted by Ames, v. ii. p. 1091, expressly states that Robert Barker had paid for amendment, or correcting the translation of the bible, the considerable sum of £3,500, therefore his heirs had the right of printing it. The magnitude of this sum seems to show, as Mr. Herbert has remarked in a note, that it must have been paid to the translators as the whole remuneration of their labours.

James I. Feb. 11, 1616, in the fourteenth of his reign, granted the same to Robert, son of the said Robert, for thirty years, to commence from the death of Robert the father. Charles I. July 20, 1627, in the third of his reign, having notice that the several interests of the Barkers were assigned over to Bonham Norton and John Bill, confirmed the said assignment to Norton and Bill. Charles I. Sept. 26, 1635, in the eleventh of his reign, granted the same to Charles and Matthew Barker, two other sons of Robert the father, after the expiration of the four years, to Christopher's heirs, and the thirty years to Robert their brother. Robert, to whom queen Elizabeth granted the office for life, 1589, died in the Queen's Bench, Jan. 10, 1645: so that Christopher's four years ended Jan 10, 1689. Robert the son's, began Jan. 1649, and expired Jan. 10, 1679. Charles II. Dec. 24, 1675, in the 27th of his reign, grants the same to Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills for thirty years, to commence after the expiration of the respective terms granted to the Barkers. Charles and Matthew Barker's began Jan. 10, 1679, and expired Jan. 10, 1709.

The Barkers, according to the custom of that period, used a cut of a man barking timber, consequently he was denominated a Barker. Quere; would not a barking dog have been equally applicable?

The above list of patents relates only to the *Barkers*, but the office of king's printer will be more fully treated on under the year 1662, *post*.

In the Burghley manuscripts* is a memorial of the stationers' company, signed by Christopher Barker, stating, that pursuant to the orders of government, they had made search in every printing-house, to ascertain what works were in progress, and had met with resistance from Roger Ward.

1599. *The scourge of villainie, with additions of new satyres.* 12*mo*.

1599. GEORGE SHAW printed the following work: *Encomium illustris. Herois, D. Rob. Dumitis Essexii, et alia poemata, autore Guil. Vaughanno Maridunensi.* 8*vo*.

* The Burghley papers state from the diocesan's certificate. 1567, that there were then in London, and its immediate vicinity, 3,833 Dutchmen, 720 Frenchmen, 137 Italians, 10 Venetians, 56 Spaniards, 25 Portuguese, 2 Grecians, 2 Blackmores, 1 Dane, and but 58 Scots.

To show the value of money and the method of travelling, it is stated by lord Burleigh, (to follow the words of his diary,) about sixty-three days coming from Scotland to Greenwich having had £4 per diem; and for postage, with twenty-two horses from London to Edinburgh, and from thence back to London, £117.

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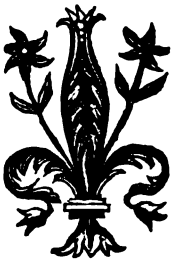
1599. *The pleasant history of the two angry women of Abington, with the humorous mirth of Dicke Coomes, and Nicholas Prouerbes, two seruing men. As it was lately playde by the right honorable the earle of Nottingham, lord high admiral, his seruants.* By Henry Porter, gent. 4to. Imprinted at London, for William Ferbrand, and are to be solde at his shop, at the corner of Colman-streete, neere Lothbury. This writer produced only this piece, which is in the Garrick collection. Sold at Wright's sale for £1 12*s.*; at Pearson's, for £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

1599. *Died*, William Le Bee, a celebrated letter-founder and engraver of Paris. He was born at Tours, in 1525; his father was a noble burgeoise, and supplied the famous Robert Stephens with paper, in whose house young Le Bée was brought up, and where he got an insight into the composition of the types of that celebrated printing-house. He afterwards, by order of Francis I. made those beautiful types which Robert Stephens used; and Philip II. of Spain,* employed him to prepare the types for the Antwerp *Polyglott*. In 1545 Le Bée took a journey to Venice, where he was much employed. He returned to Paris, and practised his art with much success until his decease, which took place about the beginning of 1599.

Henry Le Bee, son of the above, was a printer at Paris. His sons and grandsons signalized themselves in the typographic art. The last of them died in the year 1686.

1600. John Woolfe, city printer, a fishmonger, used the art of printing, and (as Stow says, in his *Survey of London*, p. 223) in a contest between the patentees and the stationers' company, taking upon him as a captain in this cause, was content with no agreement, but generally affirmed, that he might and would print any lawful book, notwithstanding any commandment of the queen. And to that end had incensed the popularity of London, as in a common cause, somewhat dangerously. And with him several of the rest changing their minds, were associated, and laboured to overthrow those privileges the queen had granted, or could grant. Whereupon the abovesaid committees of the stationers' company, finding them so disordered, would have bound them to appear before the queen's council, which they promised to do; but after conference with their abettors refused; and still prosecuted their complaints to her majesty, garnishing the same with pretences of the liberties of London, and the common wealth of the said company; and saying, the queen was deceived by those that were the means for obtaining such privileges. He afterwards was in such favour with the citizens, that he was made printer to the honourable city of London. In Martin Marprelate's piece, p. 23, he is represented cruel, and called John Woolfe *(alias* Machivill), beadle of the stationers, and most tormenting executioner of Waldegrave's goods, &c. He dwelt at Paul's Chain, and in Distaff-lane, over against the sign of the Castle, and had a shop in Pope's-head alley, in Lombard-street, in 1598. He was city printer in 1581, and was succeeded by John Windet.



John Woolfe used the mark of a fleur-de-lis seeding, and sometimes about it, *Ubique florescit.*

A woman's woorth defended against all the men in the world; proving them to be more perfect, excellent, and absolute in all vertuous actions than any man of what quality soever. Written by one that hath heard much, seen much, but knows a great deal more. 1599. 4to.

A quip for an upstart courtier; or a quaint dispute between velvet breeches, and cloth breeches. Wherein is plainly set downe the disorders in all estates and trades. 1592. 4*to.*

In 1592, when the four or five first books of *Amadis de Gaul** in French, were delivered to John Woolfe to be translated and printed, the signature of bishop Aylmer† was affixed to every book of the original. Hence Dekker's familiarity of expression in the *Untrussing of the Humourous Poet*,

"Farewell, my sweet Amadis de Gaul."

1600, *Feb.* 17. Jordanus Brunos was burnt alive on this day, by the inquisition of Rome. He was born at Nole, in the kingdom of Naples; was at first a Dominican, then went to Geneva, and turned Calvinist; afterwards came to London, and wrote against all religions. Leaving

* Died September 13, 1598, in the 73rd year of his. "He was a monarch and a christian, and equally defective in both these characters: in the former case, because his intellectual eye constantly soared above, and never descended beneath the limits of his own sphere, His religious creed was gloomy and unmerciful, because his deity was a tremendous being: he had nothing to hope from his benevolence."—*Schiller.* He was buried in the Escurial, and was succeeded by his son Philip III.

* *Les Vingt Quartre Livres d'Amadis de Gaule, traduit par Nicholas de Herberay et autres, avec le Thresor.* 13 vols. in 12mo. and 3 vols. in 8vo. in all 26 vols. Lond. 1575.

This is esteemed the most celebrated and best of his romances. No book ever created a greater sensation on its first publication. Its popularity exceeded all bounds. All ranks of society were infatuated with the perusal. *Amadis* was in every body's hand, and formally quoted upon every occasion. The clergy became alarmed at its success; and the learned Jesuit Possevin, even eighteen years after the publication, complains that the impression it produced was still unaltered. "It had warped the minds of the French nation from their ancient notions and studies, *and introduced a neglect of the scriptures.*" He adds his solemn conviction, "that the Devil instigated Luther to procure the translation into French, for the purpose of facilitating his grand scheme of overthrowing the catholic religion." This rare book was disposed of at the sale of colonel Stanley, 1813, for £21 10*s.* This copy was formerly Madame Pompadour's.

† John Aylmer, bishop of London, died at Fulham, June 3, 1594: buried in St. Paul's.

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London, he went to Wittemberg, embraced Lutheranism, and got liberty to teach his philosophy publicly. Here he made himself so many enemies, that he was obliged to decamp; and he desperately determined to revisit his native country. On his return he was seized by the inquisitors of Venice, and sent to Rome, where he lay in prison for the space of two years. He suffered death, which he might have averted eight days before, by a recantation, with fortitude. The philosophical writings of Bruno, which have become very rare, display a classical cultivation of mind, a deep insight into the spirit of ancient philosophy, wit, and satire, as well as a profound knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy. Most of them were published between 1584 and 1591. The most eminent philosophers since his time have borrowed much from him. Among recent writers, Schelling resembles him the most in metaphysics and his philosophical views of nature, and has given his name to one of his philosophical writings.

1600. *Newes from Flaunders.* A new ballad of the great overthrow, that the valliant captaine Graue Maurice, sir Francis Veere, and other of the queene of England's friends, gaue to the archduke, and his army of Spaniards, upon Sunday the 22d of June last past, 1600. To the tune of lusty gallant.

It begins,

You that be desirous, and therein take delight, &c.

Ends,

Thus have you heard the service
Of these our English friends,
That still with losse of life and limmes
The Flemish state defends.
God banish thence idolatrie,
That Englishmen may say:
That still we haue in spight of Spaine
Some frendes beyond the sea.—*Finis.*

1600, *June* 22. An order of the privy council, *inhibiting* all public performances *about* the city, except in two houses, the Globe and the Bankside. It was also ordered that the two companies should play "twice a-week, and no oftener;" and especially they shall refrain to play on the sabbath day.

It was customary, at this time, to carry *table books*, (as they were called,) to the theatre, and either from curiosity, or enmity to the author, or some other motive, to write down passages of the play. There is reason to believe that some of Shakspeare's dramas underwent this fate, and that some of the old quartos were published from some of these imperfect copies.

The prices of admission to the theatres in the reign of queen Elizabeth, were considerably under the sums charged at the present day, even on reference to the relative value of money at both periods. The cost varied from the gallery at two-pence, to the lords' room, where the charge was one shilling. The lords' room, situated over the stage, answered to the present stage boxes. Ben Jonson in the prologue to *Every Man out of his Humour*, acted for the first time at the Globe, on Bankside, in 1599, says, "Let me never live to look so high as the two-penny room again;" and in the same play mention is made of "the lords' room over the stage." Decker, in his *Belman of London; bringing to Light the most Notorious Villanies that are now practised in the Kingdom*, first printed in 1608, also says, "Pay you too-pence to a player, and you may sit in the gallery," while in a play from the pen of Middleton, "one of them is a nip: I took him once into the two-penny gallery at the Fortune." It appears that the price of admission to the lords' room over the stage, at the period above alluded to, was one shilling, for Decker, in his *Gul's Hornbook*, printed in 1609, says, "At a new play you take up the twelve penny room, next the stage, because the lords and you may seem to bee hail fellow well met."

The customary price of the copy of a play to the booksellers, at this time, appears to have been twenty nobles, or £6 13*s.* 4*d.* The usual present from the patron to whom it was dedicated, was 40*s.* Dramatic poets were in those times, as at present, admitted *gratis* into the theatre.

The ancient custom of concluding the play with a prayer for the health and prosperity of the king and queen, if it were acted in the public theatres, probably gave birth to the common addition to the modern playbills, *Vivant Rex et Regina.* If the play was acted in a private house, the patrons of it were prayed for.

1599. Angelus Roccha, in his appendix to the *Biblia Æpostolica Vaticani*, speaking of the library of cardinal Launcelot, says, it was "celebrated as well on account of the books (for there are seven thousand volumes,) as for the beautiful binding, their admirable order, and magnificent ornaments."

1599. The number of master printers in the whole of London, were twenty-two; the journeymen amounted to about sixty. It must be recollected that there were not any other printers allowed in the kingdom, except in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The number of persons who exercised the art in England, from its introduction in 1474, to the end of this century, was about two hundred; in Scotland, eleven; in Ireland, two; and in Wales, one.

1600. *One Compendious Buik of Godly and Spiritual Sanges, colletit out of sundrye partes of the Scripture, with sundrye other Ballates, changeit out of prophaine languis in godly Sangis, for avoyding of Sin and Harlotry, with augmentation of syndrie gude and godly Ballates, not contenet in the first edition.*

Exactly correctit and newlie printed in Edinburgh be Robert Smith, dwelling at the Nether Bow. 1600.

Of the above curious book, Beloe never saw or heard of any copy but that which is in the Roxburgh collection.

1600. NINIAN NEWTON and ARNOLD HATFIELD printed some works in partnership, and others separately. Newton dwelt in Lothbury, and kept shop at the sign of the Brazen Serpent, in St. Paul's church yard.

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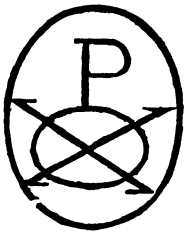
1600, *Jan.* 13. *Died*, FRANCIS COLDOCK, stationer and printer, whose dwelling was at the sign of the Green Dragon, in St. Paul's church yard. He was master of the stationers' company in 1591, and again in 1595, and gave them "a silver college pot." On a pillar in St. Faith's church, under St. Paul's, was the following inscription :

Near to this place lieth buried the body of Francis Coldock, twice master of the company of stationers, who departed this life the XIII day of January, 1600, being of the age of three score and twelve years; who married Alice, the widow of Richard Waterson; and had issue by her two daughters. Joane, married to William Ponsonby, stationer; and Anne, who died young. The said Alice was the daughter of Simon Burton, citizen and waxchandler of London.

1600. THOMAS PURFOOT was a printer and stationer, and had a shop in St. Paul's church yard, at the sign of the Lucretia, within the New Rents, in Newgate market; he likewise dwelt opposite St. Sepulchre's church, and other places. The first work with the imprint of Thomas Purfoot is dated 1564. In 1588 he printed as the assign of Richard Tottle. He printed sixty works, to which he affixed the annexed monogram as his device.



1600. GABRIEL SIMPSON printed *a consent of scripture*, by Hugh Broughton.* Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Finely printed, with many good engravings upon copper; also, a large map of the north part, from the equinoctial, with the ancient seats of the first families. 8vo. Printed with William White. His dwelling was at the White Horse, in Fleet-lane.

1600. THOMAS CHARDE dwelt in Bishopsgate church-yard, and had carried on business from 1582, though few works bear his imprint.

* No English biblical writer attracted so much notice during the latter part of this century, and the commencement of the next, as Hugh Broughton, whose skill in the Hebrew language occasioned a learned jew to say to him, "O that you would set over all your *New Testaments* into such Hebrew as you speak to me, you should turn all our nation." He was born at Oldbury, in Shropshire, in 1549, and was indebted for his education to the excellent Bernard Gilpin, who sent him to Cambridge. He was afterwards a prebendary of Durham, and reader of divinity. In 1588, he published a work, entitled *The Consent of Scripture*. It was the fruit of immense labour, and is a kind of system of scripture chronology and genealogy, designed to show from the scriptures, the chronological order of events from Adam to Christ. It was dedicated to queen Elizabeth, to whom it was presented, by himself, on her inauguration day, Nov. 17th, 1589. He died August 4th, 1612, aged 63 years. His works were collected and printed in London, in 1662, with his life prefixed by Dr. Lightfoot, in one large volume folio. Several of his manuscripts are in the British Museum, bound in one vol. 4to.; beside his manuscript *Harmony of the Bible*.

1600. *Belvidere; or the Garden of the Muses*, made by John Bodenham. This is a curious, and at the same time, a very whimsical poetical miscellany, as the author, in another edition, made it a rule, to give place to no more than a single quotation of single line, or a couplet of ten syllables. There was another edition in 1610, entitled the *Garden of the Muses*, without the previous title of *Belvidere*, but they are one and the same collection. An imperfect copy of this work produced at the sale of Mr. Allen's library, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

In 1600 also was published *England's Parnassus, or the choycest Flowers of our modern Poets, with their poetical comparisons, by R. A.* R. A. means Robert Allot, concerning whom the reader may consult Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 280.

Another poetical miscellany was also published in this year, entitled *England's Helicon*, in 4to. A second edition was published in 1614.

1600. *Died*, THOMAS NASH, a writer of very considerable bearing, but of great severity of style. He is called by Dr. Lodge, in his *Wits Misery and Worlds Madness, discovering the Devil's Incarnate of the Age*, the true English Aretine. He was the writer against the *Martin Marprelates*. He wrote a great deal, both in prose and verse, particularly of the satirical kind. He obtained considerable reputation as an author, and was praised by many of his cotemporaries. He is thus described by Michael Drayton :

And surely Nash, tho' he a proser were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear;
Sharply satyrick was he, and that way
He went; since that his being to this day,
Few have attempted, and I surely think,
These words shall hardly be set down in ink.
Shall scorch and blast, so as his could when he
Would inflict vengeance.

In a very curious and scarce play, called the *Return from Parnassus; or, the Scourge of Simony*, acted by the students of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1606. After introducing Spencer, Constable, Lodge, Daniel, Watson, Drayton, Davis, Marston, Marlowe, Shakspeare, and Churchyard, the Interlocutors, Ingenioso and Judicio, thus proceed :

Thomas Nash
Ingenioso

I here is a fellow, Judicio, that carried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a jag tooth, and his pen possest with Hercules furyes.

Judicio.

Let all his faults sleepe with his mourneful chest,
And there for ever with his ashes rest;
His stile was witty, though he had some gall;
Something he might have mended, so may all.
Yet this I say, that for a mother wit
Few men have ever seen the like of it.

Nash was born at Leostoffe, in the county of Suffolk. His father was descended from the Nashes of Herefordshire, as he himself informs us in his whimsical production, called the *Praise*

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*of a Red Herring.** He was educated at Cambridge, and was, for almost seven years a member of St. John's college. Mr. Gifford observes, that Nash had an inexhaustible vein of caustic raillery, never yet surpassed. In 1599 it was ordered "that all Nashes bookes and Dr. Harvey's bookes be taken wheresoever they may be found, and that none of the same bookes be ever printed hereafter."

1600, *Nov.* 2. *Died*, RICHARD HOOKER, an eminent English divine, author of an excellent work, entitled the *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*,† in eight books folio. Of Hooker and his work, pope Clement VII. said, "this man indeed deserves the name of an author. His books will get reverence by age; for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they shall continue till the last fire shall devour all learning." Richard Hooker was some time master of the temple, but he voluntarily quitted that station for the sake of studious retirement, in which he wrote his famous *Ecclesiastical Polity*. The epithets he is usually distinguished by are those of the judicious and the learned; and they are epithets to which he has an undoubted title. There is reason to believe that it has been regarded as a model, by a Locke and a Hoadley. He was born in the year 1553.

1600. *Dæmonologie*, in form of a dialogue, divided into three books. By king James VI. Edinburgh.

James was at all times more desirous of stretching his kingly prerogative than to exercise it justly; and he evinced the same notions to literature, for he ordered all *books to be burnt* that were written against his opinions. Such was the fate of Scot's *Discovery*, &c.

The reign of James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, may be said to have been the witchcraft age of Great Britain. Scotland had always been a sort of fairy land; but it remained for that sagacious prince, at a time when knowledge was beginning to dispel the mists of superstition, to contribute, by his authority and writings, to resolve a prejudice of education into an article of religious belief among the Scottish people. He wrote and published a *Treatise on Dæmonologie;* the purpose of which was, to "resolve the doubting hearts of many, as to the fearful abounding of those detestable slaves of the devil, witches or enchanters." The authority of scripture was perverted, to show not only the possibility, but certainty, that such "detestable slaves" do exist; and many most ridiculous stories of evil enchantment were adduced to establish their "fearful abounding." The treatise, which is in the form of a dialogue, then proceeds to treat of the punishment which such crimes deserve:

"*P.* Then to make an ende of our conference, sence I see it drawis leatt, what forme of punishment think ye merites this magiciens and witches? For I see that ye account them to be all alike gyltie.

E. (The king) *They ought to be put to deathe.* According to the law of God, the civil and imperial law and the municiple law of all Christian nations.

P. But what kind of deathe I pray you?

E. It commonlie used to be fyre, but there is an indifferent thing to be used in every country, according to the law or custome thairof.

P. But *aught no sexe, age, or rank to be excused? E. None at all.*

Such, in fact, was the cruel and barbarous law of James's native country; and such became the law also of England when he succeeded to the throne of Elizabeth. The absurdity of such a law, so long since consigned to universal execration, stands in need of no illustration; but it may furnish instruction, and show the state of society before the art of printing had cleared the mist of superstition from the eyes of ignorance.

1600. The house of commons took into consideration the following patents and monopolies:

To Edward Darcy, a patent for cards.*

To John Spilman, a patent to make paper.

To Richard Watkins and James Roberts, a license to print almanacks.

To Richard Wrighte, to print the *History of Cornelius Tacitus.*

To John Norden, to print *Speculum Britanniæ.*

To sir Henry Singer, touching the printing of school bookes.

To Thomas Morley, to print songs in three parts.

To Thomas Wight and Bonham Norton, to print law books.

The following curious recitation of charters, decrees, grants, and privileges, giving monopolies of the labours of the press to various bodies and individuals, with a curious note upon the subject, as given by Mr. Rowe Mores, copying all his quaintness of style and printing:—

Pleasant enough it is to contemplate the gradations by which the dispersion of knowledge amongst the people hath been effected, *en et ecce!*

By restraints on the *founders*—by restraints on the *printers*—by exclusive patents for making *paper*—by exclusive patents for printing *Bibles, testaments, and comm. pr. books, necnon omnes libros quoscunq; quos in templis hujus regni uti mandavimus aut postea mandab.*—a lumping patent!—for the *Bible with annotations*—for the *N. Test.*—for *psalters*—for *primers*—for *catechisms*—for *prayer books*, and, to bring devotion to it's *focus*, for "*living-voice of metre-psalm.*"

For the *Pandect*—for the *statutes*—for *statute*

* This pamphet contains an account, perhaps the earliest, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, the haven of which, he tells us, cost above £26,000 repairing in the last twenty-eight years. This was very scarce, even in the time of sir Hans Sloane.

† Hooker's *laws of ecclesiastical pollitie.* London: printed by John Windet. 1593. Folio. Another edition appeared by the same printer, 1604.

* On the mentioning of the monopoly of cards, sir Walter Rawleigh blushed. Upon reading of the patents, Mr. Hackwell, of Lincoln's Inn, stood up, and asked, Is not bread there? Bread, quoth one; bread, quoth another; this voice seems strange, quoth another. No, quoth Mr. Hackett, if order be not taken herein, Bread will be there before the next parliament, &c.

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books, acts, proclam. &c.—for *all manner of books touching the comm. law.*

For *Lat. Greek* and *Hebr.*—for *dictionaries*—for *grammars*—for *accidences*—for the *Criss-cross-row*—for *school-books* generally.

For *maps and charts*—for *maps, charts, and plots of England and Wales*—for *all manner of books or tables, touching cosmography, geography, or topography.*

For *music*—for *ruled paper* for *music*, for *songs.*

For *almanacs*—for *almanacs* and *brief chronicles*—for *single books.*

And lastly, when entireties were all exhausted, by exclusive patents for *things printed on one side of a sheet or of any part of a sheet of paper*—By the charter to the *Comp.* of *Stationers*—by taxes upon the *Universities;* and, to close the whole, by a sweetener to authors of *a lease for years of their own works.*

Not but that indulgences of some sort were requisite in the infancy of the art "when there were but few books and few printers within this realm who could well exercise and occupy the science and art of printing; but these were granted upon good consideration, the encouragement of a newly-invented 'feat,' which opened the hidden mine of knowledge to a besotted world, yet were they few, and to endure but a short time." *Grafton's* patent was for three years only, for the printing of *Coverdale's* bible, afterwards they became numerous as briefs for fire and water, high winds, hail storms, and thunder showers; tenants at rack-rent and burthened with numerous poor, and for any other sundries which packed *secund. artem* may be strained to the dam. of £1000 and three-halfpence, and bring grist to the *Ch.* and *Staff.*

When the people began to emerge out of darkness into light, and to show a desire for instruction, they were soon taught to pay for their curiosity by these shameful patents, by which the most necessary books were monopolized, and first of all those which should first of all have been privileged.

But these patents and monopolies produced mussitations and grumblings and a petition from the inferior printers to the privy council against them; setting forth that they were contrary to law, and that no such ought to be granted,—and they affirmed that they might and would, (and so indeed they did too) print any lawful book, notwithstanding any commandment of the queen. The house of commons took the matter into consideration, and the patentees, the richer printers, making a virtue of necessity, deemed it expedient to toss a cade to the whale, and to yield to the *Comp.* of *Stat.* in 1585 certain books towards the relief and maintenance of the poorer. Here's a list of some:—

By Barker the queen's printer,—The *N. Test.* the *paraphr. of Erasm.*—the 2 *vols.* of *homilies*—the *articles of religion.*

The *Queen's injunctions.*—all *pro templis*, and to be purchased by every parish in the kingdom; but mark, it was the profit only of the *N. T.* which Barker relinquished, with a proviso that he printed them himselfe; and with another proviso that he retained some for secret services, yet this was in the time of Q. Eliz. and these books the beginning of the reformation scarce then completed.

Tottel, the law printer, had more in him of the wisdom of the serpent; he kept his law books to himself, and yielded *Dr. Wilson upon usurie*, and *the sonnets of th' earle of Surrey.*

The Warden,—*an almanack to be stuck on walls.* Another—*Calvin upon Daniel, The practice of prelates*, and *The image of God.* Another—*Agrippa of the vanitie of sciences*, and *Sententiæ pueriles.* Another,—*The art of rhetoric, The courtier, The flower of friendship*, and *The image of idlenesse.*

But most of them with restrictions and reservations yielded unwillingly the remainder in fee of a squeezed orange; for HOMO HOMINI; without a metaphor!

Many other examples might be given, but we content ourselves for the present, because we are all acquainted with the plunder, and take leave of the *sixteenth century*, a period comprising events, which, whether we regard their influence upon literature, arts, and policy, or their effects in the diffusion of truth, justly merits to be considered as the most important century which has elapsed since the era of christianity. During this century it will be perceived that the press had made rapid strides to the attainment of that liberty which is the inherent right of man; but much was left to be done, and though the abutment was but laid in the fifteenth century, the structure was left to be perfected in our own day. During the sixteenth century, both at home and abroad, despotism would not acknowledge the infant press: shackles and persecution, fines and confiscation were still the lot of those who dared to utter sentiments inimical to power; but, says a modern writer, "whoever has attentively meditated on the progress of the human race, cannot fail to discern that there is now a spirit of inquiry amongst men, which nothing can stop or even materially control. Reproach and obloquy, threats and persecution, will be in vain. They may embitter opposition and engender violence, but they cannot abate the keenness of research. There is a silent march of thought, which no power can arrest, and which is not difficult to foresee, will be marked by important events. Mankind were never before in the situation in which they now stand. The press has been operating upon them for several centuries, with an influence scarcely perceptible at its commencement, but by daily becoming more palpable, and acquiring accelerated force, it is rousing the intellect of nations; and happy will it be for them, if there be no rash interference with the natural progress of knowledge; and if by a judicious and gradual adaptation of their institutions to the inevitable changes of opinion, they are saved from those convulsions which the pride, prejudices, and obstinacy of a few may occasion to the whole."—*Essays on the formation of Opinions.*

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SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

"What numerous worthies whom with lyres high strung
In pompous strains frail manuscripts once sung,
To time's abyss are with their vouchers tost,
Nor one memorial of existence boast!
But living merit (still, alas! oppos'd)
Now sees the gulph of black oblivion closed;
Sees present envy impotently rave,
And pants for honest praise beyond the grave;
Firm and exalted o'er its wayward fate,
Sees the fair page for fame's impression wait,
And safe, in just posterity's reward,
Consigns its glory to the future bard.
The brave and good, prepared to live in death,
With unreluctant smiles shall yield their breath,
While latest times NEWTON entire shall boast,
Nor mourn a BACON, LOCKE, or MILTON lost."

THE influence of literature on the destiny of man is of unquestionable importance. Books are the best, the noblest monuments of all nations; and ages cannot transmit to ages any inheritance so valuable as the thoughts and productions of men of talent. Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another: it finishes one half of the human soul: it makes existence pleasant to us, and administers a perpetual series of gratification. It gives ease to solitude, and grace to retirement. Dr. Aiken says, "in books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men in their best dress. We can at pleasure exclude dulness and impertinence, and open our doors to wit and good sense alone." "In a polite age," says Goldsmith, "almost every person becomes a reader, and receives more instruction from the press than the pulpit."

"I acknowledge," says M. Wendeborn, "that abuses are sometimes committed in consequence of the unrestrained freedom of the press; but after the observation of many years, I am confident that the advantages infinitely preponderate. The public is the dread tribunal before which every cause is judged. Every man is heard, and is free to vindicate his conduct. Had all lands such heralds, whose loud voice might awaken shame and fear; were the common people of every country equally eager to read the public papers; then would discord, oppression, and bigotry, soon be banished from their borders, by a great majority of votes, and men that can read, and dare to write, would soon cease to be slaves."

Henry IV.* of France, read every book with pleasure that was published concerning his operations; for under his reign every person enjoyed free liberty of speaking, writing, and printing; and truth, which he sought after everywhere, came in her turn, even in her turn to seek him. *The greatest compliment which can be paid to kings, is to believe them worthy to attend to her voice.* Unhappy must that reign be where the history of it is obliged to conceal its author. L'Etoile relates that Henry having read the book called the *Anti-Soldier*, asked his secretary of state, Villeroy, if he had seen this work, and upon his replying in the negative, "It is right you should see it," said he, "for it is a book which takes me finely to task, but it is still more severe on you." He was desired to punish an author who had written some severe satires upon the court: "it would be against my conscience," said this good prince, "to trouble an honest man for having told the truth."

1601, *Feb.* 25. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, beheaded. He was the son of Walter, earl of Essex, and born at Netherwood, November 10, 1567. He served in many important expeditions in different parts of Europe, and rose very high in the favour of queen Elizabeth. In 1597 he was made earl marshal of England, and on the death of lord Burleigh, chancellor of Cambridge. About this time he incurred the queen's displeasure in a remarkable manner. At a private council held respecting the appointment of a proper person to govern Ireland, he had the imprudence to oppose her majesty with rudeness, on which she gave him a box on the ear. The violent earl instantly laid his hand on his sword, and swore he would not have taken such treatment even from her father. At length a reconciliation took place, and he was sent to Ireland, where he met with bad success. His enemies in the meantime turned the mind of the queen against him, and he returned to England, and again fell into disgrace, and was imprisoned. In 1600 he regained his liberty, but did not make

* Henry IV. was born at Pau, in Berne, December 13, 1553; ascended the French throne, August 3, 1589; formerly announced the Protestant faith, at St. Denys, July 25, 1593; published the memorable edict of toleration of Nantz, April 19, 1598, which was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685; received his death from the hand of the fanatical assassin Ravaillac, who stabbed him, May 14, 1610.

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a proper use of it, but began to arm in his own defence. Some blood was shed before he surrendered, on which he was made close prisoner, tried, and executed. He was buried in the Beachamp, or Lady chapel, at Warwick. Essex was the steady friend of learning and learned men.

1601, *March* 30. Henry Cuffe, celebrated for his wit, learning, and misfortunes, was executed at Tyburn, with sir Gelly Merrick, on this day. He was born at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, about the year 1560, and was of Trinity college, Oxford, where his diligence was so great that he very soon distinguished himself from most of his cotemporaries, more especially in his knowledge of Greek, and his admirable faculty in disputing. He was afterwards promoted to the Greek professorship, and was chosen proctor of the university, April 10, 1594. The earl of Essex, who was fond of learning and encouraging those who possessed it, as a means of rewarding Mr. Cuffe, appointed him his secretary when he became lord lieutenant of Ireland; and in that capacity obtained the entire confidence of his master, and shared with the earl his splendour and his disgrace. He was one of the persons who was forced to surrender at Essex house; and when the earl was condemned, he charged Mr. Cuffe to his face with being the author of his misfortunes, and the person who principally persuaded him to pursue violent measures. He was brought to his trial on the 5th of March, and defended himself with great steadiness and spirit. He was convicted, and as he was looked upon as a dangerous person by those in power, executed accordingly, dying with great constancy and courage. The following epigram was written in Greek upon his death:

> Thou wast, indeed, well read in Greek!
> Thy Alpha too, was crown'd with hope;
> But oh! though sad the truth I speak,
> Thy Omega proved but a rope.

Sir Gelly Merrick was executed for conniving at the advice given by Mr. Cuffe to the earl, when in Ireland.

1601. *Died*, Tycho Brahe, a famous astronomer, was descended from a noble Swedish family, settled at Knudstorp, in Denmark, where he was born in 1546. He studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession, but the solar eclipse, which happened in 1560, turned his attention to astronomy, which he considered as a divine study, and he applied to it with the greatest avidity. In 1565, he returned home, and in a quarrel with a Danish noble lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one, so curiously made that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he applied to the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stone. After this he travelled for some years, and on his return to Denmark, resided with his uncle, who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations: and here it was, that in 1573 he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassiopeia. But shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of his relations by an imprudent marriage, and the quarrel was so great that the king was obliged to interfere to effect a reconciliation. At the royal command he read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen. The king also gave him the isle of Huen, where he erected on it the castle of Uranienburg in the year 1576; and at seventy paces distance another building for an observatory, to which he gave the name of Stellæburg, or Stierneburg. Feeling himself in want of a printing-press for the publication of the fruits of his astronomical researches, he introduced one into his castle, and published from it several learned pieces between the years 1596 and 1600. These generally bear the imprint *Uranibergi Daniæ*, and were to be had at the booksellers in Frankfort. The king added to the donation above-named, a pension, and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided about twenty years, but on the death of the king he lost his pension; in consequence of which he left Uranienburg, and went to Copenhagen, from whence he removed to Prague, where he died. He left a widow, two sons, and four daughters. He was a man of great genius, but excessively superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology, and very attentive to omens. His temper was also uncommonly irritable, and his vanity disgusting. Of the last, no greater proof can be given than his inventing a system in oppositition to the Copernican, and more absurd than that of Ptolemy. His works, however, show him to have been an accurate observer.

1601. Mamert Patison, a learned Greek printer of Paris, who married Dionysia Barbé, (Maittaire thinks about 1579,) widow of Robert Stephens, and by this connexion becomes entitled to a distinct place among the family of the Stephenses. He enjoyed the office of typographus regius, and was unquestionably a learned printer, and his "officina" appears to have been beautifully provided with Greek types. In 1578, he gives "*apud Mamertum Pattissonium Typographum Reginum, in officina Robertus Stephani.*"

1601. According to Coxe, *Travels in Switzerland*, the first book printed in Romanesche (dialect of the Grey League) was executed at Lindau, in Bavaria, namely, a *Catechism*, composed by Daniel Bonifacius. In 1604, Ludovicus Bremenses, printed at *Insula del lacum Aeronium*, an island in the lake of Constance; probably the city of Lindau is meant by this expression.

1601. James VI. being at Edinburgh, he attended, upon one occasion, the worship of the high church, where a minister, of the name of Balcarguhall, performed the service. In the course of the sermon, this preacher advanced something which was derogatory to the authority of bishops; upon which James rose from his seat, and interrupting the speaker, asked him what authority from scripture he had for that assertion? Balcarguhall replied that he could bring sufficient proof from scripture for all that he had asserted. The king denied this, and pledged his

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kingdom that he would prove the contrary; adding that it was the practice of the preachers to busy themselves about such causes in the pulpit; but he was aware of their intentions, and would look after them. This interlude continued upwards of a quarter of an hour, to the great edification of the audience; after which James resumed his seat and heard the sermon to the end.—*M'Crie.*

1601. RALPH NEWBERY, printer and stationer, whose dwelling was in Fleet-street, a little above the Conduit. He was warden of the stationers' company in 1583, and master in 1598 and 1601, and gave a stock of books, and privilege of printing, to be sold for the benefit of Christ's hospital and Bridewell. He was assignee with Henry Denham. He was concerned with George Bishop and others, in printing. His first book is dated 1560. In 1590 he printed in Greek types, *Joannis Chrysostomi*, &c., *Homiliae ad populum Antiochenum, vinginti et duae, opera et studio Joannis Harmari, collegii prope Winton magistri informatoris.*

1601. *Love's Martyr; or Rosalin's Complaint, allegorically shadowing the truth of Love, in the constant fate of the Phœnix and Turtle.* Such is the title of "*a poem*, interlarded with much varietie and raritie, now first translated out of the venerable Italian of Torquato Cœliano, by R (obert) C (hester.) Lond. 1601. 4to." This is one of the rarest poetical *morceaux* in the English language, which produced at the Roxburgh sale £24 3*s.* and was purchased by sir M. M. Sykes, from the *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, at £50, and was knocked down at his sale, in 1824, at the enormous sum of £61 19*s.*

1601. *The fountaine of Self Love, or Cynthias Revels.* As it hath beene sundry times privately acted in the Black Friers, by the children of her Majestis chappell. Written by Ben Jonson.

Quod non dant Proceres dabit Histrio;
Haud tamen invideas vati quem Pulpita pascunt.

Imprinted at London, for Walter Burre, and are to be solde at his shop in Paules Church Yard, at the signe of the Flower de Luce and Crowne. 1601.

1602, *June* 22. "Lent unto Benjamy Jonson at the apoyntment of E. Alleyn and William Birde, in earnest of a boocke [play] called Richard Crook-back, and for a new *adicyons* for *Jeromino*, the sum of x lb."—Henslowe *manuscripts.* That tragedy, "if ever acted," was speedily withdrawn.

1602. A political pageant, called *England's Joy*, was represented at the Swan theatre. It was the year of a fierce *histrionic* paper war.

1602. WILLIAM LEAKE, dwelling at the sign of the Holy Ghost, in St. Paul's churchyard, printed an edition of *Venus and Adonis.* 16mo. 27 leaves. Only two copies are known; one of which is in the Malone collection, now in the Bodleian library. A copy of this work was sold at Mr. Stevens' sale for £1 1*s.* 6*d.*; resold at Brindley's sale for £42; and again at Strettel's for £26 5*s.*

1602, *The Art of English Poesie, by Thomas Campion, wherein it is demonstratively proved, and by example confirmed, that the English toong will receive eight severall kinds of numbers, proper to itselfe, which are all in this book set forth, and were never before this time by any man attempted.* Printed by Richard Field, for Andrew Wise.

This tract is a formal attack upon rhime. The author observes thus in his Preface:—"For this end have I studied to induce a true forme of versefying into our language, for the vulgar and unartificiall custome of riming hath, I know, detered many excellent wits from the exercise of English poesy."

This tract roused the indignation of Samuel Daniel, who in the very following year published *A Defence of Rhyme, against a pamphlet, entituled, Observations in the Art of Poesie, wherein is demonstratively proved that ryme is the fittest harmonie of wordes that comports with our language.*

Among other remarks in vindication of rhyme, Daniel has the following:—

"But had our adversary taught us by his owne proceeding, this way of perfection, and therein fram'd us a poeme of that excellencie as should put downe all, and been the maister-peece of these times, we should all have admired him. But to deprave the present forme of writing, and to bring us nothing but a few loose and uncharitable epigrammes, and yet would make us believe those numbers were come to raise the glory of our language, giveth us cause to suspect the performance, and to examine whether this new arte, *conetat sibi*, or, *aliquid sit dictum quod non sit dictum prius.*"

1602. The bishop of Origuela, a town in the province of Murcia, in Spain, possessed a printing-press within the walls of his own palace; as a little work which he caused to be printed for the use of his clergy, entitled *Synodus Oriolano secunda*, bears for imprint, *Oriolæ, in palatio episcopali per Didacum de la Torre, anno Domini* 1602. This book is in Trinity college, Dublin; as well as another of the next year, also by the bishop, who appears to have been the corrector of his own press. In this latter work he apologizes to the reader, for his want of Greek types, and for some inaccuracies which had crept in through his own ill health and the necessary care of his diocese. Antonio, in his *Bibliotheca Hispana*, mentions a book printed here in 1603.

1602. *The Booke of Common Prayer*, commonly called Queen Elizabeth's *Prayer Book*, with a portrait of the queen, and borders round each page, containing the *Dance of Death.*

1603, *March* 24. *Died*, ELIZABETH, queen of England, who has ever been acknowledged as one of the wisest, as well as the most fortunate of our English monarchs. She possessed many of those qualities which are eminently suited to the ruler of such a kingdom as that over which she presided. The solid judgment, immense capacity, and deep penetration which she discovered in the choice of her ministers, the

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management of her finances, and the administration of justice, have deservedly acquired the praise and admiration of posterity; while her prudence and vigilance, her vigour, constancy, and magnanimity have never, perhaps, been surpassed by any monarch in ancient or modern history. But many instances are on record, which prove that she partook of the imperious spirit of her father, and sometimes degraded the amiable character of woman, by giving way to the violence of passion; nor was she over delicate in the choice of terms to express her displeasure. At the commencement of her reign she was moderate and humble; towards the end of it, haughty and severe; and to flatter her charms at the age of sixty-five, was the surest road to her favour and esteem. Her ministers* could always bias her judgment by means of flattery, or by intimidating threats that her throne was in danger; but the strength of her reason opposed their opinions, and made her defer, as long as she could, a decision which she felt was inconsistent with her better part. But whatever were her defects as a woman, as a queen she is ever to be remembered by her subjects with gratitude.

From the time that the earl of Essex was beheaded, the days of Elizabeth were sorrowful and gloomy; and she never ceased to reproach herself for the cruel precipitancy with which she acted. Her godson, sir John Harrington, describes her majesty, in October, 1601, as altered in features, and reduced to a skeleton. He says, her food was only manchet food and succory pottage. Her taste for dress was gone. Nothing could please her; she was the torment of the ladies who waited on her person. She stamped with her feet, and swore violently at the objects of her anger. For her protection she had ordered a sword to be placed on the table, which she often took in her hand and thrust with violence into the tapestry of her chamber." After the death of her intimate friend, the countess of Nottingham, she spent her days and nights in tears, and only spoke to mention some irritating subject; and having experienced some hours of alarming stupor, she persisted, after her recovery from it, to remain seated on cushions, from which she could not be prevailed upon to remove during ten days; but sat with her finger generally on her mouth, and her eyes open and fixed upon the ground, for she had an absurd notion that if she lay down in bed she should not rise from it again. In her last illness she removed, on a stormy day in January, from her palace in Westminster to Richmond; and when her ailings increased, she was obstinate in refusing medical advice. Her secretary, with the other great ministers of state, having met at Richmond, the queen was put into bed, and listened to prayers and exhortations from the archbishop. Two days before her death, Cecil reminded the queen that she had once said to him, at Whitehall, that her throne was the throne of kings. To which she replied, "I will have no rascal to succeed me. Who should succeed me but a king?" On being asked to explain her meaning more fully, her majesty said, "that a king should succeed, and who could that be but her cousin of Scotland." The archbishop resumed his prayers: she became speechless, but twice beckoned him to continue. In the evening the same lords requested her to make a sign, if she continued in the same mind respecting the succession. The queen raised her arms in the air, and closed them over her head. In a few minutes she began to dose; and at three o'clock the next morning composedly breathed her last, on the 24th of March, 1603. Her remains were deposited, with great funeral pomp, in Henry VIIth's chapel, Westminster abbey. She was the daughter of Anne Boleyn, and born at Greenwich, September 7, 1533.

This great queen passionately admired handsome persons, and he was already far advanced in her favour who approached her with beauty and grace. She had so unconquerable an aversion for men who had been treated unfortunately by nature, that she could scarcely endure their presence. She left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died. She was possessed of the dresses of all countries. "In that time," [Elizabeth] says honest John Stowe, "he was held the greatest gallant that had the *deepest ruff* and *longest rapier*. The offence to the eye of the one, and hurt unto the life of the subject that came by

* The following brief notices of Elizabeth's ministers may not be inapplicable to our purpose:—

William Cecil, lord Burghley, was born at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, Sept. 13, 1520; received the honour of knighthod from Edward VI. October 21, 1551; became chief minister to queen Elizabeth, and for a long time governed her councils. He was jealous of every man whose services were greater, and whose parts were better than his own. He died August 4, 1598.

Sir Francis Walsingham, one of the most eminent of Elizabeth's statesmen, her frequent representative at foreign courts, died April 6, 1590, buried in St. Paul's.

Sir Christopher Hatton was one of the handsomest and most accomplished men of his time, and to these accidental instances of good fortune he owed his advancement in Elizabeth's favour: certain it is, the same anomalous partiality which led her into the greatest extravagancies with Leicester and Essex she displayed towards Hatton, which eventually promoted him to the highest stations in the cabinet, and in his profession of a lawyer. He was appointed vice chamberlain of her household, lord high chancellor of England, and knight of the garter. He died November 20, 1591.

Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was born at Ubinam, September 7, 1533, was ennobled in September, 1564. On June 4, 1550, he was married to Amy Robsart, in the presence of Edward VI., she met her death by violence, at Cumnor hall, near Oxford, September 8th, 1560. He is supposed to have been poisoned, and died September 4, 1588. For thirty years this nobleman had been the favourite of his royal mistress, over whose affections he had held such a firm ascendency as to keep her ignorant of his dissipated manners. As her councillor, he abused her confidence; for in the advice he gave of the unfortunate queen of Scotland, during the period of his government in the Netherlands, and in all the affairs of state, in which her misplaced partiality led her to consult him, he ever considered the furthering of his own ambitious plans, and his personal gratification, before the honour of his mistress and the ends of justice. Leicester was too mean to be noble, and too vain to be great. Buried at Warwick.

Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, first earl of Dorset, filled various important offices in the state; he was lord high treasurer to queen Elizabeth, chancellor of the university of Oxford, K.G., &c. and as an author maintains an eminent station among the poets of his country. He died at a very advanceed age, loaded with wealth and honours, April 19, 1608.

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the other—this caused her majesty to *make proclamation against them both*, and to *place selected grave citizens at every gate to cut the ruffs, and break the rapiers points* of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of the rapiers, and a nayle of a yard in depth of their ruffs."*

There is this singular and admirable in the conduct of Elizabeth that she made her pleasures subservient to her policy, and she maintained her affairs by what in general occasions the ruin of princes. So secret were her amours, that even to the present day their mysteries cannot be penetrated; but the utility she drew from them is public, and always operated for the good of her people. Her lovers were her ministers, and her ministers were her lovers. Love commanded, love was obeyed; and the reign of this princess was happy, because it was a reign of *Love*, in which its chains and its slavery are liked! Those who are well acquainted with the private anecdotes of those times, know what encouragement this royal coquette gave to most who were near her person. Dodd, in his Church History, says, that the earls of Arran and Arundel, and sir William Pickering, "were not out of hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth's affections in a matrimonial way."

She encouraged every person of eminence: she even went so far, on the anniversary of her coronation, as publicly to take a ring from her finger, and put it on the duke of Alençon's hand. She also ranked amongst her suitors Henry III. and Henry IV. of France.

She never forgave Buzenval for ridiculing her bad pronunciation of the French language; and when Henry IV. sent him over on an embassy, she would not receive him. So nice was the irritable pride of this great queen, that she made her private injuries matters of state.

"This queen," writes Du Maurier, in his *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Hollande*, "who displayed so many heroic accomplishments, had this foible, of wishing to be thought beautiful by all the world. I heard from my father, that at every audience he had with her majesty, she pulled off her gloves more than a hundred times to display her hands, which indeed were very beautiful and very white."

A not less curious anecdote relates to the duke of Anjou and our Elizabeth; it is one more proof of her partiality for handsome men. The writer was Lewis Guyon, a cotemporary.

"Francis duke of Anjou, being desirous of marrying a crowned head, caused proposals of marriage to be made to Elizabeth queen of England. Letters passed betwixt them, and their portraits were exchanged. At length her majesty informed him, that she would never contract a marriage with any one who sought her, if she did not first *see his person*. If he would not come, nothing more should be said on the subject. This prince, over-pressed by his young friends, (who were as little able of judging as himself) paid no attention to the counsels of men of maturer judgment. He passed over to England without a splendid train. The said lady contemplated his *person:* she found him *ugly*, disfigured by deep scars of the *small-pox*, and that he also had an *ill-shaped nose*, with *swellings in the neck!* All these were so many reasons with her, that he could never be admitted into her good graces."

By the following extract from a letter from one of her gentlemen, we discover that her usual habits, though studious, were not of the gentlest kind, and that the service she exacted from her attendants was not borne without concealed murmurs. The writer groans in secrecy to his friend. Sir John Stanhope writes to Sir Robert Cecil in 1598: "I was all the afternowne with her majestie, *at my booke;* and then thinking to rest me, went in agayne with your letter. She was pleased with the Filosofer's stone, and hath been *all this day reasonably quyett*. Mr. Grevell is absent, and I am tyed so as I cannot styrr, but shall be *at the wourse* for yt, these two dayes!"

The origin of Raleigh's advancement in the queen's graces was by an act of gallantry. Raleigh spoiled a new plush cloak, while the queen, stepping cautiously on this prodigal's footcloth, shot forth a smile, in which he read promotion. Captain Raleigh soon became sir Walter, and rapidly advanced in the queen's favour.

Hume has preserved in his notes a letter written by Raleigh. It is a perfect amorous composition. After having exerted his poetic talents to exalt *her charms* and *his affection*, he concludes, by comparing her majesty, who was then *sixty*, to Venus and Diana. Sir Walter was not her only courtier who wrote in this style. Even in her old age she affected a strange fondness for music and dancing, with a kind of childish simplicity; her court seemed a court of love, and she the sovereign.

The education of Elizabeth had been severely classical; she thought and she wrote in all the spirit of the characters of antiquity; and her speeches and her letters are studded with apothegms, and a terseness of ideas and language, that give an exalted idea of her mind.* In her

* The following extract is taken from Stowe, which may amuse the reader:—"In the second yeere of Queen Elizabeth 1560, her *silke woman*, Mistris Montague, presented her majestie for a new yeere's gift, a *paire of black knit silk stockings*, the which, after a few days' wearing, pleased her highness so well, that she sent for Mistris Montague, and asked her where she had them, and if she could help her to any more: who answered, saying, 'I made them very carefully of purpose only for your majestie, and seeing these please you so well, I will presently set more in hand.' 'Do so (quoth the queene), for *indeed I like silk stockings so well, because they are pleasant, fine, and delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more* CLOTH STOCKINGS'—and from that time unto her death the queene never wore any more *cloth hose*, but only silke stockings."

The use of coaches was first introduced into England during her reign. In 1580, the earl of Arundel brought them into use; before which the queen, on public occasions rode on horseback behind her chamberlain.

* *Supplications of Saints. A Booke of Prayers, wherein are three most excellent prayers, made by queen Elizabeth.* By Thomas Scorocold. London. 1612.

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evasive answers to the commons, in reply to their petitions to her majesty to marry, she has employed an energetic word. "Were I to tell you that I do not mean to marry, I might say less than I did intend; and were I to tell you that I do mean to marry, I might say more than it is proper for you to know; therefore I give you an *answer*, ANSWERLESS!"

The following letter from Elizabeth to Heaton, bishop of Ely, is taken from the register of Ely, and gives a trait of the queen:

PROUD PRELATE,

I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by —— I will immediately unfrock you.

Yours as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH.*

Heaton, it seems, had promised the queen to exchange some land belonging to the see for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter.

In a manuscript at the British museum, No. 4712, in Ayscough's catalogue, there are the following verses on the death of queen Elizabeth, which will be admired for their quaintness.

BRITANNIÆ LACHRYMÆ.

Weep, little isle! and for thy mistress death,
Swim in a double sea of brackish water!
Weep, little world! for great Elizabeth,
Daughter of war, for Mars himself begat her!
Mother of Peace, for she bore the latter.
She was and is (what can there more be said?)
On earth the first, in heaven the second maid.

On the funeral of the maiden queen, a poet of the day described the national grief in the following stanzas:

The queen was brought by water to Whitehall,
At every stroke the oars did tears let fall;
More clung about the barge: *fish under water*
Wept out their eyes of pearle, and swome blind after.
I think the bargemen might, with easier thighs,
Have row'd her thither in her people's eyes;
For, howsoe'er, thus much my thoughts have scann'd,
Sh'ad come by water, had she come by land.

1603. *Atropoïon Delion, or the death of Delia; with the Tears of her funerall. A poetical excursive discourse of our late Eliza.* By T. N. London. 4to. Reprinted in the third volume of Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.*

Thomas Newton, the author of this work, translated many other. Notices of him will be found in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poet.* and Ritson's *Bib. Poetica.*

A pleasant new History; or a fragrant Posie made of three flowers, Rosa, Rosalynd, and Rosemary. By Thomas Newton. London, 1604. 4to.

1603, *April* 17. A petition, signed by a *poor man* upon this day, is presented to king James, at Theobalds, on his progress from Edinburgh to London. "Good king, let there be an uniformity in true religion, without any disturbance of papist or puritan. Good king, let there not be such delay and crafty proceedings in the law, and let lawyers have moderate fees. Good king, let no man have more offices than one, especially touching the law. Good king, look to thy takers and officers of thy house, and to their exceeding fees that peel and pole thy princely allowance."

At his accession to the English throne, James was received with transports of joy, and all ranks of men made their court to him; a behaviour which he ought to have improved by suitable returns to captivate the good will and affections of a people so desirous to be pleased with their king. But this national behaviour, as a Scotchman had foretold, spoiled a good king, and made a bad king worse. Instead of uniting closely with the people in one common interest and love, fixing them by works of regard, he took much state, and, in his journey from Edinburgh to London, forbid, by proclamation, the concourse of the people to him; and when they could not be kept off, would often disperse them with frowns, and sometimes curses; and though he neglected so much to gain the public, even at the cheap rate of affability, he sunk into low familiarity with his favourites, and was profuse of riches and honours to particular men. The estates he gave impoverished his treasury, and was the cause of frequent complaints both from the parliament and the people.

Since the Gowrie conspiracy,* James I. was always afraid of being murdered; he suspected the English generosity and loyalty, which displayed itself so particularly on his journey. This is the best excuse for his ill-timed prohibition; but some attribute it to a resolution then taken up, which was but too much confirmed by his future conduct to the English, to accustom them not to be too familiar with their sovereign.

As a proof of his determination to maintain the royal prerogative in a higher degree than any of his predecessors, he ordered a man to be hanged who had been caught in an act of robbery near Newark, by his sole warrant, without any trial, directly contrary to the privileges of the English nation, and beyond the lawful power of a king of England.

1603. It is a fact highly honourable to the military profession, that in this year, the patriotic English soldiers, who having defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Kinsale, were determined to commemorate their victory by some permanent monument. They subscribed the sum of *eighteen hundred pounds* towards the purchase of a *library*, for Trinity college, Dublin. The disposal of the money was confined to the illustrious archbishop Usher, who gave the first donation to the library of his own collection, consisting originally of 10,000 volumes.

* "*Yes*," said queen Elizabeth, addressing herself to the prelates in full convocation, March 29, 1585, "if you, my lords of the clergy, do not *amend*, I mean to disperse you:—look you therefore well to your charges."

* The Gowrie conspiracy took place on the 5th of August, 1600, at the house of John earl Gowrie, at Perth, on which occasion the earl was slain.

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1603. *The Olive Leafe or Universall Abce*, wherein is set foorth that creation, descent, and authoritie of letters, together with the estimation, profit, affinitie of declination of them, for the familiar use of all students, teachers and learners of what chirography soever most necessarie. By two tables, newly and briefly composed, characterically and syllabically, of Alexander Top, gent. Imprinted at London, by William White, for George Vincent, dwelling in Great Wood-street, at the sign of the Hand in Hand, where they are to be sold. 1603.

This is a curious tract on the subject of a universal alphabet. The author introduces his little volume with these lines :

THE AUTHOR TO HIS BOOKE.

Farewell my little booke, and tell thy friends
The deluge of the deepe confusion ebs;
Then shew thy leafe to all, but haile the best,
And safely leave it in their holy hands,
That will uproot thy language, cleere thy sense
As matter but of meere preeminence.
Yet as the starre that onward bringes the sunne,
Thou hast perfection where thy light begunne:
This tell thy friendes, and little booke farewell.

1603. *The Batchellars Banquet; or a Banquet for Batchelars :* wherein is prepared sundrie dainties to furnish their table, curiously drest, and seriously served in pleasantly discouring the variable humours of women, their quicknesse of wittes and unsearchable deceits.

View them well, but taste not;
Regard them well, but waste not.

London, printed by Thomas Creed, and are to be solde by T. P.

1603. Simon Strafford or Stafford dwelt on Addle-hill, near Carter-lane. In 1599 he printed the following work:

The history of Henrie the fourth; with the battell of Shrewsburie, between the king and lord Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur of the North. With the humourous conceits of sir John Falstaffe. Newley corrected by W. Shakespeare. London, imprinted by S. S. for Andrew Wise. 1599. 4*to*. The *first* part of this play was entered on the books of the stationers' company, February 25, 1598 ; and the *second* part is entered August 23, 1600.

In 1603, Strafford printed, *Psalmae Ybrenhinol brophuuyd Dafydh, gwedi i cynghanedhu mewn mesurau cymreig. Gan Gapten William Middleton, Yn nisaf y gallodh at fedhwl yr yspryd glân Simon Stafford, a Thomas Salisbury ai printtodhyn Llunden.* In the epistle to the reader, which is in English, the printer says, he begun the printing of the psalms in the like kind of British metre, as they were sung in the church of England ; and says, there are divers other good things ready for the press; as namely, the *British Testament*, lately corrected by the bishop of St. Asaph.

1603. Richard Yardley and Peter Short were in partnership for many years, and dwelt in Bread-street-hill, at the sign of the Star. In 1603 Mr. Short gave 10*s*. a year for twenty-six years to the poor of the company of stationers, charged on a tenement in Monkwell-street, held under St. Bartholomew's hospital. Twenty-six works bear their imprint; the last of which was the following:—*A newe, cheape, and delicate fire of cole-balles, wherein seacole is by the mixture of other combustible bodies, both sweetened and multiplied.* Also, *A speedie way for the winning of any breach; with some other new and seruiceable inuentions answerable to the Time.* 4to.

1603, *October* 29. The company of stationers obtained a patent from king James I. for the sole printing of *Primers, Psalms, Almanacks*, &c., in English, for the help and relief of them and their successors for ever.

1603. Adam Islip practised the art from the year 1594 to 1603. In 1598 he printed *The works of our ancient and learned English poet, Geffery Chaucer.* This piece has a good copper print of Chaucer at length, with his pedigree and arms, as by Thomas Occleve is described, who lived in his time, and was his scholar. This print, with the mark engraved on it, and said to be at the charges of Bonham Norton, is also put to the folio edition in 1602, in the title page of which book these additions are said to be made, 1. In the life of Chaucer many things inserted. 2. The whole worke by old copies reformed. 3. Sentences and prouerbs noted. 4. The signification of the old and obscure words proued; also caracters, shewing from what tongue or dialect they be deriued. 5. The Latine and French, not Englished by Chaucer, translated. 6. The treatise called Jacke Vpland against friers; and Chaucer's A, B, C, called. *La Priere de nostre Dame*, at this impression added. Folio.

Key to Unknown Knowledge, or a Shop of Five Windowes.

Which if you do open, to cheapen and copen,
You will be unwilling, for many a shilling,
To part with the profit that you shall have of it.

Consisting of fiue necessarie treatises, namely, 1. The judgement of vrines. 2. Judiciall rules of physicke. 2. Questions of oyles. 4. Opinions for curing of harquebush shot. 5. A discourse of humane nature. Translated from Hippocrates, by M. John de Bourges, physician. Printed for Edward White. 1599. 4to.

1603. There were at this time at Oxford (where for many years was neither book nor student to be seen,) 2000 and above of excellent choice volumes set up and reduced into a catalogue. King James appointed sir Thomas Bodley (lately knighted by him) the *founder* thereof. So great was his zeal for obtaining books, and for furnishing of it, that among other means, persuaded *the society of stationers in London* to give a copy of every book that was printed, (since confirmed by the charters of kings,) but also searched for authors to do the like.

1603. The fourth volume of *Gallo-Belgicus* which was published in this year, was compiled by Gaspar Lorchan, for William Lutzenkirch. Success soon gave rise to rivalship. The fifth

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volume appears to have been collected by Gotard Arthus, for Sigismund Latom, and to have been printed at FRANKFORT, in 1605. This was plainly a rival work. *Gallo-Belgicus* was now published half yearly with a title-page and index to every volume; and was, for the first time, usefully ornamented with maps. It was written as late as the year 1605, by John Philip Abel, and was printed for the heirs of Latom, with the emperor's special privilege. The 15th volume carries *Gallo-Belgicus* down to the year 1630, but how long after cannot be now ascertained.

> To stuff out a peculiar dialect;
> You must not hunt for wild outlandish terms
> But let your matter run before your words.
> And if at any time you chance to meet
> Some *Gallo Belgick* phrase, you shall not straight
> Rock your poor verse to give it entertainment,
> But let it pass; and do not think yourself
> Much damnified, if you do leave it out
> When not the sense could well receive it.

1604. The general Easter catalogue of Frankfort was printed, with a permission from government, as appears by the following title:—*Catalogus universalis nundinis Francof, de anno* 1604. *A catalogue of all the new books, or books improved and republished, which will be exposed for sale in Book-street, Frankfort, during the Easter fair*, 1604. Francofurti permissu superiorum excudebat. Joh. Saur. To be had at the shop of Peter Kopff. The order of the book is the same as before.

After this the Leipsic booksellers began not only to reprint the Frankfort catalogues; but to enlarge them with many books which had not been brought to the fairs in that city. "I have seen," says Beckmann, "from professor Baldinger's library, *Catalogus universalis pro nundinus Francofurtensibus vernalibus de anno*, 1600; or a catalogue of all the books on sale in Book-street, Frankfort; and also of the books published at Leipsic, which have not been brought to Frankfort, with the permission of his highness the elector of Saxony, to those new works which have appeared at Leipsic. Printed at Leipsic, by Abraham Lamberg, and to be had at his shop. On the September Catalogue of the same year, it is said that it is printed from the Frankfort copy, with additions. I find an imperial privilege, for the first time, on the Frankfort September Catalogue of 1616. *Cum gratia et privilegio specialis caes. mag. prostat. apud. J. Krungerum Augustanum.* Some imperial provisions, however, may be of an earlier date, for I have not seen a complete series of these catalogues.—*History of Inventions.*

1504. ROBERT DEXTER dwelt, or kept shop, at the sign of the brazen Serpent, in St. Paul's church yard, and had for his device, a right hand pointing with the forefinger to a star, about, DEVS IMPERAT ASTRIS. Mr. Dexter gave £20 to the poor of the stationers' company. Richard Field, and Robert Robinson, printed for him.

1604. HENRY BILLAGE of St. Martin's in the Vintry, dyer, gave £52 to pay 52*s* yearly to the churchwardens of that parish for bread, to be given to the poor weekly. This sum continues to be regularly paid by the company of stationers, under the erroneous name of *Mr. Bellinger's gift.* [Mr. Bellinger was master in 1686 and 1693.]—*Nichols.*

1604. *Miscellanea,—Meditations,— Memoratives.* By Elizabeth Grymeston.

> Non est rectum quod a Deo non est directum.

London: printed by Melch. Bradwood, for Felice Norton.

This is a very rare and curious work. It is dedicated to the author's "Loving Sonne, Bernye Grymeston," and is a miscellaneous composition of verse and prose.

The poetry is indifferent enough, but among the *Memoratives* at the end are some maxims, as good and judicious as any to be met with in Rochefoucault, or Bruyere. As for example:

"The darts of lust are the eyes, and therefore fix not thy eye on that which thou mayst not desire.

"There is no moment of time spent which thou art not countable for, and therefore, when thou hearest the clocke strike, think there is now another houre come, whereof thou art to yeeld a reckoning.

"The end of a dissolute life is a desperate death. There was never president to the contrary, but in the theefe in the Gospell: In one, lest any should despaire: in one alone, lest any should presume.

"Evil thoughts are the divels harbingers, for he lodgeth not but where they provide his entertainment.

"Indifferent equality is safest superiority.

"Where passions increase, complaints multiply.

"If thou givest a benefit, keepe it close; but if thou receivest one, publish it, for that invites another.

"Let thy will be thy friend, thy mind thy companion, thy tongue thy servant.

"Age may gaze at beauties blossoms; but youth climbes the tree and enjoyes the fruit.

"Time is the herald of Trueth, and Trueth the daughter of Time.

"The young man may die quickly; but the old man cannot live long.

"There be foure good mothers have foure bad daughters: trueth hath hatred, prosperity hath pride, security hath perill, and familiarity hath contempt.

"Wisdome is that olive that springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions.

"Happy is that mishap, whereby we passe to better perfection.

"The soule is the greatest thing in the least continent.

"Let the limits of thy power be the bounds of thy will.

"No greater comfort than to know much: no lesse labour than to say little.

"Give a lazie clerke a lean fee."

1604. *The Ant and the Nightingale, or Father Hubbard's Tales.* Printed by T. C. for Thomas

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Bushell, and are to be solde by Jeffrey Charlton, at his Shop, at the North Doore of Paules. Small 4to.

The contents are tales, with poetry intermixed. The tales are related by an ant to a nightingale to save her life, the ant having crept up a tree, and got within reach of the nightingale's beak. The author thus introduces his book

TO THE READER.

Shall I tell you what, reader? but first I should call you gentle, curteous, and wise, but tis no matter, theyre but foolish words of course, and better left out than printed; for if you be so, you need not be called so; and if you be not so, then were lawe against me for calling you out of your names; by John of Powles church yard I sweare, and that oath will be taken at any haberdashers, I never wisht this booke better fortune than to fall into the hands of a true spelling printer, and an honest stitching bookseller; and if honestie could be solde by the bushell, like oysters, I had rather have one bushell of honestie than three of monie.

Why I call these *Father Hubbard's Tales*, is not to have them called in againe, as the tales of *Mother Hubbard;* the worlde would shewe little judgment in that yfaith, and I should say then *plena stultorum omnia;* for I entreat here neither of rugged beares nor apes; no, nor the lamentable downefal of the olde wives platters, I deale with no such mettall. What is mirth in mee is harmlesse as the Quarter Jack in Powles,* they are up with their elbowes foure times an houre, and yet misuse no creature living. The verie bitterest in me, is but a physical frost, that nips the wicked blood a little, and so makes the whole bodie the more wholesomer, and none can justly except at me, but some riotous vaunting *Kit*, or some gentleman swallowing *Mal Kin*,† then to condemn these tales following, because Father Hubbard tells them in the small syze of an ant, is even as much as if these two wordes *God* and *Divil* were printed both in one line; to skip it over, and say that line were naught, because the *Divil* were in it; *Sat Sapienti*, and I hope there be many wise men in all the twelve companies.‡

Yours if you reade without
Spelling or hacking T. M.

* It may be presumed from this passage, that formerly the quarters were struck at St. Paul's church clock by the figures of men, as they were in the old church of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.

† The diminution of Mary.—Shakspeare's *Coriolanus.*

The kitchin Malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck.

Some readers may require to be informed that lockram means some sort of coarse linen: reechy means greasy. See *Pericles Prince of Tyre.*

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was blurted at, and held a *Malkin*
Not worth the time of day. *Act IV. Sc.* 4.

That is a mean wretch, not worth saluting with good day to you.

‡ Originally the chartered city companies were only twelve in number.

1604. King James VI. empowered the town council of Edinburgh to make such acts, statutes, and ordinances, for the good government of the town as they should deem expedient; and they exercised their jurisdiction in a manner that would not disgrace a court of star chamber. Printers were prohibited by them from printing unlicenced books or pamphlets, under the penalty of losing the freedom of the city, and being otherwise *fined and punished at the will of the magistrates.*"

1604. A *Japanese Vocabulary* was printed in the Jesuit's college, at Nangasaquy,* a seaport of Japan, on the west coast of the island of Ximo. A copy of this vocabulary was sold in the collection of M. Langlés, of Paris, in 1825, for six hundred and forty francs; as also another edition, printed at the same place, in the preceding year, for six hundred and thirty-nine francs. Both volumes were of a small 4to. size. The jesuits had established a press at this place, in 1592. A copy is in the Bodleian.

A jesuit named Nicholas Trigault, who made Nan-king his residence for some time, about the year 1620, and printed a *Chinese Vocabulary*† in three volumes, which Sotuellus describes to be *excusum in Sinis*, probably at this place.

1605, *April 5. Died*, JOHN STOWE, the celebrated historian, who devoted his life and exhausted his patrimony in the study of English antiquities:‡ he travelled on foot throughout the kingdom, inspecting all the monuments of antiquity, and rescuing what he could from the dispersed libraries of the monasteries. His stupendous collection in his hand-writing still exists, to provoke the feeble industry of literary loiterers. He felt through life the enthusiasm of study: and seated in his monkish library, associating with the dead more than with the living, he was still a student of taste; for Spencer, the poet, visited the library of Stowe,

* Between the years 1581 and 1681, one hundred and twenty-six jesuits were employed in the missions to China. All the information which the missionaries could acquire of the learning, the arts and sciences of China, they transmitted to Europe. In 1819 was published, at Paris, *Nouvelles Lettres edifiantes des Missions de la Chine et des Indes orientales.* Paris, 1819, 4 vols. 12mo.

† The honour of giving to Europe the *first printed Dictionary* of the Chinese language, was by M de Guignes, under the auspices of Napoleon Bonaparte, with the following title. *Dictionnaire chinois, francais, et Latin, publie d'apres l'ordre de sa Majeste l'Empereur et Roi, Napoleon le Grand.* Paris, 1813. 1 vol. fol. The more effectually to carry this work into execution, a grant of money was given from the imperial treasury.

‡ *A summarie of Englyshe chronicles, conteyning the true accompt of yeres, wherein euery kyng of this realme of England began theyr reygne, how long they reigned, and what notable thynges hath bene doone durynge theyr reygnes. Wyth also the names and yeares of all the baylyffes, custos, maiors, and sheriffes of the citie of London, sens the conqueste; diligently collected by John Stow, citizen of London, in the yere of our Lorde God* 1565. *Whervnto is added a table in the end, conteynyng all the principall matters of this booke. Perused and allowed accordyng to the queenes majesties iniunctions.* 12mo. 1565.

Among the catalogue of such unlawful books, as were found in the study of John Stow, of London, February 24, 1568, No. XVII. in *Strype's life of bishop Grindal*, you will find this book in M.S. 1563. So that Ames concluded this the first edition of it, which was afterwards printed almost annually as almanacks.

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and the first good edition of Chaucer was made so chiefly by the labours of our author. Late in life, worn out by study and the cares of poverty, neglected by that proud metropolis of which he had been the historian, his good humour did not desert him; for being afflicted with sharp pains in his aged feet, he observed that his affliction lay in that part which formerly he had made so much use of. Many a mile had he wandered—many a pound had he yielded for those treasures of antiquities which had exhausted his fortune, and with which he had formed works of great public utility. It was in his eightieth year that Stowe at length received a public acknowledgment of his services, which will appear to us of a very extraordinary nature. He was so reduced in his circumstances, that he petitioned to James I. for a license to collect alms for himself "as a recompense for his labour and travel of forty-five years, in setting forth the chronicle of England, and eight years taken up in the survey of the cities of London and Westminster, towards his relief now in his old age; having left his former means of living, and only employed himself for the service and good of his country." Letters patent under the great seal were granted. After a penurious commendation of Stowe's labours, he is permitted to "gather the benevolence of well-disposed people within this realm of England: to ask, gather, and take the alms of all our loving subjects." These letters patent were to be published by the clergy from their pulpits. They produced so little, that they were renewed for another twelvemonth. One entire parish in the city contributed seven shillings and sixpence! Such, then, was the patronage received by Stowe to be a licensed beggar throughout the kingdom for one twelvemonth. Such was the public remuneration of a man who had been useful to his nation, but not to himself!

1605. Thomas Ram, who had been educated at King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, rebuilt his parsonage house, and over the door placed the following lines:—

> This house *Ram* built for his succeeding brothers,
> So *Sheep* bear wool, not for themselves, but others.

1505. *Eastward Hoe.* As it was playd in the Black-friers, by the Children of Her Majesties Revels. Made by Geo. Chapman, Ben Jonson, Joh. Marston. At London, printed for William Aspley. 1605.

King James was so displeased with this performance, on account of some sarcastical remarks upon the Scotch, that both the writers and printer were nigh being imprisoned.

1605, *Nov.* 5. The "unnatural conspiracy" of the GUNPOWDER PLOT was discovered on this day, which was appointed for the meeting of parliament. The Puritans, feeling themselves heavily aggrieved, accused the king of inclining too much in favor of the Catholics, a charge which he easily got rid by an immediate order for the strict execution of all the penal laws which had been enacted against the Catholics. The fine of £20 per lunar month had been for some months suspended; it was now levied for the whole period of the suspension, a circumstance which reduced many families to positive beggary. Among the sufferers was Robert Catesby, a descendant of an ancient family, residing at Ashby St. Leger's, in Northamptonshire, who conceived the diabolical plan of involving the king, the lords, and the commons, in one common destruction, by blowing up the parliament-house with gunpowder, at the opening of the session.

After the execution of the conspirators,* many cruel and oppressive enactments, detailed in *Lingard's History*, vol. ix. Catholic recusants were forbidden to appear at court, or dwell within ten miles of the boundaries of the city. Every child sent for education beyond the sea, was, from that moment, debarred from taking any benefit by devise, descent, or gift, until he should return and conform to the established church; all such benefits being assigned by law to the Protestants next of kin. Every householder, of whatever religion, receiving Catholic visitors, or keeping Catholic servants, was liable to pay for each individual £10 per lunar month.

1605. THOMAS EASTE, EST, or ESTE, if the same person, lived in Aldersgate-street, at the sign of the Black Horse, as the custom then was; which makes it difficult to assign whether it was the same person or not. He appears to have been employed by Bird and Tallis, to whom queen Elizabeth granted a patent. He, or they, printed music and other books from 1569 to about this period; and changed the name of Este to Snodham. His arms he printed at the end of some of his books, which were, on a field sable, a cheveron argent, between three horses' heads erased, and a black horse passant, for the crest, a crescent for difference. The motto, MIEVLX: VAVLT. MOVRIR. EN. VERTV. QVE. VIVRE. EN. HONCTE.

1606, *June* 17. THOMAS FINLAYSONE, a printer of Edinburgh, was empowered by writ of privy seal of Scotland, to print exclusively, The first and second *Rudimentis*, and Corderius's *Colloquies*. The college of Edinburgh, while it was yet in its infancy, began to print its *Theses Philosophicæ*, in 1596.† Its earliest typographer was Henry Charteris, the king's printer. He was succeeded by Thomas Finlaysone, who also succeeded Charteris, as royal printer. They were followed by various other printers, who

* On the 30th of January, 1606, sir Everard Digby, Robert Winter, John Grant, and Thomas Bates were executed at the west end of St. Paul's church: and the next day, Thomas Winter, Ambrose Rookwood, Robert Keyes, and Guy Fawkes suffered in Old Palace yard. Some time after, Henry Garnet, provincial of the English jesuits, and two other jesuits, named Desmond and Oldcorn, were also hanged.

† The first thesis was in large 8vo. These academical themes assumed a quarto form in 1612. And before the year 1641, their size settled into a large folio. There is a collection of these papers in the college library, which are valuable documents for the literary annals of the university of Edinburgh.

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were probably employed without any specific authority.

1606. The following extract of a letter, written by a guest at the table of Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, at Theobald's, will shew, that at this time, ebriety was indulged in the highest circles: Cecil gave a grand entertainment to honour the presence of Christian IV. of Denmark, who was then on a visit to James VI. "Those whom I never could get to taste good liquor, now follow the fashion, and wallow in beastly delights. The ladies abandon sobriety, and are seen to roll about in intoxication. After dinner the representation of Solomon, his temple, and the coming of the queen of Sheba was made, or (as I may better say) was meant to have been made.....The lady who did play the queen's part, did carry most precious gifts to both their majesties; but forgetting a rising to the canopy, overset her caskets into his Danish majesty's lap, and fell at his feet, though I rather think it was in his face. Much was the hurry and confusion; cloths and napkins were at hand to make all clean. His majesty then got up, and would dance with the queen of Sheba; but he fell down and humbled himself before her, and was carried to an inner chamber, and laid on a bed of state, which was not a little defiled with the presents of the queen.....The entertainment and show went forward, and most of the presenters went backward or fell down; wine did so occupy their upper chambers. Now did appear in rich dress, Hope, Faith, and Charity. Hope did assay to speak, but wine did render her endeavours so feeble that she withdrew. Faith was then all alone, for I am certain she was not joined with good works, and left the court in a staggering condition. Charity came to the king's feet, and seemed to cover the multitude of sins her sisters had committed: in some sort she made obeisance, and brought gifts.....She then returned to Hope and Faith, who were both sick and spewing in the hall."—*Lingard.*

1606. A copy of a treatise by J. Cheironius, *On the distemper which visited the city and neighbourhood of Nismes*, a town in France, was printed at that place on *white silk*, in this year. In 1620, Joan Vaguenar, who calls himself printer to the town and university of Nismes, executed here a French account of the *Judgment of the Synod of Dort upon the five articles.*

1607. *Lingua, or the Combat of the Tongue and the five Senses for superiority.* A pleasant comedy. At London. Printed by George Eld, for Simon Waterson. This is a very memorable performance. Oliver Cromwell performed in it, and in the character of Tactus, which is said, though perhaps without sufficient reason, to have first inspired him with sentiments of ambition.—*Beloe.*

George Eld dwelt in Fleet Lane, at the sign of the Printers' Press.

1607. Thomas Creede dwelt at the sign of the Catharine Wheel, near the old Swan, in Thames-street, and frequently put to his books an emblem of Truth, with a hand issuing from the clouds striking on her back with a rod, and this motto round it, Veritas virescit vulnere. He appears to have been a considerable printer, and to have carried on business for about fifteen years. In 1597 he printed the following work in 4to. *The wil of wit, wits will, or wils wit, chuse you whether. Containing five discourses, the effects whereof follow. Reade and judge. Compiled by Nicholas Breton, gentleman.*

In 1607 he printed the *Ancient history of the destruction of Troy. Translated by William Caxton, and corrected by William Fiston.* 4to.

Nicholas Briton or Breton, here mentioned, was a celebrated writer at this period, and his works are now considered as objects of much curiosity and research, by the collectors of early English literature.—*Beloe.*

Barly-breake, or a Warning for Wantons. Written by W. N. Gent. London, 1607, 4to., pp. 32. Dedicated to "Mistris Eliz. C." This work is attributed to Nicholas Breton. *Bibl. Anglo-Poet.*, £10 10*s.*

1607. Printing introduced into the college of Eton, a town of Buckinghamshire. In John Bagford's manuscript papers, occurs the following account of the introduction of printing into this place: "Sir Henry Saville,* meditating an edition of *St. Chrysostom*, prepared a fount of curious Greek letters, which in those days were called the *silver letter*, not being cast of silver, but for the beauty of the letter so called. He then made a provision of presses and other materials for the undertaking, and resolved to print in Eton college, and there set up his presses, and about 1607 he printed some small pieces in Greek before he went in hand with the great work of *St. Chrysostom:* and John Norton was the printer. These Greek letters came afterwards into the hands of one Turner, a printer at Oxford." See Wharton's *Life of Laud*, vol. ii. page 174. The earliest Eton specimens observed by Dr. Cotton are some pieces of *Gregory Nazianzen* in Greek and Latin, which were edited by R. Montague, and printed under sir Henry Saville's own care and inspection, in 1610.

* Mr. afterwards sir Henry Savile, Knt., whose learning and liberal benefactions placed him among the most eminent characters of the seventeenth century, was born at Bradley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, November 30th, 1549; and educated at Oxford, where he was chosen fellow of Merton. In 1596, he was chosen provost of Eton college, and increased the fame of that society by filling it with the most learned men; though he incurred the dislike of some of the scholars, by his preference of diligence to wit: "Give me," he used to say, "the plodding student. If I would look for wits, I would go to Newgate, there be the wits." James I. upon his accession to the crown of England, expressed his great regard for him, and would have preferred him either in church or state, but he would only accept the honour of knighthood, which he received at Windsor, September 21st, 1604. Beside giving various sums of money for the advancement of mathematical and other sciences, he contributed several rare books and manuscripts to the Bodleian library, and a number of Greek types and matrices to the printing press at Oxford. He also published many valuable works at great expense; and his beautiful edition of *Chrysostom's Works*, in Greek, of which one thousand copies were printed, in 1613, in 8 vols. folio, cost him no less than £8000. He died at Eton college, February 19, 1622; and was buried in the chapel there. He was one of the translators of king James's Bible.

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1607, *June*. In the *Black Book* of Warwick is an order of council of this date, to that corporation, directing them to assist John Speed in his improvement on *Saxton's maps of Great Britain*. This book is in the possession of the corporation of Warwick, and relates to the history of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

John Speed, though originally brought up to the business of a tailor, became eminent as a chronologist, historian, and antiquary, was born in 1555. He wrote, in folio, the *History of Great Britain, from Julius Cæsar to James I.* and died at London, July 28, 1629.

1607. John Cowell, an English civilian, published in this year a work entitled the *Interpreter, or an Explanation of Law Terms*. The house of commons caused this book to be burnt, on account of its being too favourable to the regal prerogative. He was born in Devonshire, in 1554, and brought up at Cambridge, where he became a professor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall. In 1605 he wrote *Institutes of the Laws of England*. He died at Cambridge, October 11, 1611.

1607, *July* 16. King James, with the queen, prince Henry, and divers lords, is entertained by the company of merchant tailors. Master Benjamin Jonson, the poet, "for the reputation and credit of the company," was caterer-general of the music, speeches, and inventions; "by reason that the company doubt that their schoolmaster and scholleres be not acquainted with such kind of entertainments." Dr. John Bull,* chamber musician to the king, was free of that company, says Stowe, "being in a citizen's gown, cap, and hood; and while his majesty was at table, the doctor played a most excellent melody upon a single pair of *organs*, placed there for that purpose only." It was upon this occasion, says Mr. Clark, that the national anthem of *God save the King*† was first performed for the purpose of celebrating the king's escape from the gunpowder plot.

1607. John Wreittoun, a printer of Edinburgh, printed an edition of Shakspeare's *Venus and Adonis*, which must be considered as an indubitable proof, that at a very early period the Scotch knew and admired the genius of that great poet. The following is its title-page.

"Venus and Adonis.

Vilia miretur vulgus, mihi flavus Apollo,
Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua."

Beneath is a Phœnix in the midst of flames.

"Edinburgh. Printed by John Wreittoun, and are to bee sold in his Shop, a little beneath the Salt Trone. 1607."

1607. *The commendation of Cocks and Cockfighting. Wherein is shewn that Cockefighting was before the coming of Christ. London, printed for Henrie Tomes, and are to be sold at his shop, over against Graies Inne Gate, in Holburne.*

This is in black letter, and I do not remember to have seen an earlier publication than this on the subject of this barbarous sport.—*Beloe.*

1608. John Franckton is first noticed as a printer in the city of Dublin, where in this year he executed the *Common Prayer, in Irish character*, folio, translated and printed at the expense of William archbishop of Tuam,* and dedicated to sir Arthur Chichester, knight, lord deputy general. Though the book is dated 1608, the dedication is dated October 20, 1609.

It is said in the dedication, "Though this kingdom were sometimes called *Scotia*, that is, in Greek *darkness*—and now may justly recover the ancient title of *Scotia major*, (being in greater darkness) &c."

In 1615, a work on the *Reports of the Courts in Ireland*, was printed in Dublin for sir John Davies,† attorney-general in Ireland.

In 1617 John Franckton was printer to the king for Ireland, and printed in this year *A compendious collection, and breefe abstract of all the auncient English statutes*, &c. *Cum gratia et privilegio*. How long he continued to exercise the art, or when he died is unknown.

Bonham Norton and John Bill, were also printers to the king for Ireland, in 1618.

Felix Kingston was deputy printer to the king at Dublin, in 1619 and 1620.

The company of stationers of London were printers to the king's most excellent majesty at Dublin, who set forth John Franckton's right to *print all manner of Books, Statutes, Grammars, Almanacks, Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Injunctions, Bibles, and Books of the New Testament*, forbidding all others of what nation soever, but him, Felix Kingston, and Thomas Downs. The prices of books, as settled by the assignees and patentees for the stationers' com-

* John Bull was a celebrated musician, born about 1563, in Somersetshire. His master in music was William Blitheman, organist of the chapel royal of queen Elizabeth, in which capacity he was much distinguished. Bull, on the death of his master, in 1591, was appointed his successor. In 1592, he was created doctor in the university of Cambridge; and in 1596, at the recommendation of her majesty, he was made professor of music to Gresham college, which situation he resigned in 1607. After the death of Elizabeth, Bull was appointed chamber musician to king James. In 1613, he finally quitted England, and entered into the service of the archduke, in the Netherlands. He afterwards seems to have settled at Lubec, from which many of his compositions are dated, and are as late as 1622, the supposed year of his decease. He seems to have been praised at home more than rewarded. It is a misfortune to Dr. Bull's fame, that he left little evidence of his great powers, except the transcendently magnificent anthem of *God save the King*.

This anthem has been attributed, but erroneously, to Henry Carey, a musical composer and poet, who was an illegitimate son of Saville, marquis of Halifax. He put an end to his existence in 1744.

† An account of the national anthem, entitled, *God save the King*, with authorities, taken from Sion College library, the entered records of the merchant tailors' company, the old cheque book of his majesty's chapel, &c. Selected, edited, and arranged by Richard Clark, gent. of his majesty's Chapel, &c. London, 1822, 8vo. with plates and music.

* William Daniel, or ó Donel, was born at Kilkenny; and was one of the first fellows of Trinity college, Dublin. He was consecrated archbishop of Tuam, in August, 1609. He was well acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek tongues, from the latter of which he translated the *New Testament*. He also translated the *Liturgy* out of English into Irish. He died at Tuam, July 11, 1628, and was buried in his cathedral.

† For an account of sir John Davies, see 1626, *post*.

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pany, were about 25 per cent. more at Dublin than at London, occasioned by the expense of conveyance.

1608. RICHARD FIELD was esteemed a good printer, and most probably served his apprenticeship with T. Vautrollier, whose daughter Jakin he married January 13, 1588. After the death of his father-in-law, in 1589, he succeeded to his business, on the same premises in Black friers, and adopted the same sign and marks of the Anchor. How many works he printed, or when he died is not known. He was a native of Straford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire.

1608. *A World of Wonders; or an introduction to a treatise touching the conformitie of ancient and modern wonders; or a preparative treatise to the Apologie for Herodotus. The Argument whereof is taken from the Apologie for Herodotus. Written in Latine by Henry Stephen, and continued here by the author himselfe. Translated out of the best corrected French copie.* Edinburgh: imprinted by Andro Hart and Richard Lawson. Folio.

Beloe, in the sixth volume of his *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*, p. 231-41, gives the whole of the whimsical verses, from p. 169 of this curious volume, of which, he says, there are two editions, the one printed at *Edinburgh*, which is classed among English books of rarity; the other at London;—and, he adds, "I am not acquainted with many books which are more replete both with curious anecdote and entertaining information, than the translation of the *Apology for Herodotus*.*

1608. The second edition of the *Hungarian Bible* was printed at Hanau, a large town of Germany, seated at the junction of the Kinzig and Maine.

1608. *The Contention between Three Brethren, the Whoremonger, the Drunkard, and the Dice Player.* To approve which of these three is the worst by reason that their deceased father had given his succession from the worst of them. London, printed by Robert Raworth, for Henry Gosson, and are to be sold at the Tunn, in Paternoster-row. 1608.

1608. Mr. Cuthbert Burby gave £20 to the poor of the stationers' company.

1609. PIERRE MARCIGAY, a printer of St. Maloes, in Bretagne, in France, executed a very curious book containing *a sacred drama* in the Breton poetry: and it is the earliest specimen of St. Maloes printing which Dr. Cotton had met with. A copy in the Bodleian.

1609. *Silenced Ministers, To the Right High and Mightie Prince James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britaine, &c. An Humble Supplication for Toleration, and liberty to enjoy and observe the Ordinances of Christ Jesus, &c. &c. By some of the late silenced and deprived ministers and people, &c.* 4to.

In 1606 an act was passed to punish with perpetual imprisonment, those who refused to take the oath of allegiance. Besides the Puritans and Catholics, a few Unitarians were added to the objects of religious malevolence; but when three of this persuasion had suffered at the stake, the king thought it better policy to limit the punishment to perpetual captivity. On March 13, 1614, Bartholomew Legat was burnt for professing Arianism in London.

It has been nobly observed, "that to put men in prison merely on account of their religious belief or persuasion, is a great oppression; and, properly speaking, false imprisonment: to fine them, or take away their estates for that cause, is robbery: to put them to death for not acting against their conscience, is murder. Can any thing be more wicked? Is it not then hard to determine whether the folly and absurdity, or tyranny and wickedness of persecution on account of religion are greater? That good was to mankind, or their benefit in this world, or the next, are the real motives to so unjust and cruel a practice is the highest degree of impudence to pretend; and certainly must be too gross a deceit to obtain any credit but with bigots or enthusiasts, fools or madmen. It being evident, then, that these are no other than pretended motives, what are the real? An inhuman temper, with a combination of the worst of men's passions, particularly malice, envy, covetousness, pride, ambition, a desire to domineer and tyrannize over others; to which are sometimes added bigotry and enthusiasm; these are the real incentives to persecution, and, when joined to a large measure of hypocrisy, complete the character of a persecutor."*

"Experience," says Turgot,† teaches that the sword, the fagot, exile, and proscription, are better calculated to irritate than to heal a disease, which, having its source in the mind, cannot be relieved by remedies that act only on the body. The most efficacious means are sound doctrines and repeated instructions, which make a ready impression when inculcated with mildness.—Every thing else bows to the sovereign authority of the magistrates and the prince; but religion alone is not to be commanded." And who can reflect upon the past, and not exultingly exclaim with the brightest luminary of modern times,‡ that "the great truth has finally gone forth to the ends of the earth, THAT MAN SHALL NO MORE RENDER ACCOUNT TO MAN FOR HIS BELIEF, OVER WHICH HE HIMSELF HAS NO CONTROL." This has been accomplished by the Press, the liberty of which is the true measure of the liberty of the people. "The one cannot be attacked without injury to the other. Our thoughts ought to be perfectly free; to bridle them, or stifle them in their sanctuary, is the crime of leze humanity. What can I call my own, if my thoughts are not mine."§

* A copy of this curious work is in the possession of F. R. Atkinson, Esq., of Oak House, near Manchester.

* *Considerations on War*, &c.

† Anne Robert James Turgot, born at Paris, May 10 1727, died March 18, 1781.

‡ Lord Brougham's Inaugural Discourse at Glasgow.

§ Bartholomew Mercier born at Lyons, April 1, 1734 died May 13, 1799.

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1610. *Died*, JOHN MORET, the son-in-law, and successor of Christopher Plantin, in his printing establishment at Antwerp, and whose insigne and motto he adopted. Paul Peter, (upon what authority does not appear) tells us that Moret kept *forty-eight presses* in constant motion. He left two sons, Balthazar and John, who succeeded to his business.

"Notwithstanding so much may be alledged in favour of books of a small size, yet the scholars of a former age regarded them with contempt. Scaliger, says Baillet, cavils with Drusius for the smallness of his books; and John Moret, who was one of the greatest printers of his time, complaining to the learned Puteanus, who was considered as the rival of Lipsius, that his books were too small for sale, and that purchasers turned away, frightened at their diminutive size; Puteanus referred him to Plutarch, whose works consist of small treatises; but the printer took fire at the comparison, and turned him out of his shop, for his vanity at pretending that he wrote in any manner like Plutarch! a specimen this of the politeness and reverence of the early printers for their learned authors."—*D'Israeli.*

1610. At this early period the art of printing had found its way even to the secluded recesses of MOUNT LEBANON, in Syria, as we have undoubted evidence remaining in a book which has with difficulty found its way to Europe. Its title is thus given by De Murr, in his *Memorabilia bibliothecæ Norimbergeneis*, tom. i. p. 379. *Psalterium Arabico-Syrum in Monte Libano a fratribus Maronitis impressum*, 1610, folio.—Masch, in his edition of Le Long, part II. vol. i. p. 67, and 121, furnishes a more ample account, from which it appears that the editors were Paschalis Eli and Joseph Ibn Amima, and that the work was printed *In inclito et religioso monasterio Vallis Kuzaia in Monte Libani.* What monastery this is, and in what particular part situated, has not been satisfactorily determined: possibly it may be Canobin, a convent of the monks of St. Anthony, distant about twenty miles from Tripoli, in which the patriarch of the Maronites resides; or rather, says Dr. Cotton, Chsaya, one of the dependant convents situated in the vicinity of Canobin, which is mentioned in the following terms by the ill-fated Burckhardt,* in his *Travels in Syria*: "Three hours distant from Canobin, at the convent Kasheya, which is near the village of Ehden, is a printing office, where *prayer books* in the Syriac language are printed." De Murr, speaking of the Nuremburg copy of this Psalter, calls it *a Phœnix in Germany*: a second copy is to be found in the public library at Hemstädt; and a third copy is noticed by Schnurrer, in the possession of J. P. Bruns. Masch gives the title of another edition professing to be printed by these monks in the year 1585, taken from Assemani's catalogue of the Mediceo-Laurentian library; but perhaps this may be nothing more than the above edition incorrectly described. And this conjecture is confirmed by the fact, that Jerome Dandini, an Italian jesuit, who was sent by the pope as his nuncio to the Maronites on Mount Libanus, where he assisted at two synods holden in the year 1596, deems it a fortunate circumstance, not only for themselves, but for the whole of Christendom, that the Maronites *at that time* possessed not the art of printing. But the good nuncio's alarm for the spreading of heterodox and pernicious books is well met and refuted by his translator father Simon, for which the reader may consult a work entitled, *Voyage du Mont Liban, traduit de l'Italien du R. P. J. Dandini, par R. S. P.* 12mo. Paris, 1675, pp. 95-305.

1610, *April* 18. *Died*, ROBERT PARSONS, or PERSONS, a celebrated English jesuit, who by his learning, his zeal, his activity, and his boldness in supporting the doctrines of the church of Rome, was the most noted, and the most formidable antagonist of the Protestant church.

He was born at Netherstowey, in Somersetshire, and was educated in the protestant faith; this, however, he quitted, and, retiring abroad, entered into the order of the jesuits, and was the first Englishman of that order that was ever sent into this country. No man could be a more implacable enemy to the principles of the reformation, and being as hostile to the civil as he was to the religious constitution of his native country, he did not startle at the practice of rebellion and treason, but was ardent in promoting the Spanish invasion. His most celebrated work was his *Conference about the Succession of the Crown of England*, which was published under the name of Doleman, and the obvious intention of which, was to support the title of the infanta of Spain, against that of king James, on the death of queen Elizabeth. In pursuit of this point, the author assumed a bold and manly turn of sentiment and reasoning, which, however malignant in its ultimate design, was capable of being applied to the most valuable and useful purposes. He made it his chief business, says Dr. Kippis, to prove, that there are better titles to royalty and government than that of lineal descent; and that the people, in certain cases, have a right to depose their princes, and to change the order of succession. Thus was a jesuit the disseminator of the grand principles of political liberty; and the disseminator of those principles which have since been maintained by our best writers,* and converted to the suppression of tyranny, and to the establishment of our free

* John Louis Burckhardt was by birth a Swiss, and employed by the African company of London, to make discoveries in the East, particularly Africa. He died at Cairo, April 1817, and was buried with great pomp.

* "Liberty is to the collective body what health is to every individual body. Without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society."—*St. John, lord Bolingbroke.*

"The liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made themselves, under whatsoever form it be of government; the liberty of a private man, in being master of his own time and actions, as far as may consist with the laws of God and his country."—*Abraham Cowley.*

"As all human things have an end, so that beautiful system of liberty, the British constitution, will perish, when the legislative power shall be more corrupted than the executive."—*Montesquieu.*

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constitution. It is no dishonour to embrace truth from whatever quarter it comes, or with whatever view it may originally have been advanced. Robert Parsons died at Rome, in the sixty-fifth year of age.

1610. THE DOUAY BIBLE PRINTED BY LAWRENCE KELLAM, in two volumes 4to. with the following title: *The Holie Bible faithfully translated into English, out of the authenticate Latin, diligently conferred with the Hebrew, Greek, and other editions, in divers Languages. With Arguments of the Bookes and Chapters, Annotations. Tables, and other Helpes for better understanding of the Text, for discoverie of Corruptions in some late Translations, and for cleering Controversies in Religion. By the English College of Douay. Printed by Lawrence Kellam.*

This translation was made by and under the superintendence of the same translators as the New Testament at Rheims, in 1582 (see *page* 370, *ante*.) In 1617, a convent of English Franciscan Recollects was established at Douay.

1610. ANDRO HART a printer at Edinburgh, published an edition of the *Bible*, with the following title: *The Bible, that is, the Holy Scriptures contained in the Olde and New Testament. Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in diverse languages: with most profitable annotations upon all hard places, and other things of great importance.* "Feare yee not, stand still, and beholde the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you this day. EXOD. xiv. 15." Then follows an engraving, representing *the passage of the Red Sea*, which is encompassed by this text, "Great are the troubles of the righteous; but the Lord delivered them out of them all. PSALM xxxiv. 19." Under the sculpture is the following text, "The Lord shall fight for you; therefore hold you your peace." At Edinburgh, printed by Andro Hart, and are to be sold at his buith, at the north side of the gate, a little beneath the cross. Anno Dom. 1610.

Cum Privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.

Hart's *Bible* seems to contain the same prefatory matter as that of Bassendyne; with the addition of *An Almanack and Table for forty yeeres to come*: [1610-1659.] The *old testament* is obviously the general translation, which seems to have been printed, rather from Bassendyne's edition, than the Geneva edition. And it has the same arguments and marginal references, with some additional annotations. Hart's edition has sculptures throughout, representing scriptural countries, events, and things.

At the end of the *Apocrypha*, follows: *The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated out of Greeke, by Theod. Beza. Whereunto are adjoyned briefe Summaries of Doctrine upon the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, by the said Theod. Beza. And also short Expositions on the Phrases and hard Places, taken out of the large Annotations of the foresaid author, and Joach. Camerarius, and P. Los. Valerius. Englished by L. Thomson. Together with the Annotations of Fr. Junius, upon the Revelation of St. John.* At the end are two tables: the first, of the Interpretation of the proper names which are chiefly found in the *old testament*: the second table is, of the principal things that are contained in the *Bible*, after the order of the alphabet. Such is the *Old and New Testament* of Andro Hart, which is praised by Watson, in his curious account of the Scottish Printers, as *well printed.*

There was an Andro Hart, a bookbinder, at Edinburgh, at this time, of whom nothing is known except his having bound some books for James VI. In the account of the *Library of Mary queen of Scots and James VI.* 4to. is the following entry:

April, 1602. Item payit to Andro Hart Buik binder, for certane buikis quhilkis wer gevin to Mr. Adam Newtoun for the Prince his use, as the said Mr Adamis ressait thairof producit testifieis, xxxj li. ix s.

1610. *Died*, GEORGE BISHOP, deputy printer to queen Elizabeth, and an alderman of the city of London. He married Mary, the daughter of John Cawood. He was master of the company in 1590, 1592, a part of 1593, 1600, 1602, and 1608. He gave, by his last will, two tenements called Newton, with the lands thereto belonging in the parish of Milbornstoke, Salop, for five hundred years, at the quit rent of a pepper-corn, to pay £6 a-year to Christ's Hospital; £6 yearly to the company; and also to pay £10 yearly among such preachers as come to preach at Paul's Cross, and who, in the judgment of the mayor and commonalty of London, are not sufficiently provided for; remainder to Christ's Hospital. On failure of issue by his daughter Martha, he leaves all his freeholds, Newton before-mentioned excepted, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of Christ's Hospital, on condition of applying the rents to the following purposes: £60 a year to the maintaining three poor students in divinity; the first three to be chosen by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London; and next by the master, warden, commonalty of the stationers' company, and so for ever. In particular, Christ's church, Oxford; where his son died and was buried, to be chosen rather than any other, as often as vacancies of scholarships permit; and any poor kindred of his family to have the preference. This allowance to cease as soon as any student is beneficed, or dismissed for misconduct. One moiety of the residue of such rents to be applied to the relief of the poor children of Christ's hospital and the other to be paid to the master and wardens of the company of stationers. Provided that if in the judgment of the master, wardens, and assistants of the company in writing under their common seal, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens should be found to be remiss or negligent, in bestowing such rents according to the testator's intention, the bequest to them to be utterly void.

MRS. MARY BISHOP, wife of the above, gave, in 1608, to the stationers' company a table-cloth,

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towel, and two dozen of napkins, wrought with white laid work; and by her will, in 1613, gave £10, four arras wrought cushions, a cupboard cloth, and two long flaxen table cloths of her own spinning.

1610, *July* 19. The first stone of that unrivalled repository, THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, at Oxford, founded by sir Thomas Bodley,* is placed with all the formalities on this day. By founding this magnificent library, sir Thomas Bodley has immortalized his name; for it now exceeds that of any university in Europe, and even those of all the sovereigns of Europe, except the emperor's, at Vienna, and the French one, both of which were established one hundred years before.

> Within whose silent chambers treasure lies
> Preserved from age to age; more precious far
> Than that accumulated store of gold
> The sultan hides against a day of need,
> These hoards of sweets you can unlock at will;
> And music waits upon your skilful touch.

The first catalogue of the printed books of the Bodleian was published in 4to. in 1605, by Dr. Thomas James. It was dedicated to Henry Prince of Wales; and the books were classed in four faculties, divinity, medicine, jurisprudence, and arts, completed by an index of author's names. Dr. James* published a more extensive catalogue, in an alphabetical form, in 4to. Oxford, 1625. The curators have for many years published, or rather printed and distributed, and continue to print and distribute, annual alphabetical catalogues of its acquisitions in the department of printed books, for the information of the university.†

For full and accurate information of this magnificent library, see the *Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*,‡ 8vo. London, 1703; Wood's account of Bodley's Library, *Hist. and Antiq. of the University of Oxford*, 4to. 1796, vol. ii. p. 920-953; Chalmers' *History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford*, vol. ii p. 458-464; *Oxford University and City Guide*, 8vo.; and the *Oxford University Calendar for* 1835.

When James I. first saw this library, and perceived the little chains by which the books were fastened, he expressed a wish, that if ever it should be his fate to be a prisoner; this library might be his prison, those books his fellow-prisoners, and those chains his fetters.

1610, *Nov.* 14. "Received from Oxen, by the delivery of Mr. Doctor Kinge, dean of Christ Church, the vice-chancellor of Oxen, under the university's seal, of an indenture for *one book of every copy to be given to the public library at Oxen*—that they appoint sir Thomas Bodley to receive the same."

This, on the face of it, appears to have been a private transaction between sir Thomas Bodley and the company of stationers; who in return for some favour done to them by his interests at court, complimented him with *a voluntary gift*, towards the furnishing of his new library at Oxford. From this foundation, however, arose those oppressive enactments which have since pressed so heavily on literature.

1610, *Nov.* 10. *Died*, RICHARD BANCROFT, archbishop of Canterbury. He was born in the county of Lancaster, and educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He distinguished himself with so much learning against the Puritans, that in 1597 he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton court; and on the death of archbishop Whitgift in 1604, he was translated to Canter-

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* Sir Thomas Bodley, from whom the above library takes its name, was the eldest son of Mr John Bodley of Exeter, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert Home, Esq., of Ottery St. Mary. By his father's side he was descended from the ancient family of the Bodleys or Bodleighs of Dunscombe, near Crediton. He was born at Exeter, March 2d, 1544. On the accession of queen Mary, his father removed with his family to Geneva. The university of that city having been then recently erected, young Bodley, about twelve years of age, applied himself with diligence to the study of the learned languages, under the most celebrated professors. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, his father returned to England, and settled in London, when Thomas was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1576, he went abroad, and spent four years in France, Germany, and Italy. Upon his return, he applied himself to the study of history and politics. In 1585 he was made gentleman usher to queen Elizabeth, and from that time until 1597 he was employed in several embassies; when, disgusted with the intrigues of the court, he retired from public life, and, to use his own words, resolved to "set up his staff at the library door."

Being in the prime of life, and eminently qualified both by his learning and experience, he engaged in an employment, which, as Camden justly remarks, would have added glory to the character of a crowned head,—the restoration of the public library. Having announced to the university his design, and receiving assurances of thankful acquiescence, and cordial co-operation, he began by presenting a collection of volumes which he had purchased abroad; and which were valued at £10,000. His example and solicitations operated so powerfully, that contributions flowed in from various quarters, with a rapidity that rendered it speedily necessary to enlarge the building. On the 8th of November, 1602, the library was first opened; and in 1605, the bust of sir Thomas Bodley was placed in the library, by the earl of Dorset, chancellor of the university.

Besides giving his books, which he had collected at a great expense, sir Thomas Bodley left an estate, for salaries to officers, and to keep the library in repair. For the government of it, he drew up some statutes, which were confirmed in convocation, and which are preserved in the archives of the library. By these, the vice-chancellor, proctors, and the regius professors of divinity, law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, are appointed visitors and curators.

In 1585, Bodley married Anne, daughter of Mr. Carew, of Bristol, and widow of Mr. Ball, a lady, as Wood informs us, of considerable fortune. He died January 28, 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton college.

An annual speech in praise of sir Thomas Bodley, was founded in 1681, by Dr. John Morris, canon of Christ Church; the speaker to be nominated by the dean of Christ Church, and confirmed by the vice-chancellor. These speeches are delivered at the visitation-day of the library, November the 8th.

* Thomas James was a learned divine, and the first appointed librarian to the Bodleian. He was born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, became dean of Wells, and died at Oxford, 1632. He wrote several learned books, the chief of which is a *Treatise of the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers*, &c. 1611. 4to. Reprinted in 8vo. 1688.

† How many volumes this inestimable collection contains is not exactly known, but it is immense, and the library is continually increasing by donations, by copies of every work printed in this country (by Act 54 Geo. III. ch. 156,) as well as by books purchased from the fund left by its founder, assisted by fees received at matriculation, and by an annual payment from all who have a right of admission to the library.

‡ Sir Thomas Bodley's original draft for the statutes of his library will be found in the *Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*.

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bury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church.

1610. GEORGE BISHOP printed the first edition in English of Camden's *Britannia*, which was translated by the indefatigable Philemon Holland,* who was supposed to have been assisted by Camden himself. "Therefore," observes Mr. Gough, "great regard has been paid to his additions and explanations." On the completion of the work, Holland boasted that he had written a large folio volume with *one* pen, on which he composed the following stanza:

With one sole pen I wrote this book,
Made of a grey goose-quill;
A pen it was when I it took,
And a pen I leave it still.

To the curious collector of books the following list of the early editions of Camden's *Britannia* may be acceptable, and depended upon as accurate:

1. 1586, printed by R. Newbery, 12mo.
2. 1587, ., ,, R. Newbery, 12mo.
3. 1590, ,, ,, G. Bishop, 8vo.
4. 1594, ,, ., G. Bishop, 4to.
5. 1600, ,, ,, G. Bishop, 4to.

This is the first edition of Camden which was published with maps.

6. 1607, printed by G. Bishop, folio.
7. 1610, ,, ,, G. Bishop, folio.

In 1617, a Latin abridgement by Lirizæus was published in 12mo.; and a second edition appeared in 1639, in 12mo.

1611. THE PRESENT TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE, published with the following title:—*The Holy Bible, conteyning the Old Testament and the New, newly translated out of the Originall Tongues, and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised by his Majesties speciall Commandement.*

Imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie. 1611. Folio.

"The light of Divine truth, which, during the sixteenth century, had been diffusing its sacred influence through a great part of Europe, and dispelling the shades of superstition and ignorance, shone with peculiar lustre in the seventeenth century, and rendered it an age of profound biblical learning and labours. The Oriental languages were assiduously studied, biblical criticism engaged the talents and the pens of the most distinguished scholars, and the holy scriptures issued from the press in numerous versions, and in every variety of form, from the diminutive volumes of Stephens, Elzevir, and Bleau, to the ponderous tomes of the Polyglotts of Walton and Le Jay."†

Nothing can be more striking than the care which was taken by our learned ancestors to insure the accuracy of the translation of the bible, now in common use, at its last revision in the reign of James I. It seems that at the conference held at Hampton Court, in January, 1603, before that monarch, between the Episcopalians and Puritans, Dr. John Reynolds, the speaker of the Puritans, requested of his majesty that a new translation of the bible might be made, alleging that those which had been allowed during former reigns were incorrect. To which motion, says Dr. William Barlow, dean of Chester, one of the assembly, "there was at the present no gainsaying, the only objections being trivial, and old, and already in print, often answered, only my lord of London, (Bancroft) well added, that if every man's humour should be followed, there would be no end of translating." His majesty, however, formed the resolution of causing a new and more faithful translation to be made, and commissioned for that purpose fifty-four of the most learned men in the universities and other places. At the same time he required the bishops to inform themselves of all the learned men within their several dioceses who had acquired especial skill in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and had taken great pains in their private studies of the scriptures, for the clearing up of obscurities either in the Greek or Hebrew, or for the correction of any mistakes in the former English translations, and to charge them to communicate their observations to the persons employed, so that the intended translation might have the keep and furtherance of all the principal learned men in the kingdom.

Before the work was begun seven of the persons nominated for it either were dead or declined to engage in the task; the remaining forty-seven were ranged under six divisions, and several parcels of the bible were assigned to them, according to the several places where they were to meet, confer, and consult together. Every one of the company was to translate the whole parcel; then they were each to compare their translations together; and when any company had finished their part, they were to communicate it to the other companies, that nothing might pass without the general consent. If any company, upon the review of the book so sent, doubted or differed upon any place, they were to note the place and send back their reasons for their disagreement. If they happened to differ about the amendments, the difference was to be referred to a general committee, consisting of the chief persons of each company at the end of the week. When any passage was found remarkably obscure, letters were to be directed by authority to any learned persons in the land for their judgment thereon.

The translation seems to have been begun in the spring of 1604, and it is said to have been retarded by the death of Mr. Edward Lively, whose active labours had materially assisted the work. When the translation was finished, three copies were sent to London; one from Cambridge, a second from Oxford, and a third from Westminster. Two from each company were then selected to review and polish the whole, Mr.

* For an account of Philemon Holland, see 1636, *post.*
† *Illustrations of Biblical Literature*, vol. iii. p. 285.

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John Boyse and Mr. Andrew Downes, from Cambridge, with their fellow-labourers, met daily at stationers' hall, London. In nine months they completed their important task, and during that time received £30 weekly, from the company of stationers, having previously received nothing. Afterwards Dr. Bilson, and Dr. Miles Smith, again reviewed the whole, and prefixed arguments to the several books; and the latter was ordered to write the *preface*.*

The highest eulogiums have been passed upon this version by the most competent critics, and learned men of every country.

Dr. Adam Clarke says, "those who have compared most of the European translations with the original, have not scrupled to say, that the English translation of the bible, made under the direction of James I. is the most accurate and faithful of the whole. Nor is this its only praise: *the translators have seized the very spirit and soul of the original, and expressed this almost every where with pathos and energy*. Besides, our translators have not only made a *standard translation*, but have made this translation the *standard of our language*."

"Indeed," says Dr. Geddes, "if accuracy,

* Of the translators of this version no biographical account has been published; but the following brief sketches of the principal portion of the learned men who made this translation, will most probably be acceptable to the reader.

Lancelot Andrews was born at London, in 1555, and educated at Cambridge. By his unremitting attention to study, he rose to be one of the most learned men of the age in which he lived; so that Fuller, in his humorous way, says of him, "the world wanted learning to know how learned this man was." He was bishop of Chichester, in 1605; translated to Ely, 1609; and Winchester, in 1618. In the exercise of his episcopal dignity, he was the patron of learning; in his private character, generous and modest; and in his manner grave and sedate. He died September 25, 1626, in the 71st year of his age.

John Overall, styled by Camden a "prodigious learned man," was born in 1559, and educated at Cambridge. In 1604 he was made dean of St. Paul's, London; in 1614, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and in 1618, translated to Norwich, where he died May 12, 1619. His attainments were very high in theological learning, leaning towards Arminianism.

Adrian a Saravia, D.D., was a native of Artois, where he was born in 1531. In 1587 he came to England, and was appointed master of the free school at Southampton; and successively obtained prebends in the churches of Gloucester, Canterbury, and Westminster. He died at Canterbury in 1613, aged 82. His works were published in 1611, in one volume folio.

Richard Clarke, D.D., fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, and vicar of Minster and Monkton, in the isle of Thanet. He died in 1634. A folio volume of his sermons was published in 1637.

John Layfield, D.D., fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of St. Clement Danes, Westminster. He died at his rectory in 1617.

Robert Tighe, or Teigh, D.D., was born at Deeping, in Lincolnshire, and received his education partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge. He was archdeacon of Middlesex, and rector of All-Hallows, Barking. He died in 1616.

William Bedwell studied at Cambridge, and became vicar of Tottenham High cross, near London. He was esteemed the first Arabic scholar of his age, and at his death left many valuable manuscripts to the university of Cambridge, with numerous notes upon them, and a fount of types for printing them.

Edward Lively, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and regius professor of Hebrew, was profoundly learned in the oriental languages, but died before the completion of the bible, May, 1605.

John Richardson, D.D., was born at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Cambridge. He was master first of Peter House then of Trinity, and regius professor and vice-chancellor. Died (according to Fuller) in 1621, and was buried in Trinity college chapel.

Laurence Chaderton, D.D., was born at Chadderton, in Lancashire, in 1537, and having renounced the catholic faith he entered Christ college, Cambridge, which so enraged his father that he not only disinherited him, but as a mark of his great displeasure, "sent him a poke, with a groat in it, to go a-begging." When sir Walter Mildmay founded Emmanuel college, he was appointed the first master; and, when from his great modesty, he objected to undertake the charge, sir Walter replied, "if you will not be the *master*, I will not be the *founder* of the college. In this office he continued thirty-eight years, and which he resigned to Dr. Preston in 1622, and died November 13, 1640, at the extraordinary age of 103 years!

John Rainolds, D.D., was born at Penhoe, near Exeter, in the year 1549, and educated at Oxford. In 1598, he was made dean of Lincoln, which he exchanged the following year, for the presidentship of Corpus Christi college. "To name Rainolds," says Dr. Crackenthorpe, "is to commend virtue itself." He died May 21, 1607. We are told that he "was most prodigiously seen in all kinds of learning, most excellent in all tongues, a living library, and a third university." At first he was a zealous catholic, and his brother William a professed Protestant; but engaging in disputation, they are said to have converted each other to their respective creeds, William becoming an inveterate catholic, and John an avowed protestant; which occasioned a copy of verses, in Latin, concluding with the following distich.

"What war is this? when conquered, both are glad,
And either to have conquered other, sad."

Thomas Holland, D.D., was born at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in 1539, and educated at Oxford, where he was accounted "a prodigy in almost all kinds of literature." He was master of Exeter college, and died March 17, 1612, aged 73. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church, Oxford.

Richard Kilbye, D.D., was born at Radcliffe, in Leicestershire, and educated at Oxford. He obtained a prebendary in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and professor of Hebrew in the university of Oxford. He died November, 1620, and was buried in the college chancel of All Saints' church.

Miles Smith, D.D., was born in the city of Hereford, and educated at Oxford. For his services in the translation of the bible, he was rewarded by promotion to the see of Gloucester, to which he was consecrated September 20, 1612, and died in 1624. He wrote the *Translator's Preface* prefixed to our large bibles, the original of which is said to be preserved in the Bodleian library.

John Harmer, D.D., was born at Newbury, in Berkshire, and educated first at Winchester, and then at New college, Oxford, of which he became perpetual fellow in 1574. He was chief master of Winchester school for nine years, and warden of the college there seventeen. He died October 11, 1613.

Richard Brett, D.D., was born in London, and educated at Oxford. Anthony Wood says, "He was a person famous in his time for learning, as well as piety, skilled and versed to a criticism in the *Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Arabic, and Æthiopic* tongues." In 1595, he obtained the rectory of Quainton, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire. He died April 15, 1637, and was buried in the chancel of his church.

John Spencer, D.D., a native of Suffolk, was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and on the death of Rainolds, succeeded him as master of his college, and is said to have been "reverenced by all good men, for his knowledge, learning, and piety." He died April 3, 1614.

Andrew Downes, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and King's Greek professor, was accounted one of the best scholars of his time. He died in 1625.

John Boyse, or Bois, was born at Nettlestead, in Suffolk, January 3, 1560, and educated at Cambridge. He was rector of Boxworth, in Cambridge, and a prebend of Ely. He died in 1643.

Thomas Ravis, D.D., was born at Maldon, or Meaden, in Surry, was first at Westminster, and afterwards of Christ church, Oxford. He was dean of Christ church and bishop of Gloucester, and died December 14, 1609.

George Abbot, D.D., was the son of a cloth-worker of Guildford, in Surry, where he was born October 29, 1562. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and became a popular preacher in the university. His church preferments were, dean of Winchester, March, 1599; vice-chancellor of Oxford in 1600, 1603, and 1605; bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1609; translated to London, 1610; and succeeded Bancroft to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, 1611. Though a zealous protestant, he boldly defended the rights

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fidelity, and the strictest attention to the letter of the text, be supposed to constitute the qualities of an excellent version, this of all versions must, in general, be accounted the most excellent. Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point seem to have been weighed with the nicest exactitude, and expressed either in the text, or margin, with the greatest precision."

Some of the editions of this bible, especially the folio and quarto copies, were accompanied with *genealogies of scripture*, by John Speed. A patent was granted him by the king, for securing the property of this work to him and his heirs.

In the British museum there is another edition of this Bible, of the same date. They are word for word the same throughout. One copy, however, is printed in a larger letter than the other, and makes a thicker volume, but it is impossible to determine which of these two were first printed

1611. VALENTINE SIMS, or SIMMES dwelt at the sign of the White Swan, near Barnard castle, in Addle, or Adling-street, from 1595, to this time.

1611. Conrad Vorstius, a professor of divinity at Leyden, published a work on the *Nature and Attributes of God*, on which, being presented to king James I. at London, his majesty ordered the book to be burnt by the common hangman, and also wrote an answer, called the *Declaration*, to which he added the following singular dedication to our Saviour:

"To the honour of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of the eternal Father, the only theanthropos, mediator and reconciler of mankind, in sign of thankfulness, his most humble and obliged servant, James by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, doth dedicate and consecrate this his declaration." The Puritans arraigned this as indecency; and why not books to the sacred dead.

James not being satisfied with depressing the Catholics and Puritans at home, thus entered the lists of disputation with the Arminians and Gowerists. He attacked Bellarmine, the champion of the Catholics, and reminded him, "that, as king of England, he was defender of the faith, and that it consequently became his duty to remand all abominable doctrines to hell." He likewise remonstrated with the Dutch government, and the result was, that a synod was held at Dort, and seven hundred families of Arminians were driven into exile, and reduced to beggary. Vorstius himself was compelled to leave Leyden, and retired to Torringen, in Holstein, where he died, September 29, 1622. He was born at Cologne, July 19, 1569.

To the great astonishment of the whole world, be it told, that John Norton refused to print his majesty's (king James's) Latin work against Vorstius *without getting the money first!* Tempora mutantur. Lydiat tells the above story to archbishop Usher.

A Welsh bishop, who had written a work, made an apology to king James I. for preferring the Deity to his majesty in the dedication.

1611. In or about this year, the company of stationers thought proper to remove from their old hall to the situation they now occupy; and on the 11th of April in this year, the purchase of *Bergavenny house* was ordered to be paid for from the stock of the partners in the privilege. That house is thus described: "At the north end of Ave Mary-lane, is one great house, builded of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to John duke of Britaine, earl of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward II. Since that, it was called *Pembroke Inne*, neere unto

of the subject and liberty of conscience. He founded an hospital at Guildford, which he liberally endowed with £300 per annum, for the employment and maintenance of a certain number of indigent persons. He died at Croyden, August 5, 1633, at the age of 71; and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity, at Guildford. He left several large sums to charitable purposes; beside considerable donations to the university of Oxford. His publications were chiefly, though not entirely, in divinity; his *History of the Massacre in the Valtoline*, was printed in the 3d volume of Fox's *Acts and Monuments*.

William Barlow, D.D., was born at Barlow, in Lancashire, became fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; prebendary of Westminster; and in 1603 dean of Chester; in 1605 he was made bishop of Rochester, and in 1608 translated to the see of Lincoln. He died in 1613, and was buried at his palace at Bugden.

William Dakin, B.D., was educated at Westminster, and from thence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted into Trinity college, May 8, 1587. On the 16th of March, 1593, he was chosen senior fellow. In 1602, he was Greek lecturer of his college; and in 1604, he succeeded Dr. Gray, as professor of divinity, in Gresham college, London. Mr. Dakin was also chosen junior dean of Trinity college, October 2, 1606; but dying in the February following, had not the happiness of seeing the great work completed in which he was engaged.

Giles Thompson, or Tomson, D.D., was born in London; and in 1571, was entered an exhibitioner of University college. He became chaplain to queen Elizabeth, residentiary of Hereford, rector of Penbridge, in Herefordshire, dean of Windsor, registrar of the most noble order of the garter, and in 1611 was advanced to the see of Gloucester. He died in 1612, to the grief of those who knew and honoured his piety and learning.

Samuel Ward, D.D., was of a good family, and was born at Bishop's Middleham, in the bishopric of Durham. He was educated at Cambridge, and on January 5, 1609, was chosen master of Sidney Sussex college. He obtained many valuable preferments in the church; and in 1624 was rector of Much-Munden, in Hertfordshire. He was one of the divines sent by James I. to the synod at Dort, in 1618. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he suffered severe persecution, was deprived of his mastership and professorship, and plundered and imprisoned, both in his own and St. John's college. He is said to have died in great want, September 7, 1643. He was buried in Sidney Sussex chapel.

Thomas Bilson, D.D., who assisted Dr. Miles Smith in the final revision of the Bible, was of German descent, from a family related to the duke of Bavaria; was a native of Winchester, where he received his education at Wykeham school. In 1565, he was admitted perpetual fellow of New college, Oxford. He so distinguished himself by his learning and talents, that he rose to be prebendary of Winchester, warden of the college there; and at length bishop of Worcester, in 1596, and in the following year translated to Winchester. Among other works, he published a *Survey of Christ's Sufferings and Descent into Hell*, which occasioned much debate. He died June 18, 1616, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

Roger Andrews, D.D., was brother to Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester. He was fellow of Pembroke hall, and master of Jesus college, Cambridge. He was also prebendary of Chichester and Southwell.

Robert Spalding, D.D., was fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and king's professor of Hebrew.

Andrew Bing, or Byng, D.D., fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and king's professor of Hebrew, in that university. In May, 1609, he was collated to the subdeanery of York; and in April, 1618, he was installed archdeacon of Norwich. He died during the *Interregnum*.

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Ludgate, as belonging to the earles of Pembrooke in the times of Richard II. the eighteenth yeere, and of Henry VI. in the fourteenth yeere. It was afterwards called *Aburgavenny-house*, and belonged to Henry late lord *Aburgovennie*. But the worshipfull company of stationers have since that purchased it, and made it the hall for the meeting of the societie, converting the stone worke into a new faire frame of timber, and applying it to such serviceable use, as themselves have thought convenient for the amending it in some particulars in which it had been found defective."—*Stowe*, edition 1618, page 649.

"The preceding owners," Mr. Pennant says, "might boast of their *nobility*, their successors of their *wealth*, for the loss sustained by this company in the fire of London, lord Clarendon computed was not less than £200,000."

1611. The art of printing introduced into the town of Coire, an ancient town of Switzerland, capital of the county of the Grisons. The first work was an edition of *The Psalms of David* in verse, in the Romanesche dialect of the Grey League, executed in the year 1611, which is not only interesting as being the *first portion of scripture*, but as being *the very first book* printed in that dialect. Dr. Coxe, in his *Travels in Switzerland*, relates that a typographical society had been established in Coire, for the publication of Latin, German, and Romanesche books. In the year 1718, a *Romanesche*, or *Grison version of the Bible* was printed here, in two folio volumes, with a dedication to king George I. of England; a fine copy of which curious work may be seen in the Bodleian library. On the interesting subject of the variety of the Romanesche dialects, the reader will be gratified by the perusal of an able paper from the pen of Mr. Planta, which is published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lxvi.

1611. Nicholas Zchneider conducted the printing-press, erected in the religious house of the *Paraclete*, at Zittau, a town of Upper Lusatia. In 1608, this press, together with a great part of the town, was consumed by fire, but was re-established about three years afterwards.

1612, *May. A Remembrance of the Honours due to the Life and Death of Robert Earle of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer of England, &c.*

Imprinted at London, for John Wright, and are to bee sold at his shop, neere Christ Church.

This is a tribute to the memory of Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, by Richard Johnson. It is partly in prose and partly in verse, and to which a portrait of the earl is prefixed.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, was the son of lord Burghley, and born June 1, 1560. The repeated disappointments which he encountered in his endeavours to supply the wants of the treasury, had a sad effect on his health. He tried the waters of Bath, but without receiving the desired benefit; and he expired at Marlborough, on his way back to town. Lord Bacon remarked of this nobleman, "that he was a more fit man to keep things from getting worse, but no very fit man to reduce things to be much better."

† 1612. *Died*, John Norton, printer to queen Elizabeth, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and an alderman of London. In 1593, he lived at the sign of the Queen's Arms, in the house formerly inhabited by his cousin Bonham Norton; and being a man of eminence, employed others to print for him. He was the first person who carried on printing in the college of Eton, (see *page* 449, *ante*.) He was master of the company of stationers in 1607, 1610, and 1612, the year in which he died. He gave £150 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Faith, to purchase, in fee-simple, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; from the produce of which, ten shillings to be annually paid for a sermon at St. Faith's, on Ash Wednesday; and, weekly, to twelve poor persons (six to be appointed by the company of stationers, and six by the parish) 2*d*. each, and a penny loaf, the *vantage leaf* (the *thirteenth*, allowed by the baker) to be the clerks; the residue of the revenue to arise by such purpose to be laid out in cakes, wine, and ale, for the company of stationers, either before or after the sermon.—He also gave to the company £1000 to be laid out in like manner, in fee-simple purchases; and the produce to be applied, by the master, wardens, and assistants, at their discretion, for the benefit of the poor members of the company. This benevolent testator's intentions are substantially fulfilled. The weekly pensions continue to be paid. The sermon is also annually preached; to which the livery at large are regularly invited; and every one who attends receives six buns. A guinea is presented to the preacher for his sermon, half a guinea to the reader, and 5*s*. to the sexton. The court of assistants dine together on that day, in commemoration of this bountiful benefactor; whose legacy was paid to the company by Bonham Norton, Esq. who was also an alderman, and master of the company in 1610, 1616, and 1619.

When Paul Stephens, the son of Henry, visited London, about the year 1594, he formed an intimacy with some of our best scholars, and contracted an intimate friendship with John Norton, then possessing in London the honourable distinction of "Regius in Latinis, Græcis, et Hebraicis Typographus," to whom Paul Stephens permitted the use of his family mark or symbol. This mark was first used by Norton in the year 1605.

1612. Ralph Blower printed a tract entitled, *The Court of Good Counsell.*

Wherein is set doune the true Rules how a Man should choose a good Wife from a bad, and a Woman a good Husband from a bad.

Wherein is also expressed the great care that Parents should have for the bestowing of their Children in marriage, and likewise how Children ought to behave themselves towards their Parents, and how Maisters ought to governe their Servants, and how Servants ought to be obedient towards their Maisters. Set forth as a patterne for all people to learne wit by. Published by one that hath dearely bought it by experience. At London. Printed by Ralph Blower, and

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are to be solde by William Barley, at his shop, in Gratious Streete.*

1612. Printing introduced into Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary. Dr. Cotton says, "Probably this was the first town of the kingdom into which the art was introduced: nor did it make any extensive progress for many years afterwards; since so late as the year 1646, Christopher Ravius observed, 'in tota Hungaria vix *tres sunt typographiæ*.'"

1612. The college of Jesuits erected a press at Fleche, a town of France, in Anjou; and in the year 1638, one George Griveau designates himself "printer to the king, and to the Henrician college of Jesuits."

1613. THE PETRUSES were a celebrated family of printers at Basil, in Switzerland. There was ADAM the father, and HENRY and JEROM his sons. Henry again had a son of the name of SEBASTIAN. Adam had been a fellow-labourer with John Froben in the printing office of Nicolas Brylinger. Henry died in 1579, in his 71st year, and his epitaph is given in a note in the *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. p. 220, and Sebastian his son published an edition of *Virgil* in this year. Their device was an allusion to their name—which is the Greek for a *rock*.

1613. *Died*, RICHARD COLLINS, clerk of the stationers' company from 1578. He was succeeded in his office by Thomas Mountfort.

1613, *April* 13. *Strange News from Lancaster.* A pamphlet written by a reverend gentleman, containing an account of a *prodigious monster* that was born at Addlington, in Lancashire; with two bodies joined to one back.

1613. *The three sisters teares, shed at the late solemne funeral of Henry Prince of Wales.* By Richard Nichols. London, 1613, 4to. dedicated to lady Hay. The three sisters are Angela, (England.) Albana, (Scotland.) and Cambra, (Wales.) Richard Niccols was "a poet of great elegance and imagination, and one of the ornaments of the reign of Elizabeth."—*Headley.*

Henry prince of Wales, was the eldest son of James I. whose premature death in his eighteenth year, was wept by all the Muses, and mourned by all the brave in Britain. At an early age he evinced a thoughtfulness of character, extraordinary in a child, and attracted the attention, and excited the hopes of those who were about his person. His bold and martial character was discoverable upon many occasions; and had he lived to govern these realms, the whole face of our history might have been changed, and the days of Agincourt and Cressy been revived, and Henry IX. had rivalled Henry V. This prince, though ambitious to wield the sword, did not neglect the pen; and the finest geniuses of the age addressed their works to him, and wrote several at his suggestion. Dallington, in the preface to his curious *Aphorisms, Civil and Militaire*, has described prince Henry's domestic life: "Myself," says he, "the unablest of many in that academy, for so was his family, had *this especial employment for his proper use*, which he pleased favourably to entertain, and *often to read over*." He was born at the castle of Stirling, February, 1594, and died Nov. 6, 1612.*

1614. *The Description of a Maske, presented in the Banqueting Roome at Whitehall, on Saint Stephen's Night last, at the Marriage of the Right Honourable the Earl of Somerset, and the Right Noble the Lady Frances Howard. Written by Thomas Campion.*

Whereunto are annexed divers choyse Ayres composed from this Maske, that may be sung with a single voyce, to the Lute or Base-Violl.

London: printed for Laurence Lisle, dwelling in Paules Church Yarde, at the signe of the Tyger's head.

The compositions called *Masques* were carried to their greatest perfection at this time, and the chief writers of these dramatic entertainments, were Ben Jonson and Samuel Daniels, though, perhaps none of them rivals the *Comus* of Milton. They were generally founded on some story from the Greek or Roman mythology; and, though therefore possessing little human interest, were so well set off by fine poetry, dresses, and machinery, that, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. they formed a favourite amusement of the gay persons of the court, who were themselves the chief performers.

The following song is taken from *Luminalia, or the Festival of Light.* A *Masque*, presented at Court, on Shrove Tuesday night, 1637.

SONG OF NIGHT.

In wet and cloudy mists I slowly rise,
As with mine owne dull weight opprest,
To close with sleep the jealous lover's eyes,
And give forsaken virgins rest.

Th' adven'trous merchant and the mariner,
Whom stormes all day vex in the deep,
Beginne to trust the windes when I appeare,
And lose their dangers in their sleep.

The studious that consume their brains and sight,
In search where doubtful knowledge lies,
Grow wearie of their fruitlesse use of light,
And wish my shades to ease their eyes.

The ambitious toy ing statesman that prepares
Great mischiefs ere the day begins,
Nor measures day by houres, but by his cares,
And night must intermit his sinnes.

Then why when my slow chariot used to clime,
Did old mistaking sages weepe?
As if my empire did usurpe their time,
And hours were lost when spent in sleep.

I come to ease their labours, and prevent
That wearinesse that would destroy;
The profit of their toyles are still mispent,
Till rest enables to enjoy.

1614. "In an unpublished letter of the times," says Mr. D'Israeli, "I find a cause in the star-chamber, respecting a play being acted at Christmas in this year, at the house of sir John Yorke; the consequences of which were heavy fines and

* The reader will observe that what is now spelt Grace-church-street, was at this time written *Gratious*-street. It was originally Grass-street, from a herb market there.

* *The Life of Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., compiled chiefly from his own papers, never before published.* By Thomas Birch, D.D., F.R.S. London, 1760. 8vo.

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imprisonment. The letter-writer describes it as containing 'many foul passages to the vilifying of our religion and exacting of popery,' for which he and his lady, as principal procurers, were fined one thousand pounds a piece, and imprisoned in the tower for a year; two or three of his brothers at five hundred pounds a piece, and others in other sums."

1614. *Died*, ISAAC CASAUBAN, a learned divine and critic. He was born at Geneva, in the year 1559, and at the age of twenty-three was chosen professor of Greek in his native city. In 1586 he married a daughter of the second Henry Stephens the printer, by whom he had twenty children. On the death of Henry IV. king of France, (1610) he removed to England, when James I. settled a considerable pension upon him, besides giving him a prebendal stall in Westminster, and another in Canterbury. He was buried in Westminster abbey.

1614. In this year a poetical tract was published by an anonymous author, in the dedication to which he has comprehended the greatest number of persons *by name* in one dedication:

The Martyrdome of Saint George of Cappadocia, titular patron of England, and of the most noble order of the Garter. It is dedicated "to *all* the noble, honourable, and worthy in Great Brittaine, bearing the name of George; and to all other, the true friends of Christian chivalrie, lovers of Saint George's name and virtues."

1614. The feasts of the stationers' company were restrained for six months, by order of the lord mayor.

1615. *Died*, ZACHARIAS PALTHENIUS a very learned printer of Francfort on the Maine. His books occur with the following imprints:

Zacharias Palthenius LLD. in 1597.
Collegium Palthniorum in 1605—10.
Collegium Musarum Palthen^{ii} in 1612-1614.
Officina Haredum Palthen^{ii} 1616.
Hartmannus Palthenius in 1616-1622.

1615. WILLIAM STANSBY printed the following curious play, a copy of which is in the Garrick collection:

Exchange Ware and the Second Hand, viz. Band, Ruffe, and Cuffe, lately cut, and now newly dearned up, or a Dialogue, acted in a shew in the famous universitie of Cambridge. The second edition.

London. Printed by W. Stansby, for Myles Partrick, and are to be sold at his shop, neere Saint Dunstanes Church Yard, in Fleet Street.

1615, *Nov. The just downfall of Ambition, Adultry, and Murder;* at the end of which are added, *Weston's and Mrs. Turner's last tears shed for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, poysoned in the tower; who for the fact, suffered deserved execution at Tiburne, the 14th day of November last*, 1615, 4*to*. Fifteen leaves.

This tract relates to the death of sir Thomas Overbury, an author and a courtier of this reign. He assisted Robert Car, earl of Somerset, in his amour with the countess of Essex, yet he opposed his marriage with her, for which he incurred the hatred of both. On a frivolous charge he was sent to the tower, where by the contrivance of Somerset and his wife, he was poisoned on the 13th of September, 1613. Sir Thomas Overbury was born in Warwickshire, in 1531, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was the author of several pieces in verse and prose, which were reprinted in 1753, in 8vo.

Books are a part of man's prerogative,
In formal ink they thoughts and voices hold,
That we to them our solitude may give,
And make time present travelled that of old.
Our life, Fame pierceth at the end,
And books if farther backward do extend.

1615, *Nov.* 6. The privilege of printing all bills for *fencing* was granted to Thomas Purfoot, by the company of stationers.

1616, *Feb.* 3. James I. by letters patent, dated this day, grants to Ben Jonson a yearly pension of one hundred marks during his life, "in consideration of the good and acceptable service heretofore done, and hereafter to be done by the said Ben Jonson." If the receipt of this royal favour was unconnected, as it appears to have been, with any arrangement in which Daniel was concerned, as poet laureat, we must doubt the fact of Jonson having succeeded that poet in the post. Indeed, it is generally understood that the commencement of the above pension is the first clear commencement of the post of laureat. Long before 1616, Ben Jonson had been fully engaged in the service of the court, which was indebted to him for some of the most beautiful masques in the English language. He had also shown his peculiar qualifications for the duty of a laureat, by flattering James as the best of both poets and kings.

1616. THOMAS DAWSON dwelt at the three Cranes, in the Vintry; put to the beginning of some of his books a pretty wooden cut, or device, of three cranes in a vineyard, and printed many works for others besides himself. He was in business for the space of twenty-two years, and executed about thirty-three works. In 1595 he printed *Seamens Secrets, divided into two parts; wherein is taught the three kinds of sailing, horizontall, paradoxall, and sailing upon a great circle, &c. by John Davis, of Sundridge, near Dartmouth, gentleman.* 4*to*. In 1599 he printed the *life and deathe of Thomas Wolsey, cardinall; divided into three parts: his aspiring triumph and death. By Thomas Storer, student of Christchurch, in Oxford. In verse.* 4*to*.

Thomas Dawson was master of the stationers' company in 1615; and gave, July 12, 1616, "twenty shillings, towards making up the stairs in the garden, up to the city wall."

1616. *The Orthographiall Declaration: containing a brief advertisement of two new inventions called Lineage and Fortage, whereby writing paper and parchment are decently ruled and inclined, for to grosse or write upon, after a more dexterous and beneficial manner than is done or performed by the ordinary way of hand-ruling with plummet, ruler, or brass pen. Examples*

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satisfactorie for Paper Books in quarto are annexed. 1616. 4to. — See Brydge's *Censura Literaria.*

1616. It appears from the register of the stationers, that among others, the *Decameron* of "Mr. John Bocace Florentine" was revoked by a sudden inhibition of Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury. Caprice and ignorance, perhaps partiality, seem to have had some share in this business of licensing books.—*Warton.*

1616, *March* 9. *Died*, FRANCIS BEAUMONT, a poet and dramatic writer of some eminence. He was born in Leicestershire, and educated at Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He was buried in Westminster abbey.

JOHN FLETCHER was the son of Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, who died June 15, 1596. He was born in 1576, received his education at Cambridge, died of the plague at London, August 29, 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral entitled the *Faithful Shepherdess.*

Beaumont and Fletcher agreed to write plays in company; and fifty-two dramatic compositions, tragic and comic, appear under their joint names, and only one or two out of that number are ascertained to have been written by either, without assistance with his coadjutor. It is understood, however, that Fletcher, notwithstanding his being the older man, was chiefly employed in the business of imagining and writing the plays, while Beaumont had the task of chastening down and regulating the exuberant fancy of his senior. The following extract relating to *books*, is taken from one of their plays.

> Give me
> Leave to enjoy myself. That place that does
> Contain my books, the best companions, is
> To me a glorious court, where hourly I
> Converse with the old sages and philosophers;
> And sometimes for variety, I confer
> With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels;
> Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
> Unto a strict account; and in my fancy,
> Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then
> Part with such constant pleasures, to embrace
> Uncertain vanities? No; be it your care
> To augment a heap of wealth: it shall be mine
> To increase in knowledge.

1616, *March* 16. The company of stationers' obtained a renewal of their charter for the sole printing of *Primers*, *Psalters*, both in metre and prose, with or without musical notes; *Almanacks*, &c. in the English tongue; and the *A. B. C.* with the *Little Catechism*, and the *Catechism in English and Latin*, &c. by Alexander Nowell.

1616. *Died*, LOUIS ELZEVIR, of Leyden, in Holland, the founder of one of the most learned family of printers that ever adorned the republic of letters. Out of the twelve printers of this family, who exercised the art in this century, SEVEN have distinguished themselves by the number and beauty of their editions, viz.

LOUIS above named printed at Leyden, from 1595 to 1616. He was succeeded by

ISAAC, who exercised the art at Leyden from 1617 to 1628.

BONAVENTURE and ABRAHAM ELZEVIR, brothers and partners, printed at Leyden, from 1626 to 1652, in which year they died. To them we owe the pretty 12mo editions of the *classics*, and the collection of authors who have written the histories of almost every state in the world, which collection is sometimes added to the collection of *classics.*

JOHN, the son of Abraham Elzevir, printed in partnership with Daniel, at Leyden, in 1662, 1623, and 1624, and afterwards *alone* from 1653 to 1661.

LOUIS II. (the son of Isaac) printed at Amsterdam, alone, from 1640 to 1655, and from that year in partnership with Daniel, until July 1662, when the former died.

DANIEL, the son of Bonaventure, having printed first at Leyden, in partnership with John from 1652 to 1654, and afterwards at Amsterdam in partnership with Louis from 1655 to 1662, continued to carry on business *alone* from the last mentioned year, until his death, September 13, 1689. His widow printed only a short time longer.

A catalogue of the Greek, Latin, and French authors, executed by this learned family of printers, in 12mo, is given by Mr. Horne, in his *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*, p. lxxxii. appendix. M. Brunet has given a copious list of editions, printed in a small size by the Elzevirs. See his *Manuel du Libraire*, tom. iii. pp. 372-377.

The Elzevir editions have long and deservedly been esteemed for the clearness, delicacy, and perfect equality of the characters, for their close position together on a solid and very white paper, and the excellence of the press-work. Their Virgil, Terence, and Greek Testament, have been reckoned their master-pieces; and are indeed so very fine, that they justly gained them the reputation of being the first printers in Europe. Their types were so elegant, that their name has been given to all beautiful letter ever since. It would have been very wonderful, if the encouragement which the art of printing received from the great and learned should not have induced some persons, whose ignorance and avarice would not permit them to aim at that degree of perfection which they saw others arrive at, to engage in base methods of enjoying the fruits of their ingenuity and diligence, without the trouble of imitating them in their industry: for as soon as a curious, or reputed correct edition was published, with prodigious expense and labour, some of these rapacious characters immediately printed another after it; and carefully copying titles, and other distinctive marks, with a proper degree of accuracy, easily imposed their fictitious editions upon unwary but economical people for genuine copies. This shows the necessity also of accurate descriptions of scarce books, for fraudulent editions are of all countries; and none have experienced greater injury in this respect than the printers of pocket

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classics. The Elzevirs, in particular, have suffered more by counterfeits than, perhaps, any other; for, as their books were not at first so plentifully circulated, as to satisfy the numerous purchasers, there were not wanting persons willing to purchase such surreptitious works; especially, when they were to be obtained below the common price.

1616, *April* 23. *Died*, WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, or SHAKSPERE, (for the floating orthography of the name is properly attached to the one or the other of these varieties) the pride and glory of the English nation, and whose fame is now the admiration of the civilized world:—

> A creature such
> As, to seek through the regions of the earth
> For one his like, there would be something falling
> In him that should compare.—*Cymbeline.*

Biographical curiosity is a just and generous tribute to the memory of those mortals whom heaven has been pleased to endow with a larger portion of its own etherial energy. If the favoured individual was conversant with courts; if he directed the movement of armies or of states; or if the powers of his mind were devoted to the silent pursuits of literature—to the converse of philosophy and the muse, dark must that age be that could withhold from him its admiration. It becomes then a subject of the deepest interest to inquire into the history of that man, the expansion of whose intellectual greatness has filled the eyes of the world; the bright track of whose genius indelibly remains, but the solitary trace of whose mortal footsteps is now obliterated for ever. Homer is now only a solitary name, of whom we actually know nothing; and we see only an arm of immense power thrust forth from a mass of impenetrable darkness, and holding up the hero of his song to the applauses of never-dying fame.

Little more than two centuries have elapsed since William Shakspeare conversed with our tongue, and trod the self-same soil with ourselves; and if it were not for the records kept by our church in its registers of births, marriages, and burials, we should at this moment be as personally ignorant of the "sweet swan of Avon" as we are of the old minstrel and rhapsodist Meles. That William Shakspeare was born in Stratford upon Avon; that he married and had three children; that he wrote a certain number of dramas; that he died before he had attained to old age, and was buried in his native town, are positively the only facts, in the personal history of this extraordinary man, of which we are certainly possessed; and, if we should be solicitous to fill up this bare and most unsatisfactory outline, we must have recourse to the vague reports of unsubstantial tradition, or to the still more shadowy inferences of lawless and vagabond conjecture. Of this remarkable ignorance of one of the most richly endowed with intellect of the human species, who ran his mortal race in our own country, and who stands separated from us by no very great intervention of time, the causes may not be difficult to be ascertained. The history of William Shakspeare is a perfect blank till the occurrence of an event which drove him from his native town, and gave his wonderful intellect to break out in its full lustre on the world. That he became an actor and a writer of plays; in neither of which characters, however, he might excel in them, could he be lifted high in the estimation of his contemporaries. He was honoured, indeed, with the friendship of nobles, and the patronage of monarchs: his theatre was frequented by the wits of the metropolis; and he associated with the most intellectual of his times. But the spirit of the age was against him; and, in opposition to it, he could not become the subject of any general or comprehensive interest. The nation, in short, knew little, and cared less, about him. During his life, and for some years after his death, inferior dramatists outran him in the race of popularity; and then the flood of puritan fanaticism swept him and the stage together into temporary oblivion.

It would be especially gratifying to us to exhibit to our readers some portion at least of the personal history of this illustrious man during his long residence in the capital;—to announce the names and characters of his associates, a few of which only we can obtain from Fuller; to delineate his habits of life; to record his convivial wit, to commemorate the books which he read; and to number his compositions as they dropped in succession from his pen. But no power of this nature is indulged to us. All that active and efficient portion of his mortal existence, which constituted considerably more than a third part of it, is an unknown region, not to be penetrated by our most zealous and intelligent researchers.

He was born on the 23rd of April, 1564, in Henley-street, Stratford. His father was a considerable dealer in wool, and had filled the highest magisterial office of his native town;* but having a large family, and his trade declining, he could give him but a scanty education. In 1582, before he had completed his eighteenth year, he married Ann Hathaway, the daughter, as Rowe informs us, of a substantial yeoman in the neighbourhood of Stratford. The bride was eight years older than the bridegroom. She remained in Stratford during the long abode of her husband in the metropolis, and at his death she is found only slightly mentioned in his will; little more is known respecting her than that, surviving her husband rather more than seven years, she was buried on the 8th day of August, 1623. By the Stratford register we can ascertain that his only son, Hamnet, was buried in the twelfth year of his age, on the 11th of August, 1596; and that, after an interval of

* A grant or confirmation of 'arms' to John Shakspeare, the dramatist's father, 1596, viz. gold, on a bend sable, and a spear of the first, the point steeled, proper; and his crest, or cognizance, a falcon, his wings displayed, argent standing on a wreath of his collars supporting a spear gold steel as aforesaid, set upon a helmet with mantels and tassels.

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nearly eleven years, his eldest daughter, Susanna, was married to John Hall, a physician, on the 5th of June, 1607. With the exception of two or three purchases made by him at Stratford, one of them being that of New Place, which he repaired and ornamented for his future residence, the two entries which we have now extracted from the register, are positively all that we can relate with confidence of our great poet and his family, during the long term of his connexion with the theatre and the metropolis. We may fairly conclude, indeed, that he was present at each of the domestic events recorded by the register: that he attended his son to the grave, and his daughter to the altar. We may believe also, from its great probability, even on the testimony of Aubrey, that he paid an annual visit to his native town; whence his family were never removed, and which he seems always to have contemplated as the resting place of his declining age.

It is well that we are better acquainted with the rectitude of his morals, than with the symmetry of his features. To the integrity of his heart; the gentleness and benignity of his manners, we have the positive testimony of Chettle and Ben Jonson. The latter, in his *Discoveries*, says, "I loved the man, and do honour his memory, on this side idolatry as much as any. He was, indeed, honest, of an open and free nature; had an excellent fancy, brave notions, and gentle expressions," &c. &c. The following lines are taken from a poem written by Jonson.

> Sweet swan of Avon! what a sight it were,
> To see thee in our waters yet appear;
> And make those flights upon the banks of Thames,
> That so did take Eliza, and our James!
> But stay; I see thee in this hemisphere
> Advanced, and made a constellation there:—
> Shine forth, thou star of poets; and with rage,
> Or influence, chide, or cheer, the drooping stage.

As we are not told the precise time when Shakspeare retired from the stage and the metropolis to enjoy the tranquillity of life in his native town, we cannot pretend to determine it. As he is said, however, to have passed some years in his establishment at New Place, we may conclude that his removal took place either in 1612 or in 1613, when he was yet in the vigour of life, being not more than forty-eight or forty-nine years old.

The amount of the fortune on which he retired from the busy world, has been the subject of some discussion. By Gibbon, who forbears to state his authority, this fortune is valued at £300 a year; and by Malone, who, calculating our poet's real property from authentic documents, assigns a random value to his personal, it is reduced to £200. Of these two valuations of Shakspeare's property, we conceive that Gibbon's approaches more nearly to the truth.

On the 2nd of February, 1615-16, he married his youngest daughter, Judith, then in the thirty-first year of her age, to Thomas Quiney, a vintner in Stratford; and on the 25th of the succeeding month he executed his will. He was then, as it would appear, in the full vigour and enjoyment of life; and we are not informed that his constitution had been previously weakened by the attack of any malady. But his days, or rather his hours, were now all numbered; for he breathed his last on the 23rd of the ensuing April, on that anniversary of his birth which completed his fifty-second year.

On the 25th of April, 1616, two days after his decease, he was buried in the chancel of the church of Stratford; and at some period within the subsequent seven years (for in 1623 it is noticed in the verses of Leonard Digges) a monument was raised to his memory either by the respect of his townsmen, or by the piety of his relations. It represents the poet with a countenance of thought, resting on a cushion and in the act of writing. Immediately below the cushion is the following distich:—

> Judicio Pylium; genio Socratem; arte Maronem
> Terra tegit; populus mœret; Olympus habet.

On a tablet underneath are inscribed these lines:

> Stay, passenger, why dost thou go so fast?
> Read, if thou canst, whom envious death has placed
> Within this monument—Shakspeare; with whom
> Quick nature died; whose name doth deck the tomb
> Far more than cost: since all that he has writ
> Leaves living art but page to serve his wit:

and the flat stone, covering the grave, holds out, in very irregular characters, a supplication to the reader, with the promise of a blessing and the menace of a curse:

> Good friend! for Jesus' sake forbear
> To dig the dust enclosed here.
> Blest be the man that spares these stones,
> And curst be he that moves my bones.

The last of these inscriptions may have been written by Shakspeare himself under the apprehension of his bones being tumbled, with those of many of his townsmen, into the charnel-house of the parish.

Shakspeare differs essentially from all other writers; him we may profess rather to feel than to understand; and it is easier to say, on many occasions, that we are possessed by him, than that we possess him. And no wonder;—he scatters the seeds of things, the principles of character and action, with so cunning a hand, yet with so careless an air, and master of our feelings, submits himself so little to our judgment, that every thing seems superior. We discern not his course, we see no connexion of cause and effect, we are rapt in ignorant admiration, and claim no kindred with his abilities. All the incidents, all the parts, look like chance, whilst we feel and are sensible that the whole is design. His characters not only act and speak in strict conformity to nature, but in strict relation to us; just so much is shown as is requisite, just so much as is impressed; he commands every passage to our heads and to our hearts, and moulds us as he pleases, and that with so much ease, that he never betrays his exertions. He at once blends and distinguishes every thing; every

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thing is complicated, every thing is plain; and it is really astonishing that a mere human being, a part of humanity only, should so perfectly comprehend the whole; and that he should possess such exquisite art, that whilst every child shall feel the whole effect, his learned editors and commentators should yet so very frequently mistake or seem ignorant of the cause. A sceptre or a straw are in his hands of equal efficacy; he needs no selection; he converts every thing into excellence; nothing is too great, nothing is too base. The chronicle, the novel, or the ballad; the king or the beggar, the hero, the madman, the sot, or the fool; it is all one;—nothing is worse, nothing is better; the same genius pervades, and is equally admirable in all. Or, is a character to be shown in progressive change, and the events of years to be comprised within the hour:—with what a magic hand does he prepare and scatter his spells! The glancings of his eye are from heaven to earth—from earth to heaven, we behold him breaking the barriers of imaginary method. In the same scene he descends from the meridian of noblest tragic sublimity to puns and quibbles, to the meanest merriment of a plebian force. In the midst of his dignity, he resembles his own Richard II. the skipping king, who sometimes discarding the state of a monarch

Mingled his royalty with carping fools.

He seems not to have seen any impropriety in the most abrupt transactions from dukes to buffoons—from senators to sailors—from councillors to constables—and from kings to clowns. The laws of nature give way, and leave nothing in our minds but wildness and horror. No pause is allowed us for reflection: horrid sentiment, furious guilt and compunction, air-drawn daggers, murders, ghosts, and enchantment, shake and possess us wholly, whilst we, the fools of amazement, are insensible to the shifting of place and the lapse of time, and till the curtain drops, never once wake to the truth of things, or recognize the laws of existence.*

1616, *April* 23. *Died*, MICHAEL CERVANTES, the author of the inimitable romance of *Don Quixote*.† He was born at Alcala, Oct. 9, 1547, and died at Madrid on the same day that our Shakspeare breathed his last.

Dr. Johnson used to say, that there are few books of which one ever could possibly arrive at the last page; and that there never was any thing written by mere man that was wished longer by its readers, excepting *Don Quixote*, *Robinson Crusoe*, and the *Pilgrim's Progress*. "After *Homer's Illiad*," he said, "the work of Cervantes was the greatest in the world, as a book of entertainment; and when we consider that every other author's admirers are confined to his countrymen, and perhaps to the literary classes among them; while *Don Quixote* is a sort of common property, a universal classic, equally enjoyed by the court and the cottage; equally applauded in France and England, as in Spain; quoted by every servant, the amusement of every age, from infancy to decrepitude; the first book you see in every shop where books are sold, through all the states of Italy;—who can refuse his consent to an avowal of the superiority of Cervantes to all modern writers? Shakspeare has, until within the last half century, been worshipped at home; while translators and engravers live by the hero of *La Mancha* in every nation; and the walls of the miserable inns and the cottages, all over England, France, and Germany, are adorned with the exploits of *Don Quixote*.

1616. In this year was printed at Maillé, or Mailly, a town of France, in La Vendee, an edition of the *Universal history of the Sieur de Daubigné*, in two volumes folio, with the imprint *à Maillé par Jean Moussat imprimeur ordinaire du dit Sieur*. This edition is very rare, having been burnt by the hands of the common hangman at Paris, on account of some indiscreet disclosures, from which later editions are free.

1617. BARNARD ALSOP dwelt in Garter Place, in Barbican, where he printed in this year, the following tragi-comedy, a copy of which is in the Garrick collection. *A Looking Glass for London and England. Made by Thomas Lodge, Gent. and Robert Greene, In Artibus Magister.*

Thomas Lodge was a physician and poet, who died in 1625. Besides the above, he wrote the *Wounds of Civil War*, a tragedy. He also assisted Robert Green in writing some of his works.

1617. L. GRIFFIN printed the following work: *Mischief's mysterie; or, Treason's masterpiece; the Powder Plot, invented by hellish malice; prevented by heavenly mercy; truly related, and from the Latin of the learned and reverend Dr. Herring, translated and very much dilated by John Vicars. London*, 1617. 4*to.*

1617. PYRAMUS DE CANDOLE, a well-informed printer of the city of Geneva, taking disgust at his residence, quitted the city, and transported himself and his printing apparatus to Gverdun, or Iverdon, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud. A specimen of his printing is in the Bodleian.—*Cotton.*

1617, *May* 17. *Died*, JACOB AUGUSTUS DE THOU, the celebrated bibliographer and historian of France. His collection of books was formed with the greatest care and unbounded expense, with the advice of Scaliger, Casaubon, the brothers Du Puys, Salmasius, Grotius, the brothers St. Marthe, and Sirmond. The binding alone, Quesnel and Morhof inform us, cost *twenty thousand crowns*. Anxious that posterity

* For Shakspeare's plays, see 1623, *post.*

† *Cervantes, El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.* 2 vols. Madrid, 1605 and 1615. A copy of this *first edition* of Don Quixote was sold at the *splendid* sale of Colonel Stanley, in April, 1813, for £42.

Cervantes, El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote, 4to., second edition, *revised by Cervantes.* Madrid, 1608. A copy at the above sale sold for £12 12s.

The curious bibliographer should possess both the first and second editions of Don Quixote, on account of the alterations made by Cervantes in the second.—*Horne.*

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should enjoy the benefit of his valuable library, the collection of more than forty years, De Thou, by his will, forbade it to be sold, but he bequeathed it to his sons for their use, and that of the literary world. Accordingly, after his death, in 1617, during the minority of his children, as well as afterwards, additions continued to be made, until the death of James Augustus de Thou, his youngest son, in 1677; who dying greatly involved, this magnificent library was sold for payment of his debts. He had previously offered it for sale to the king of France for the use of the Dauphin, but his tender was declined. That the value of this collection has not been overrated, will be sufficiently evident, when it is known that the family of De Thou, as well as the curators of his library, proceeded to the expense of having one copy or more of every valuable work published in Europe, printed on particularly fine paper made for the purpose! And they sometimes selected the choicest leaves from two or three different copies or editions. It would seem that the president Ménars purchased this library for less money than the binding of the books had cost. Mr. Collinson, on the authority of Mr. Buckley, who published the splendid edition of De Thou's *Universal History*,* says that the illustrious minister Colbert purchased the manuscripts, which in the year 1730, were bought and deposited in the king's library at Paris. Many of the splendid volumes of De Thou's library are to be found in the British museum, the royal library at Paris, and other great public libraries; where the richness of the binding easily point them out to the observant bibliographer.—*Horne.*

1618. *The Owles Almanake, prognosticating many strange accidents shall happen to this kingdom of Great Brittaine this year.* London, 1618. 4to. With a wood cut.

A curious and humorous old pamphlet, in which every day of the month has its appropriate fortune annexed to it.—*Gifford.* Sold at the Gordonstoun sale for £3 10*s.*

1618, *Oct.* 29. Upon this day was beheaded, in Old Palace-yard, London, sir Walter Raleigh, of whom it is not too much to say, that he was the most eminent man of the age in which he lived; an age enlightened by his talents, and improved by his example. He was the fourth son of Walter Raleigh, esq., of Fardel, near Plymouth. He studied at Oriel college, Oxford, for a short time, but, when only seventeen, was one of a hundred gentlemen whom queen Elizabeth allowed to assist the protestants in France. He served afterwards in the Netherlands, under sir John Norris, in 1578; the next year he joined an unsuccessful expedition to America; and distinguished himself, in 1580, in Ireland. His introduction to Elizabeth has already been noticed at page 443 *ante*, and from that time he rose rapidly in her favour, and was enriched by her with places and lands. He availed himself of his court favour to obtain letters patent for discovering unknown countries, and took possession of that part of America which is called Virginia, after the virgin queen.

Upon his return, he was returned to parliament for Devonshire, and soon afterwards knighted. He was also favoured by a licence to sell wine throughout the kingdom! He continued in favour, and engaged in various public employments, both civil and military, till 1593, when he justly offended the queen by an intrigue with the daughter of sir Nicholas Throgmorton. Both he and his partner in guilt were confined for several months, and, when set at liberty, forbidden the court. He married her, however, and lived with her afterwards in the strictest conjugal affection. The next year he was entirely restored to favour, and enriched by his royal mistress with the manor of Sherborne, that had been alienated from the church.

In 1597, his enterprising spirit was gratified by two expeditions to Guiana, the first of which was conducted by himself, and by his being employed at sea in active service against the Spaniards. On the fall of his rival, Essex, he disgraced himself by entreating sir Robert Cecil to show him no mercy. Though sir Robert took his advice, there was no sincere friendship between him and Raleigh: and on the accession of James, the latter was stript of his preferments, and accused and condemned of high treason. After being kept for a month at Winchester, in daily expectation of death, he was reprieved and confined for some years in the Tower, where he composed many works. After twelve years' imprisonment, he received a commission from the king to explore the gold mines of Guiana. The expedition was unsuccessful; the Spanish monarch enraged, by the burning of a town; and, in spite of the just reasoning of Bacon, James had the meanness to have this great man executed in consequence of his former attainder. He entreated the spectators, that if any disability of voice or dejection of countenance should appear in him, they would impute it to the disorder of his body (he was suffering from the ague), rather than to any dismayedness of mind. He confessed his grievous offences, and begged the prayers of all who heard him. Having fingered the axe, he said, smiling, to the sheriff, "this is a sharp medicine, but it is a sound cure for all diseases." The executioner knelt down and asked him forgiveness, which Raleigh, laying his hand upon his shoulder, granted. Then being asked which way he would lay himself on the block, he answered, "so the heart be right, it is no matter which way the head lies." After a little pause, he lifted up his hand, and his head was struck off at two blows, his body never shrinking nor moving.

"Authors are perplexed," says Wood, "under what topic to place him; whether of statesman, seaman, soldier, chemist, or chronologer, for in all these he did excel; and it still remains a dispute whether the age he lived in was more obliged to his pen or his sword, the one being

* See Notice of Samuel Buckley, Feb. 18, 1734, *post.*

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busy in conquering the new, the other in so bravely describing the old world." A peninsula is too cheap to purchase the life of such another man. The mark of Raleigh will stand as a continent supported by opposite seas; for the wanton root of favouritism bursts into honour before the turbulent gust which swept him from the earth. Thomson thus speaks of Raleigh:

Who can speak
The numerous worthies of the maiden reign?
In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd.
Nor sunk his vigour, when a coward-reign
The warrior fetter'd, and at last resign'd
To glut the vengeance of a vanquish'd foe.
The active still and unrestrain'd, his mind
Explor'd the vast extent of ages past,
And with his prison-hours enrich'd the world;
But found no times, in all the long research,
So glorious, or so base, as those he proved,
In those he conquered, and in those he bled.

It is peculiar to the fate of Raleigh, that having before suffered a long imprisonment with the expectation of a public death, his mind had been accustomed to its contemplation, and often dwelt on the event which was now passing. The soul, in its sudden departure, and its future state, is often the subject of his few poems. The following beautiful song called the *Farewell*, is attributed to Raleigh:

Go, soul! the body's guest,
Upon a thankless errand,
Fear not to touch the best,
The truth shall be thy warrant;
Go, since I needs must die,
And give the world the lie!

Tell zeal it lacks devotion,
Tell love it is but lust,
Tell time it is but motion,
Tell flesh it is but dust;
And wish them not reply,
For thou must give the lie!

Tell fortune of her blindness,
Tell nature of decay,
Tell friendship of unkindness,
Tell justice of delay;
And if they will reply,
Then give them ALL the lie!

And when thou hast, as I
Commanded thee, done blabbing,
Although to give the lie
Deserves no less than stabbing;
Yet stab at thee who will,
No stab the soul can kill!

Sir Walter Raleigh's unfinished *History of the World*, which leaves us to regret that later ages had not been celebrated by his sublime eloquence, was the fruits of eleven years of imprisonment. It was written for the use of prince Henry, as he and Dallington, who also wrote *Aphorisms* for the same prince, have told us; the prince looked over the manuscript. Of Raleigh it is observed, to employ the language of Hume, "they were struck with the extensive genius of the man, who, being educated amidst naval and military enterprises, had surpassed, in the pursuits of literature, even those of the most recluse and sedentary lives: and they admired his unbroken magnanimity, which at his age, and under his circumstances, could engage him to undertake and execute so great a work as his *History of the World*." He was, however, assisted in this great work by the learning of several eminent persons; a circumstance which has not been noticed.

The scenes in which illustrious men have been found to enjoy the pleasures of retirement and reflection, must be dear to every heart; so the name of Sherborne Lodge, in Dorsetshire, is consecrated by the name of Raleigh, the grove which he planted, and the walk which he formed, still bear his name.

1619. *Died*, SAMUEL DANIEL, a poet and historian, who succeeded Spencer in the office of laureat. He was born in Somersetshire, in the year 1562, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; on leaving which he became groom of the privy chamber to Anne of Denmark, the queen of James I. He seems to have passed his days under the protection of royal and noble personages, and distinguished himself as a writer of *masques;* the poems, however, were in general so applicable only to the persons and circumstances of his own age, that they have fallen almost entirely out of notice; yet he wrote in a style rather in advance of his time, and in some of his pieces rises to a high degree of excellence. His address to the countess of Cumberland, to whom he had been tutor, is still ranked among the finest effusions of meditative thought in the English language. His noble patroness erected a monument to his memory in the church of Beckington, near Philips Norton, in Somersetshire. His poems were collected and printed in two volumes, 12mo. 1718. He wrote the *History of England*, to the end of the reign of Edward III.

1619. The company of stationers' was ordered to attend in their stand in due form, on the king going to hear a sermon in St. Paul's cathedral.

1620. JOHN TRUNDLE dwelt at the sign of the Nobody, in Barbican, and in this year printed the following curious work:

Westward for Smelts, or the Watermans Fare of mad merry Western Wenches, whose tongues albeit like Bell-Clappers, they never leave ringing. Yet their Tales are sweet, and will much content you. Writen by Kindo Kit, of Kingston.

This is a work of facetious and whimsical tales, related by different fishwomen; viz. The Fishwifes Tale of Brainford (Brentford.) The Fishwifes Tale of Standon on the Greene. The Fishwifes Tale of Richmond. The Fishwifes Tale of Twitnam (Twickenham.) The Fishwifes Tale of Kingston: and the Fishwifes Tale of Hempton.

1620. In this year was published at Prague, the *Bohemian Chronicle* of Dalemile, one of the oldest poets and historians of Bohemia. The work is curious and valuable, not only on account of the fidelity with which the author has related facts, but also as being the earliest written monument existing, of the language and literature of the Sclavonian Bohemians. It is in verse, and extends from the birth of Christ to the year 1314. He was a native of Mezrig, and canon of the collegiate church of St. Boleslane.

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1620. In this year WILLIAM JANSON BLAEU, a printer at Amsterdam, made considerable improvements in the printing press, and succeeded so much to his expectation, that he caused nine presses to be made, which he named after the nine muses. The excellence of the improvements soon became known to other printing offices, which induced their proprietors to follow Blaeu's example; so that presses of his construction became, in the course of a few years, almost general throughout the low countries, and from thence, notwithstanding the opposition of the ignorant, were introduced into England.

This ingenious artist was famous for his astronomical and geometrical productions. In the early part of his life he was brought up to joinery, in which employment he served an apprenticeship. Being of an inquisitive disposition, he rambled to Denmark, about the time the famous Tycho Brahe established his astronomical observatory, by whom he was entertained, and under whose instruction he was employed in making mathematical instruments, which curious art he greatly improved; and it was generally reported that all or most of the sideral observations published in Tycho's name were made by Blaeu, as well as the instrument.

Before these observations were published to the world, Tycho, to gratify Blaeu, gave him the copies of them, with which he went to Amsterdam, and there practised the making of globes according to those observations. As his trade increased, he found it necessary to deal in geographical maps and books, and became so particularly curious in his plates, that many of the best globes and maps were made by himself; and by his frequent connexion with the printing of books, got so good an insight into the practical part of the art, that he set up a printing office; he here soon found the inconveniences attending the structure of the old presses, which induced him to contrive remedies. He was born at Amsterdam in 1571, and died in 1638.

JOHN JANSON BLAEU, son of the above, was also a printer at Amsterdam, and produced a great many classics, which yield in beauty and correctness only to the Elzevirs.

The liberal policy of queen Christina of Sweden introduced into Stockholm one of the family of Blaeus, of Amsterdam, as a printer, to whom she allowed an annual pension, and granted several privileges, amongst which was the valuable one of importing all his paper duty free.

1620. THOMAS ADAMS gave to the stationers' company £100 towards defraying the public charges of the company, at the discretion of the court.

1620. LORD BACON published his celebrated work, *Novum Organon Scientiarum;* or, *New Method of Studying the Sciences.* London, folio.

In this great work, Lord Bacon taught the proper method of studying the sciences: that is, he pointed out the way in which we should begin and carry on our pursuit of knowledge, in order to arrive at truth. He gave a set of rules by which mankind might deliver themselves from slavery to names, and from wandering fanciful systems, and return once more, as little children, to the school of nature. The task he chose was far more useful to the world, and honourable to himself, than that of being, like Plato or Aristotle, the author of a new sect: he undertook to expose the errors of those who had gone before him, and to show the best way of avoiding them for the future: he had the principal share in pulling down the old building of a false philosophy, and, with the skill of a superior architect, he laid the foundation, and sketched the plan of another fabric; and gave masterly directions to those who should come after him—how, upon the ruins of the first, the temple of science must be erected anew. As, in a great army, there are some whose office it is to construct bridges, to cut paths along mountains, and to remove various impediments, so lord Bacon may be said to have cleared the way to knowledge; to have marked out the road to truth; and to have left future travellers little else to do than to follow his instructions: he was the miner and sapper of philosophy, the pioneer of nature; and he eminently promoted the dominion of man over the material world. He was the priest of nature's mysteries; and he taught men in what manner they might discover her profoundest secrets, and interpret those laws which nature has received from the great Author of all. In the *Novum Organum*, we find the principles of that improved method of conducting the inquiries of science, which has now so long and so happily prevailed. But to understand the benefits which this great philosopher has conferred upon us, we must carry our minds back to that state in which Bacon found the world, as to knowledge and science, at the time when he flourished. For as the returning light appears more glorious after the sun has been eclipsed—and the order and beauty of nature would look doubly striking to an eye that had seen that chaos from which she first arose, when all was without form and void,—so, if we glance, but for a moment, at that darkness which so long overshadowed the human mind, and gave birth to so many phantoms and prodigies, under the name of science, this retrospect will serve to show more clearly the merits of a philosopher, who may be regarded as the morning star of that illustrious day which has since broken out upon mankind; and in the spirit of whose method, even the immortal Newton himself explored to the heavens—by the aid of a sublime geometry, as with the rod of an enchanter, dashed in pieces all the cycles, epicycles, and crystal orbs of a visionary antiquity; and established the true Copernican doctrine of astronomy on the solid basis of a most rigid and infallible demonstration.

In several of the fine arts, in which chiefly the taste and imagination are concerned, such as poetry, rhetoric, statuary, and architecture, the ancients, according to general opinion, have equalled, if not surpassed, any of the moderns. Homer and Demosthenes continue, notwithstand-

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ing the flux of time, to retain their station as the masters of eloquence and song; and those exquisite statues, the Venus and the Apollo, still command our admiration as perfect models of what is chaste, and severe, and beautiful in the art of sculpture. The ancients nobly distinguished themselves also in those more rigorous exercises of the understanding which are demanded by pure mathematics; in proof of which it is sufficient to quote the name of Euclid, and of Archimedes whose discoveries in geometry and mixed science entitle him to be regarded as the Newton of all antiquity; but it was reserved for the moderns to invent a *calculus*—a new and more profound arithmetic, which was called for by a more exact acquaintance with nature herself, and was to be applied to that more improved state of natural science which is peculiar to later times: we allude to the doctrine of *fluxions*, or the *differential* method of Newton and Leibnitz; since cultivated, and applied to physical astronomy with great success by the French, and especially by La Place.

One instance, out of many, in natural science, may suffice to convince the reader to what absurd and extravagant notions the mind can reconcile itself, when once permitted to rove into the regions of imagination, unrestrained by that strict and scientific method, so successfully pointed out by lord Bacon. Cosmas Indopleustes, who lived so late as the sixth century, affirmed that the earth was an oblong plane, surrounded by an impassable ocean; an immense mountain in the form of a cone, or sugar-loaf, placed in the north, was the centre around which the sun, moon, and stars daily revolved: the shape of this mountain, and the slanting motion of the sun, accounted for the variable length of the days, and the changes of the seasons. The heavens were supposed to be an immense arch, one side of which rested on the earth, and the other on two mighty pillars beyond the sea; under this vault a multitude of angelic beings were employed in guiding the motion of the stars. Such was the theory which gravely presented itself for adoption, seven or eight centuries later in the world than Euclid, Archimedes, and Apollonius!

Aristotle was the founder of the *Peripatetic** school, the philosophy of which held the minds of men in a kind of intellectual bondage for about two thousand years.

Up to the time of lord Bacon, Aristotle still maintained, in a very great degree, his dominion in the realms of philosophy—a dominion which, at some periods, had been scarcely less absolute over the minds of men, and far wider and more lasting than ever his renowned pupil Alexander was able to secure over their bodies. Aristotle's works were the great text-book of knowledge, and his logic was the only weapon of truth. Men's minds, instead of simply studying nature, were in an endless ferment about occult qualities and imaginary essences; little was talked of but *intention* and *remission*, *proportion* and *degree*, *infinity*, *formality*, *quiddity*, *individuality*, and innumerable other abstract notions. The Latin tongue, which was employed by these scholastics, was converted into a barbarous jargon, which a Roman would not have understood; and, in the end, the most sectarian bitterness was produced, sometimes ending in bloody contests. The rage for disputation which now began to prevail, in consequence of the spread of this philosophy, induced the council of Lateran, under pope Innocent III., to proclaim a prohibition of the use of the physics and metaphysics of Aristotle; but awful as were then the thunders of the Vatican, they were not mighty enough to dethrone him from that despotism over men's minds, which, by long custom, had now rendered itself almost omnipotent. In England, his doctrines were cherished with as great an eagerness as elsewhere. From about the end of the twelfth century the very name of Aristotle operated like a charm; his writings had obtained universal circulation, and in some of the universities of Europe, statutes were framed which required the professors to promise, on oath, that in their public lectures on philosophy they would follow no other guide!

From this period till the close of the sixteenth century, though the authority of Aristotle still continued in the schools, the minds of men were gradually preparing to shake off his yoke, and a more propitious era was fast approaching. The revival of learning in the fifteenth century, the invention of the art of printing, and the Reformation, had done much to prepare the world for that new light which was afterwards to be cast over the fields of science, hitherto covered with darkness, and peopled only with airy and delusive phantoms. In opposition to the system that was held by Aristotle and his followers, which made the earth the centre of the universe, Copernicus had revived the ancient Pythagorean doctrine of the earth's motion round the sun, and had discovered the true theory of the planets. Galileo, Kepler, Gassendi, and others, who lived at the same time with Bacon, were acquiring a well earned fame by their improvements in geometry and physics; and the whole world of science already sighed to be redeemed from the darkness of the middle ages, and the bondage of the schools.

It was reserved, however, for Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, to break the spell of the mighty enchanter of Stagira, and to give a final blow to the scholastic philosophy;—to make one grand and general attempt to deliver men's minds from the bondage of two thousand years;—to assert the right of that reason with which the benificent Creator has endowed man, as above all authority merely human;—and to sketch the outline of one grand and comprehensive plan, that should include in it the endless varieties of

* A word signifying to *walk about*, because it was customary for the disciples to study and dispute as they walked in the *Lyceum*, a place of Athens, which was appropriated to their use.

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our knowledge, and guide our inquiries in every branch. And this great philosopher has well merited the appellations he has received—the Prophet of the Arts, and the Father of Experimental Philosophy.

Bacon laid the foundation of an encyclopædia* full of the most profound inquiries, and boldest anticipations which his own age was not capable of understanding. Since the time of Bacon, a multitude of encyclopædias have appeared, but none of them have his purely scientific design, and all relate either to the instruction of the young and uninformed, or are intended as books of reference for the deeply learned.

The honour of undertaking encyclopædias on a regular plan belongs to the middle ages, which, with iron industry, produced not only a large number of encyclopædias of particular sciences, called *Summæ* or *Specula*, but also a *Universal Encyclopædia*, such as had never been seen before. The first person who conceived the idea of an encyclopædia or universal dictionary, was Andrew Matthew Acquaviva, duke of Altri and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples. He was one of the greatest luminaries of the age in which he lived. He published a work under that title in two volumes folio, which though scanty and defective, was sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind. He died in the year 1528.

In the seventeenth century, the works, by no means without value, of Matthius Martinus, professor and rector in the gymnasium of Bremen (*Idea methodica et brevis Encyclopædia sive adumbratio Universitatis*, Herborn, 1606), and of John Henry Alstead (*Encyclopædia vii Tomis distincta*, Herborn, 1620, 2 vols. folio), were followed by those of the illustrious Bacon.

1621, *Jan.* 5. PAUL VAN SOMER, an artist of great merit, was born at Antwerp, in 1576, and died in London. He was the first of those artists who, after the accession of James I. arrived in England, and practised a skilful management of the chiaro-scuro. His portraits were admired for great elegance of attitude, and remarkable resemblance. His pencil was chiefly employed on portraits of royal, noble, and eminent personages.

1621. CRISPIN VAN PAS, PASS, or PASSE, a celebrated engraver of Utrecht, resided in England, at this time. He published Holland's *Heroloogia*, and a treatise *Dell' Arte di Disegnare e di Pingere*, in 1643. He engraved the plates for Withers's *Emblems*, 1615. Magdalen his daughter, William his son, and Simon of the same family, were all engravers. Magdalen engraved Katherine, duchess of Buckingham. William engraved the family of king James I., the king and queen of Bohemia, and their children, 1621, and some single portraits. Simon settled in Denmark, after having spent two years in England; he engraved counters of the English royal family; Liberum Belgium, and a great number of portraits. There was also a younger Crispin.

1621. Printing introduced into ABERDEEN, a town of Scotland, well known for its university, which was founded about 1494. The circumstances attending the introduction of the art of printing into this town are here given from the *Annals of Aberdeen*, by W. Kennedy, in two volumes quarto, 1818. "In the year 1621, a patent was obtained from king James, by bishop Patrick Forbes and sir Paul Menzies of Kinmundie, provost of Aberdeen, for establishing printing at Aberdeen: and Mr. Raban was accordingly appointed soon after, by the magistrates and council, printer to the town and university; with the exclusive privilege of printing. He was allowed a salary of £40 annually: and for his further encouragement to prosecute the art, a small emolument of eight-pence quarterly from each scholar at the grammar-school, which was collected with the school-fees.

"He had acquired the reputation of being at the time a very eminent master; which indeed appears from the specimens of his works. Among these may be mentioned a pocket *Prayer book for the service of the Church*, printed in the year 1625, with the Calendar and the Psalms set to music, which we believe was among the first of his works."

In 1623, Mr. Raban printed *A brief Chronicle of all the Kings of Scotland; declaring in what year of the world, and of Christ, they began to reign, how long they reigned, of what qualities they were, and how they died.* Printed for David Melvill. 8vo. pp. 41. Reprinted in the third volume of the Harleian *Miscellany*.

"In the year 1633, Dr. Barron printed his book *On the arrival of King Charles in Scotland, with Poems on the Coronation;* which was dedicated to the magistrates and council. In 1636 a volume of *The Funeralls of a right reverend Father in God, Patrick Forbes, of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen*, and the Canons and Constitutions of the Church were printed there in the same year.

"Mr. Raban carried on the printing business until the year 1649, when he died, and was succeeded in his office of printer to the town and university by James Brown, son of William Brown, minister of Invernochty."

1621. *Anatomy of Melancholy.* By Democritus Junior. Oxford. Folio. London, 1652.

This is the celebrated work of Robert Burton, and presents, in quaint language, and with many shrewd and amusing observations, a full view of all the kinds of that disease. It was so successful at first, that the publisher realized a fortune by it; and Warton says, that "the author's variety of learning, his quotations from scarce

* The word *Encyclopædia or Cyclopædia* is formed from the Greek, but not a native compound of that language, originally denoted the whole circle of the various branches of knowledge which were comprehended by the ancients in a liberal education. At a later period, the word was applied to every systematic view, either of the whole extent of human knowledge (universal encyclopædia), or of particular departments of it (particular or partial encyclopædia). The spirit of compiling, which prevailed in the Alexandrian school, soon led to attempts remotely allied to this, and Varro and Pliny the Elder, among the Romans, composed works of a similar kind.

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and curious books, his pedantry, sparkling with rude wit and shapeless elegance, miscellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and perhaps, above all, the singularities of his feelings, clothed with an uncommon quaintness of style, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repertory of amusement and information." Burton classes the pleasures of study among those exercises or recreations of the mind which pass *within doors*. Looking about "this world of books," he exclaims "I could even here live and die with such meditations, and take more delight and true content of mind in them, than in all thy wealth and courts. There is a sweetness, which as Circe's cup, bewitcheth a student; he cannot leave off, as well may witness those many laborious hours, days, and nights, spent in their volumnious treatises. So sweet is the delight of study. The last day is *prioris discipulus*. Heinsius was mewed up in the library of Leyden all the year long, and that which, to my thinking, should have bred a loathing, caused in him a greater liking, 'I no sooner,' saith he, 'come into the library, but I bolt the door to me, excluding lust, ambition, avarice, and all such vices, whose nurse is idleness, the mother of ignorance and melancholy. In the very lap of eternity, among so many divine souls I take my seat with so lofty a spirit, and sweet content, that I pity all our great ones, and rich men, that know not this happiness.'"

Such is the incense of a votary who scatters it on the altar, less for ceremony than for the devotion.—*D'Israeli.*

Rantzau, the founder of the great library at Copenhagen, whose days are dissolved in the pleasures of reading, discovers his taste and ardour in the following elegant effusion:—

Golden volumes! richest treasures!
Objects of delicious pleasures!
You my eyes rejoicing please,
You my hands in rapture seize!
Brilliant wits and musing sages,
Lights who beam'd through many ages,
Left to your conscious leaves their story,
And dared to trust you with their glory;
And now their hope of fame achieved,
Dear volumes, you have not deceived!

Burton* has drawn a fearful picture of the abject condition of men of learning before they had a public to rely upon. "Rhetoric only serves them to curse their bad fortunes; and many of them, for want of means, are driven to hard shifts. From grasshoppers they turn humble bees and wasps, plain parasites, and make the muses mules, to satisfy their hunger-starved families, and get a meals meat."

1621, *Sept.* 25. *Died*, Mary Sidney, countess of Pembroke, who was not only an ingenious poet, but a great encourager of letters, which enabled her to make an illustrious appearance among the literati of her time.† She was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, the daughter of sir Henry Sidney, knight, and sister of sir Philip Sidney. About the year 1576, she married Henry, lord Pembroke. As her genius inclined her to poetry, she translated many of the psalms into English verse; and was the author of many other works. She survived her husband twenty years; and having lived to a good old age, died at her house in Aldersgate-street, London. She was buried in Salisbury cathedral. Her character may be fairly judged from the following epitaph:

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Fair and learned, good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Another patroness of letters was Lucy Harrington, countess of Bedford. This remarkable lady was, like the former, a patroness of talent, at a period when the female mind was generally circumscribed within the bounds of domestic duties. She was herself a poet, and the warm friend of genius in every class of society. She died in the year 1628.

Elizabeth Jane Weston was, without doubt, the most learned lady of her time, but of whom very few particulars are known. She was born about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, and is supposed by Fuller to have been a branch of the ancient family of Weston, of Sutton, in the county of Surry. She appears to have left England at an early age, accompanying her father, and settled at Prague, in Bohemia, where she afterwards married a gentleman of the name of Leon, who held an appointment in the emperor's court. She was greatly skilled in languages, particularly the Latin; her compositions abounding in such elegance of diction, and correctness of style, as to merit the encomiums of the erudite Scaliger, May, and other celebrated men. Mr. Evelyn has placed her in his *Numismata*, among learned women; and Farnaby ranks her with sir Thomas More, and the best Latin poets of the sixteenth century.

* Robert Burton was born at Lindley in Leicestershire, Feb. 8, 1576. He was educated at Oxford, and was presented to the vicarage of St. Thomas in that university, and next to the rectory of Seagrave in his native county. He led a studious and solitary life in his college, till he at length became oppressed with melancholy, and resolved to write a book upon that subject with the view of curing himself. He died in 1639-40; and in his epitaph, in the cathedral of Oxford, he is described as having lived and died by melancholy.

William Burton was an elder brother of the above, and an eminent antiquary; was born in Leicestershire in 1575, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, London, and was called to the bar. He died in 1645.

* The Countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*. London: printed for William Ponsonby. 4to., 1590. A curious and copious account of this romance is given in Zouch's *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, and a good analysis of the story is in Dunlop's *History of Fiction*. It was severely censured by Horace Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford. The romance has been translated into Italian, French, Dutch, and other languages.

The Countess of Pembroke's *Arcadia*, now the third time published, with sundry new additions of the same author. Edinburgh: printed by Robert Waldegrave. 1599, folio.

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Neither Ballard nor Chalmers could discover the year of her death, but merely state that she was living in 1605. It is, however, proved that she survived till 1613.*

It was not until this period that the literary education of women, of the middle class of society, began to prevail in England; few were taught more than to read, but at this time, writing was superadded, with music, dancing, and French; and it is a singular fact that neither of Shakspeare's daughters could write.

1621, *Dec. Died*, ANDREW HART, one of the most distinguished of the early typographers of Scotland. He flourished in the reign of James VI. Previous to 1600, he was in the habit of importing books from abroad; he was at this time exclusively a bookseller. From a mere bookseller he seems gradually to have become a publisher: several books were printed in Holland about the years 1600 and 1601, "at his expense." Finally, he added the business of printing to his other dealings. The productions of his press specify that his shop was in the High-street of Edinburgh, on the north side, opposite the cross; being, by a strange chance, the identical spot from which Mr. Archibald Constable, two hundred years after, issued so many noble efforts of Scottish genius. Hart's edition of the bible, 1610, has also been admired for its fine typography. He also published a well-known edition of Barbour's *Bruce*. In addition to all other claims upon our praise, Hart was a worthy man. He died in a good old age, as we learn from a notice in Boyd of Trochrig's *Obituary*.†

1622. *New and Merry Prognostication, devised after the finest fashion.*

> Made and written for this present yeare,
> By four witty Doctors as shall appeare,
> Spendall, Whoball, and Doctor Dews-ace,
> With them Will. Somner takes his place,
> They have consulted all in deede,
> To solace them, that this shall reede.

This is a poetical tract of the greatest rarity. It is in 4to, and embellished with wood cuts. A copy, in morocco, was lately offered for £8 8*s*.

1622. *Greevous Grones for the Poore.* Done by a well wisher, who wisheth that the Poore of England might be provided for, as none should need to go a begging within this realme.

> The poore afflicted are,
> So that they perish fast;
> If now no order taken be,
> Then ruine comes at last.

Printed for Michael Sparre.

This tract is assigned to Thomas Decker, but upon no sufficient authority. It is inscribed, by the printer, "to the right honourable, right worshipfull, and worthy company of the Virginia and Sommer Iland plantations." He calls it a poor fatherless *volume*.

1622. *Died*, JOHN BARON NAPIER, of Merchiston, in Scotland, where he was born in 1550. An able mathematician and theologian, the forerunner of Newton, and inventor of *logarithms** with *secret inventions*.† Mr. Chalmers observes, that the reforms and revolutions of Scotland had no happy influence on her genius and literature, during several ages. But a few individuals arose, who by devoting their lives to useful studies, amidst fanaticism and turbulence, would do honour to any country. The foremost was Napier, whose *logarithms* and *secret inventions* however, "did little honour to his genius, and proved less useful to mankind."

1622. *The Belgicke Pismire stinging the slothful sleeper, and bringing the diligent to Fast, Watch, Pray, &c.* By Thomas Scot. 4to.

1622, *Aug.* 23. *The Certain News of the present week*, edited by, and printed for Nathaniel Butter, at the Pyde Bull, St. Austin's gate.

This is a small quarto of eighteen pages, with the following advertisement at the end of it:—"If any gentleman, or other accustomed to buy the *weekly* relations of newes, be desirous to continue the same, let them know that the writer, or transcriber rather of *this newes*, hath published two former *newes*, the one dated the second, the other the thirteenth of August, all which do carry a like title, with the arms of the king of Bohemia, on the other side of the title-page, and have dependence one upon another: which manner of writing and printing he doth purpose to continue weekly, by God's assistance, from the best and most certain intelligence. Farewell, this *twenty-three* of August, 1622."

This publication is deemed the first weekly newspaper in England. The thirty years' war, and the exploits of the great Gustavus Adolphus, excited the curiosity of all classes, and the occasional pamphlets which had been issued, were now converted into weekly intelligence.

The following statement of the progress of "publick news and papers‡ when they first began; their progress, increase, and uses and abuses to the people," is taken from the Harleian *manuscripts*. 5910.

"In the days of King Henry VII. we had none that ever I could see, that is to say, in single sheets, except some invectives against the pope and the church of Rome. It is true there were several tracts wrote against cardinal Wolsey; but they were in books in octavo; and several other relating to several matters, as about the sacrament, against Gardiner, bishop Bonner, &c.: but these might rather be called libels than

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* See the *Bibliographical and Retrospective Miscellany*. London. 1830. post 8vo.

† Le moy de Dec. 1621, mourut a Edin. le *bon homme*, Andrew Hart, imprimeur et libraire; decede en bonne vieillesse; homme de bien et notre ancien amy.

* The *Mirifici Logarith morum Canonis Descriptio* was printed by Andro Hart, at Edinburgh, 1614, 4to., and was dedicated to Charles, Prince of Wales.

† The *secret* inventions were a *burning mirrour*, a wonderful piece of artillery, and a war chariot. "These inventions," says Napier, besides devices of *sailing under the water*, and stratagems for burning the enemies ships, by the grace of God and works of expert craftemen, I hope to perform."

‡ Many of these were rather *pamphlets* and not continued publications; but single sheets, merely printed as *attacks* or *answers* on temporary occurrences, on the spur of the occasion.

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pamphlets. These were most printed beyond the seas. Only one I remember, which was *The Supplication of Beggars*, wrote against the begging friers by one Fish.

"But in the days of queen Mary they began to fly about in the city of London; as several ballads and other songs and poems, as a ballad of the queen's being with child.

"And these, I say, were the forerunners of the newspapers. In the days of queen Elizabeth we had several papers printed, relating to the affairs in France, Spain, and Holland, about the time of the civil wars in France. And these were, for the most part, translations from the Dutch and French, and were books, or pamphlets rather, which, I take, if I mistake not, the word signifieth to be held in the hands and quickly read. We must come down to the reign of king James I. and that towards the latter end, when news began to be in fashion; and then, if I mistake not, began the use of Mercury-women; and they it was that dispersed them to the hawker, which word hath another signification. Look more in the *Bellman of London*."

The business of these Mercuries and hawkers at first was to disperse proclamations, orders of council, and acts of parliament, &c. The Harleian *manuscripts* proceed to give what is there styled a list of early-printed newspapers; but which was so extremely incomplete, that Mr. Nichols* took some trouble to improve it, from the entries at stationers' hall, and from the royal collection in the British Museum, before he was aware that Mr. Chalmers† had encountered a similar labour. The Rev. Samuel Ayscough added more than one hundred articles to the list of Mr. Nichols, which had escaped the notice of Mr. Chalmers; and from a collection of newspapers in his own possession, besides being continued to a later period, Mr. Nichols was enabled to form his list tolerably complete.‡

1536. *Newes*§ *out of Hell;* a dialogue between Charon and Zebul, a devil. London, printed by John Byddell. 8vo.

1576. *Pasquin in a trance. A christian and learned dialogue, conteyning newes out of heaven, purgatory, and hell, discovering the crafty consequences of antichrist.* London: printed by William Seres. 4to.

1578. *Joyfull newes from the new found world, of things used in physick, brought from the West Indies.* London: printed by William Norton. 4to. with cuts. Again in 1580.

1579. *Newe Newes, contayning a short rehersall of Stukeley and Morice's rebellion.*

1579. *Newes from the North; or a conference between Simon Certain and Pierce Plowman.* 4to. A copy sold at the Roxburghe sale for £12 12*s*.

1583, *Feb.* 1. *Wonderful and strange Newes out of Suffolke and Essex, where it rayned Wheat the space of six or seven miles.* 12mo.

1588. *English Mercurie.**

1588. *Mercurij Gallo-Belgici.*†

1593. *Newes from Spain and Holland.* 8vo.

1600. *Newes out of Cheshire of the new found well*, with a frontispiece.

1604. *Newes from Gravesend.* 4to.

1608. *Newes from Lough-Foyle in Ireland, of the rebellion of sir Carey Daugherty and Filly-me Reah Mac Davy.* 4to.

1611. *Newes from Spain.* For Nathaniel Butter, 4to. 12 pages.

1612. *Woful Newes from the west parts of England of the lamentable burning of Teverton.* 4to. with frontispiece.

1612. *Newes out of Germany.* 4to.

1614. *Good Newes from Florence.* 4to.

1615. *Newes from Gulick and Cleve.* 4to.

1618. *Newes from Perin (Penrith) in Cornwall, of a murther committed by a father on his owne sonne (lately returned from the Indyes).* 4to. Black letter. From this pamphlet Mr. George Lillo, author of *George Barnwell*, took his tragedy of the *Fatal Curiosity*.

1618. *Newes from Italy.* 4to.

1620. *Vox Populi, or Newes from Spain*, 4to. with plates.

1620. *Good Newes to Christendome sent to a Venetian in Legorne, from a merchant in Alexandria.* 4to. with wood cut.

1621. *Courant, or Weekly Newes from Foreign Parts;* a half sheet in black letter, 4to. out of high Dutch, printed for Nath. Butter.

1621, *Oct.* 23. In the stationers' books, *Newes from Poland, wherein is truelie enlarged the occasion, progression, and interception of the Turks formidable threatening of Europe*, was entered by William Lee.

1621, *Oct.* 29. *The certain and true News from all parts of Germany and Poland, to the present time.* 4to.

Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, published in this year, says, "that if any read now a-days it is a play-book, or a pamphlet of *newes*.‡

1622, *April* 13. *Strange Newes out of diverse*

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* *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. 4, &c.

† Life of Thomas Ruddiman, the printer.

‡ For the list of newspapers, the compiler has been much indebted to the labours of Chalmers and Nichols; but many articles are here inserted that escaped the indefatigable research of those two gentlemen.

§ The original orthography was *newes*, and in the singular. Johnson has, however, decided, that the word *newes* is a substantive without a singular, unless it be considered as singular. The word *new*, according to Wachter, is of very ancient use, and is common to many nations. The Britons, and the Anglo-Saxons, had the word, though not the thing. It was first printed by Caxton, in the modern sense. In the *Siege of Rhodes*, which was translated by John Kay, the poet laureate, and printed by Caxton, about the year 1490. In the *Assembly of Foulis*, which was printed by William Copland in 1530, there is the following exclamation:—

Newes! Newes! Newes! have ye ony Newes?"

In the translation of the *Utopia*, by Raphe Robinson, citizien and goldsmythe, which was imprinted by Abraham Nele, in 1551, we are told, "As for monsters, because they be no *newes*, of them we were nothynge inquysitive."—Such is the rise, and such the progress of the word *news*, which even, in 1551, was still printed *newes*!"

* See page 399, *ante*.

† See page 428 and 445, *ante*.

‡ There is not a porch or a market-place in which the *news-monger* does not take his stand for a whole day together, tiring his invention and amusing his hearers with an everlasting series of fictions and forgeries.—*Theophrastus*. B. C. 305.

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Countries, neuer discovered till of late, by a strange Pilgrim in those Parts, by George Fairbanke.

1622, *May* 3. *A Courant of Newes from Vienna and other places*, entered May 29, by Mr. Bourne and Thomas Archer.

1622, *June* 7. *A Courant of Newes*, by Mr. Butter.

A Courant of Newes, dated at Rome, May 21; entered June 17, by Nath. Newbunie and William Sheffard.

1622, *June* 19. *Newes from New England*, by John Bellamie.

1622, *Aug.* 21. *The certain Newes of the present Week*, by Mr. Butter.

1622, *Aug.* 27. *A Discourse of Newes from Prague in Bohemia, of a Husband who by Witchcraft had murthered eighteen Wives, and of a Wife who had likewise murthered nineteen Husbands*, by Barth. Downes and William Sheffard.

1622, *Sept.* 3. *A Courant, called Newes from sundry Places, with a relation of the Storm at Plymouth;* by Mr. Butter.

About this period, newspapers began also to be established on the continent. Their originator at Paris is said to have been a physician, named Theophrastus Renaudot, who had found that it was conducive to success in his profession to be able to tell the news to amuse his patients. Seasons were not always sickly, but his taste for the collection of gossip was incessant. He, therefore, came to reflect that there might be some advantage in printing his intelligence periodically, so that the world might have it whether sick or whole. His scheme succeeded, and he obtained a sole privilege from cardinal Richlieu, for publishing the *Paris Gazette*, and the first number appeared in April, in the year 1632.

1623. Edward Hulet gave to the stationers company £5 "for a drinking among them," and a silver bowl, gilt in fashion of an owl, weighing six ounces, inscribed "The gift of Edward Hulet, gentleman, 1623." This bowl was preserved in 1629, when all the rest of the plate was sold, to relieve the king's wants.

1623. The following work was printed at Amsterdam in this year:—*Voorbeelsels der Oude Wyse, handelande van trouw, ontrouw, list, haet, gheswindicheyt, ende alle audere Menschelucke gheneghenlheden*, with curious cuts formed with types, instead of the common mode of engraving or casting entire subjects upon one piece, these consist of several. A book of the most extreme rarity, which appears to have escaped the researches of bibliographers. It must always rank as a curiosity on account of the cuts being formed of detached types. There is a copy in the royal library at Paris. A copy of this work was lately offered at £8 8*s*.

1623. Isaac Jaggard and Edward Blount printed the first edition of Shakspeare's plays, with the following title:

Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the true Original Copies. London, 1623. *Folio.*

This edition was published under the direction of Heminge and Condell, two players, with the following dedication to the earls of Pembroke and Montgomery:

"Since your lordships have been pleased to think these trifles something, heretofore," say these fellow-labourers in the art of pleasing, "and have prosecuted both them and their author, living, with so much favour, we hope you will use the like indulgence toward them you have done unto their parent. There is a great difference, whether any book choose his parents or find them: this hath done both; for so much were your lordships likings of the several parts, when they were acted, as before they were published, the volume asked to be yours. We have but collected them, and done an office to the dead to procure his orphans guardians, without ambition either of self-profit or fame: only to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive, as was our Shakspeare."

Leonard Digges wrote an elegy upon Shakspeare, *immediately* after the appearance of the first edition; of which the following is an extract:

> "Next nature only helped him, for look thorough
> This whole book, thou shalt find he doth not borrow
> One phrase from Greeks, nor Latins imitate,
> Nor once from vulgar languages translate;
> Nor plagiary-like, from others glean,
> Nor begs he from each witty friend a scene,
> To piece his acts with: all that he doth write
> Is pure his own; plot, language, exquisite."

Most of the plays of Shakspeare were published in a detached form during his lifetime. This edition was thrice reprinted before the close of this century, but without any attention being paid to the accuracy of the text. At length, in 1714, Nicholas Rowe, presented an edition in which an attempt was made to correct many words and phrases, which were either wrong or supposed to be so; now also was it thought, for the first time, necessary to gather a few particulars respecting the life of the author.

This first edition is greatly prized by amateurs, as it contains the only *portrait*, which requires no evidence to support its authenticity. "It is," says John Horne Tooke, "the only edition worth regarding, and it is much to be wished, that an edition of Shakspeare were given *literatum* according to the first folio," as "the ignorance and presumption of the commentators have shamefully disfigured Shakspeare's text."

The insensibility of Shakspeare to the offspring of his brain may be the subject of our wonder or admiration; but its consequences have been calamitous to those who in after times have hung with delight over his pages. On the intellect and the temper of these ill-fated mortals it has inflicted a heavy load of punishment in the dulness and the arrogance of commentators and illustrators—in the conceit and petulance of Theobald; the imbecility of Capell; the pert and tasteless dogmatism of Steevens, the ponderous littleness of Malone and of Drake. Some superior men, it is true, have enlisted themselves in the cause of Shakspeare. Rowe, Pope, Warburton, Hanmer, and Johnson, have successively been his editors; and have professed to give his

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scenes in their original purity to the world. But from some cause or other, which it is not our present business to explore, each of these editors, in his turn, has disappointed the just expectations of the public; and, with an inversion of nature's general rule, the little men have finally prevailed against the great. The blockheads have hooted the wits from the field; and attaching themselves to the mighty body of Shakspeare, like barnacles to the hull of a proud man of war, they are prepared to plough with him the vast ocean of time; and thus, by the only means in their power, to snatch themselves from that oblivion to which nature had devoted them.—*Symmons.**

Dr. Johnson remarks, that from the year 1623 to 1664, that is forty-one years, only two editions of the works of Shakspeare were printed, which probably did not altogether make 1000 copies.

1623, *Nov.* 9. *Died*, WILLIAM CAMDEN, a learned antiquary and historian. He was born May 2, 1551, in the Old Bailey, London, of humble parents, and owed his education to charity. He received the rudiments of his education at Christ's hospital, London, and was afterwards of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1565. In 1573 he took the degree of B.A., and in 1576 was appointed second master of Westminster school. In 1586 he published in Latin, the *History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws;* a third edition of this work appeared iu 1590, at which time he had a prebend in Salisbury cathedrul, but without being in orders. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster school, and next year published an enlarged edition of his *Britannia*. In 1597 he printed his Greek grammar, for the use of Westminster school; and the same year was made clarencieux king at arms. In 1600 came out his *Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey*, and a new impression of his *Britannia*. In 1603 he published at Frankfort a collection of our ancient historians, in Latin; and in the year following appeared his *Remains concerning Britain*, in 4to. In 1615 he printed his *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*. But such was the literary despotism, that men of genius in this country were either suffering the vigorous limbs of their productions to be shamefully mutilated in public, or voluntarily committed a literary suicide on their own manuscripts. Camden declared that he was not suffered to print all his Elizabeth, and sent those passages over to De Thou, the French historian, who printed his history faithfully two years after Camden's first edition, 1615. He died at Chiselhurst, in Kent, and his remains were interred with great solemnity in Westminster abbey. He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to sir Robert Cotton.

William Camden was a man of singular modesty and integrity, profoundly learned in the history and antiquities of this kingdom, and a judicious and conscientious historian. He was reverenced and esteemed by the literati of all nations, and will be ever remembered as an honour to the age and country wherein he lived.

1623. From a passage in the *Devil's Law Case*, a drama by John Webster, first published in this year, it is very evident that gold ornaments had been long familiarly known as applied to vellum binding, at that period. He says—

> There's in my closet
> A prayer book that is covered with *gilt vellum*;
> Fetch it.

1623. The following curious English book was printed at Tournay, in 12mo., entitled, *The image of bothe Churches, Hierusalem and Babel, unitie and confusion, obedience and sedition*, by P. D. M. (*i. e.* Matthew Patison); for some account of which consult Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and the *Censura literaria*, vol. vi. p. 245.

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* Perhaps there is no work in the English language which has risen so rapidly in value as the first edition of our great natural poet. The players, Heminge and Condell, published the first edition at £1. At the sale of Philip Spildt, esq., 1814, the following prices were obtained:—

First edition, title-page reprinted, and Martin Droshout's portrait inserted, bound in russia by R. Payne, 1623, £37 16s.

Second edition, bound in russia by R. Payne, 1632, £13 2s. 6d.

Third edition, and unto this impression is added seven plays, never before printed, in folio, blue morocco, 1664. £16 16s.

Mr. Beloe says, "I can remember a very fine copy of the first edition of Shakspeare to have been sold for five guineas. I could once have purchased a superb one for nine guineas." At the sale of Dr. Monro's books it was purchased for thirteen guineas; and I was once present when thirty-six guineas were demanded for a copy.

Dr Askew had a fine copy of the first edition of this book, with the autograph of Charles I. Mr. Steevens purchased it at Dr. Askew's sale for £5 10s. In this book Charles I. had written these words: DUM SPIRO SPERO, C. R. and sir Henry Herbert, to whom the king presented it the night before his execution, had also written, "Ex dono serenissimi Regis Car. Servo suo Humlliss. T. Herberts."

At the sale of the Kemble library, Mr. Boswell gave £112 7s. for a copy of the folio edition. It had no doubt cost Mr. Kemble three times that sum in the illustrations.

Mr. Ford, a bookseller of Manchester, about 1806, sold a copy of the original edition of *Venus and Adonis* for £50.

At the sale of Craven Ord, esq., 1830, a copy of the first edition, title reprint, Colonel Stanley's copy, was sold for £38 6s. 6d. At the same sale, the following prices were obtained:

Shake-Speare's Sonnets, never before imprinted, extremely rare. From the libraries of George Steevens and the duke of Roxburghe, 1609. £21 10s. 6d. It sold at the duke of Roxburghe's sale for £21, and a copy of the same edition sold at Mr. Sotheby's, June, 1826, for £40 19s.

Much Ado about Nothing, first edition, 1600. 4to. £11. Mr. Bindley's copy sold for £17 17s., and Mr. Steevens's for £25 10s.

History of the Merchant of Venice, first edition. 4to. 1605. £10 5s.

Richard II. second edition, 1608, 4to. £7 17s. 6d.

Henry IV. Part the First. Second edition. 1599. 4to. £8 18s. 6d. The White Knights' copy sold for £18 17s. 6d.

Romeo and Juliet, newly corrected, augmented and amended, second edition. Steveens's copy. 1599, 4to. £6 16s. 6d.

Rape of Lucrece, 1624, 4to. Bindley's sale, £9 9s.

Sonnets. Printed by G. Eld, for T. T., and are to be sold by William Aspley, 1609. 4to. Sold at the sale of Dr. Farmer's library for £8; at Mr. Steevens's for £3 19s.; at the duke of Roxburghe's for £21; at White Knight's for £37; at Mr. Boswell's for £38 18s.; and at Sotheby's, June, 1826, for £40 19s.

Poems. Written by William Shakespeare, Gent. Printed by Thomas Cotes, and are to be sold by John Benson, 1640. Small 8vo., with a portrait of Shakspeare, by Marshall. Sold at Bindley's sale for £5 5s.; at Sir Mark Syke's for £7.

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1624, *Dec.* 14. *Died*, Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England. This nobleman planned the following work, with a view to sooth queen Elizabeth's despair for the recent execution of the earl of Essex, by flattering her preposterous vanity, and gave for a prize subject to the best poets and musicians, whom he liberally rewarded, the beauty and accomplishments of his royal mistress:—*The Triumphs of Oriana, to five and six voices, composed by divers several authors.* London: printed by Thomas Este, 1601; consisting of twenty-five songs.

1625, *March* 27. *Died*, JAMES I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, after a reign over England of twenty-two years, in the fifty-ninth year of his age; and was buried with great pomp and solemnity in Westminster abbey. He left only one son, Charles, and Elizabeth, the titular queen of Bohemia.

The reign of James was vastly different from that of his predecessor. Instead of an uninterrupted harmony of government, it was marked by a perpetual jarring dissonance; instead of success and glory abroad, disappointment and contempt; instead of satisfaction, prosperity and union at home, discontent, distress, and, at last, civil war in all its horrors, and the ruin of his family. It was unfortunate for himself that James was born to fill a throne, since he had neither the spirit nor resolution to act as became a sovereign, and his weaknesses were more conspicuous from his elevated station, particularly at a period when the general diffusion of knowledge rendered men eager to discern and to exaggerate the defects of their superiors.

James had the advantage of queen Elizabeth's good example; and happy had it been for him, his family, and the nation, if her example had really had a due influence over his conduct. Fraught with learning, not with knowledge; ignorant of the true principles of government; more a stranger to our constitution by his notions and habits of thinking, than to our country by his birth; obstinate, though not steady; misled by self-opinion, and confirmed in error by superlative pedantry. His pedantry was too much even for the age in which he lived, and fixed upon him a just ridicule; because the merit of a chief governor is wisely to superintend the whole, and not to shine in any inferior class, because different, and in some cases, perhaps, opposite talents, both natural and required, are necessary to move and regulate the movements of the machine of government; in short, because as a good adjutant may make a very bad general, so a great reader and writer too may be a very ignorant king. In vain did the people look for the judgment and discernment which had rendered the government of the last reign glorious. A prince who had worn the crown of Scotland under so many restraints, and in so great penury, might have contented himself, to hold that of England on the same principles as had contented the best and greatest of his predecessors; but his designs were as bad as those of the very worst of the princes who were before him.* From the principle of an absolute independent right to the crown, inherent in himself, as he vainly boasted of from the first, he introduced the notion of an independent authority; a right superior to law, not to be contradicted by any human power; and consequently that an independent king is accountable to God alone. Could he have imposed this system of policy upon the generality of his subjects, he might have basked himself in the full sunshine of arbitrary power. But instead of making his impositions pass on the people, he only awakened their jealousy. The spirit of liberty baffled all his designs; and the same active principle which complied with queen Elizabeth, vigorously resisted king James, though he scrupled not to tell his parliament, "that, as it is blasphemy to dispute what God may do, so it is sedition in subjects to dispute what a king may do in the height of his power." Yet, notwithstanding his notions and principles of government were so absurd, by which he hoped to establish his authority, he found numbers to adopt them; for numbers are at all times liable to be deceived, ready to be tempted, and prone to be corrupted. By his system of government, by his giving the reins of power into the hands of favourites, he conjured up that storm in which his successor perished.

Amongst the arbitrary acts of James's, was his opposing the election of sir Francis Goodwin, member for the county of Berks, after he had been declared duly elected by a committee of the house of commons. That king James was unfriendly to the liberty of the press, has already been noticed, and the following are further proofs of his desire to curtail the fruits of genius; he proclaimed Buchanan's *History*, and a political tract of his at the "Mercat Cross;" and every one was to bring his copy "to be perusit and purgit of the offensive and extraordinare materis," under a heavy penalty. Knox, whom Milton calls "the reformer of a kingdom," was also curtailed; and "the sense of that great man shall, to all posterity, be lost for the fearfulness or the presumptuous vastness of a perfunctory licenser.

On the 4th December, 1621, the king addresses

* Queen Elizabeth had so little concern about hereditary right, that she neither held, nor desired to hold, her crown by any other tenure than the statute of the 35th of her father's reign. In the 13th of her own reign, she declared it, by law, high treason, during her life, and a præmunire, after her decease, to deny the power of parliament, in limiting and binding the descent and inheritance of the crown, or the claims to it. It was usual when the people compared the reign of James with that of the preceding glorious one, to distinguish him by the name of *queen* James, and his predecessor as *king* Elizabeth

A public record informs us, that James I. granted to the duchess of Richmond and another person, an exclusive patent for *coining farthings*. Francis Howard, duchess of Richmond died 1639.

In the reign of James I. an act was passed to prevent the further *growth of poetry* in England; the object of the bill was to prevent the *growth of popery*.

The first lottery known in England was drawn in this reign, and was made for the support of the English colonies in North America; the last lottery was drawn in 1827.

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the Speaker, complaining, in reply to a petition of the influence possessed by certain "fiery, popular, and turbulent spirits" in the lower house, forbidding their inquiry into the mysteries of state, or to concern themselves about the marriage of his son, or to touch the character of any prince his friend or ally, or to intermeddle with causes which were submitted to the decision of the courts of law, or even to send to him their petition, if they wished him to hear or answer the same; desiring them also to recollect that the crown possessed and would exercise the right of punishing the misbehaviour of the members both in and out of parliament.

James bestowed honours in so lavish a manner, and with so little distinction, that they ceased, in some sense, to be honours, as it frequently made those that possessed them the jest of the nation. Two hundred and thirty-seven persons received knighthood in the first six weeks of his reign, and at the end of six months a pasquinade was fixed at the door of St. Paul's church, to teach the vulgar the names of the new nobility, which amounted to more than seven hundred. In May, 1611, he created the dignity of *Baronets*, (or lesser barons,) they engaging singly to maintain thirty foot soldiers in Ulster, for three years, at the rate of eightpence English per day.

Lord Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of celebrated Painters*, says, "it was fortunate for the arts that king James had no liking towards them, and let them take their course; for he would probably have meddled to introduce as bad taste in art as he did in literature." Hayley says,—

> James, both for empire and for arts unfit,
> His sense a quibble, and a pun his wit;
> Whatever works he patronised, debased;
> But happly left the pencil undisgraced.

As a poet, James has already been mentioned. He commenced, but did not live to complete, a *metrical version of the Psalms*. What he had written of it, was published in 1631, with the permission of king Charles. It it said to be "remarkable for its flat simplicity and unmeaning expletives." The version of Psalm lxxiv. 11, may serve as a brief specimen.

> "Why dost thou *thus* withdraw thy hand
> Even thy right hand restraine?
> Out of thy bosom, for our good,
> Drawe back the same againe."

James also published *Witty Apothegms*, of which the following is a curious specimen relating to tobacco, which had become in very common use, and which he called the image of hell: "the smoke he likened to the vanities of the world; like them it caused a passing pleasure, made men's heads light and drunken therewith, and bewitched men's hearts, so that they could not quit the habit; besides that it was loathsome and stinking like hell, so that were he to invite the devil to dinner he would provide him a pig, a poll of ling and mustard, and a pipe of tobacco to help his digestion."

Of the colleges erected and endowed in the reign of James, there were only two, which were in the university of Oxford:

Wadham College, founded in 1613, by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, for a warden, fifteen fellows, and an equal number of scholars, with two chaplains, and two clerks. It is peculiar to this college that the fellows are obliged to resign on the completion of eighteen years from their becoming regent masters, if they have not been fortunate enough to have previously obtained preferment. The building cost £10,816 7*s.* 8*d.* to which was added somewhat more than £500 for plate and the furniture of the kitchen. The whole of this was paid by Dorothy Wadham, who survived her husband, and devoted herself to fulfilling his benevolent intentions.

Pembroke College, originally Broadgate hall, was converted into a college by the joint munificence of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick; for although in the charter, dated in 1624, king James I. is called the founder, and the earl of Pembroke, then chancellor of the university, the godfather, yet it does not appear that either of these personages assisted the foundation otherwise than by their patronage.

1625, *April*. King Charles I. commanded that the company of stationers in London should have monthly certificates of the works printed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, signed by the vice-chancellor of each university.

1625. Mrs. Lownes, widow of Matthew Lownes, gave £10 to the stationers' company, as a remembrance of her husband. Matthew was son of Hugh Lownes, of Rode, in Astbury, Cheshire, and was born about 1568.

1625. In Ben Jonson's play, entitled the *Staple of News*, written in this year, we have a very curious and amusing description of an office of news manufacturers, which for the gratification of the reader it is quoted entire. The scene is laid at the west end of St. Paul's:—

> *Peni-boy, Cymbal, Fitton, Tho. Barber, Canter.*
>
> In troth they are dainty rooms; what place is this!
> *Cymbal.* This is the outer-room, where my clerks sit,
> And keep their sides, the Register i' the midst;
> The Examiner, he sits private there, within;
> And here I have my several rowls and fyles
> Of News by the alphabet, and all put up
> Under their heads.
> *P. jun.* But those too subdivided?
> *Cymb.* Into Authentical, and Apocryphall.
> *Fitton.* Or News of doubtful credit; as Barbers' News.
> *Cymb.* And Taylors' News, Porters', and Watermens' News.
> *Fitt.* Whereto beside the *Coranti*, and *Gazetti*.
> *Cymb.* I have the News of the season.
> *Fit.* As Vacation-news,
> Term-news, and Christmas-news.
> *Cymb.* And News o' the Faction.
> *Fitt.* As the Reformed-news. Protestant news,
> *Cymb.* And Pontifical-news, of all which several,
> The Day-books, Characters, Precedents are kept.
> Together with the names of special Friends—
> *Fitt.* And Men of Correspondence i' the Country—
> *Cymb.* Yes, of all ranks, of all religions.—
> *Fitt.* Factors and Agents—
> *Cymb.* Liegers, that lye out
> Through all the shires o' the kingdom.
> *P. jun.* This is fine!
> And bears a brave relation! but what says
> *Mercurius Brittannicus* to this?

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Cymb. O Sir, he gains by 't half in half.
Fitt. Nay, more
I'll stand to't. For, where he was wont to get
In, hungry Captains, obscure Statesmen.
Cymb. Fellows
To drink with him in a dark room in a tavern,
And eat a sawsage.
Fitt. We ha' seen't,
Cymb. As fain,
To keep so many politick pens,
Going to feed the press.
Fitt. And dish out News,
Were 't true or false.
Cymb. Now all that charge is sav'd
The publick Chronicler.
Fitt. How do you call him there?
Cymb. And gentle reader.
Fitt. He that has the maidenhead
Of all the books.
Cymb. Yes, dedicated to him.
Fitt. Or rather prostituted.
P. jun. You are right, Sir.
Cymb. No more shall be abus'd, nor Country Parsons
O' the Inquisition, nor busy Justices
Trouble the peace, and both torment themselves
And their poor ign'rant neighbours with inquiries
After the many and most innocent monsters,
That never came 'i th' Counties they were charg'd with.
P. jun. Why, methinks, Sir, if the honest common people
Will be abus'd, why should not they ha' their pleasure,
In the believing lyes, are made for them;
As you i' th' Office, making them themselves?
Fitt. O Sir! it is the *printing* we oppose.
Cymb. We not forbid that any News be made,
But that 't be *printed*; for, when News is printed,
It leaves, Sir, to be News, while 'tis but written—
Fitt. Though it be ne're so false, it runs News still.
P. jun. See divers men's opinions! unto some
The very *printing* of them makes them News;
That ha' not the heart to believe anything,
But what they see in *print*.
Fitt. I, that's an error
Has abus'd many: but we shall reform it,
As many things beside (we have a hope)
Are crept among the popular abuses.
Cymb. Nor shall the Stationer cheat * upon the time,
By buttering over again†—
Fitt. Once in seven years,
As the age doats—
Cymb. And grows forgetful o' them—
His antiquated pamphlets, with new dates.
But all shall come from the mint.
Fitt. Fresh and new-stamp'd,
Cymb. With the Office-seal, staple commodity.
Fitt. And if a man will assure his News, he may:
Twopence a sheet he shall be warranted,
And have a policy for 't."

. . . . . .

P. jun. What are your present Clerk's habilities?
How is he qualified?
Cymb. A decay'd Stationer
He was, but knows News well; can sort and rank 'em.
Fitt. And for a need can *make* 'em.
Cymb. True Paul's bred,
I' the church-yard.

1625, *Aug.* Count de Tilly, the celebrated Austrian general, who is equally known for his military talents and for the frightful scenes of pillage and massacre which marked the course of his army, during the thirty years war in Germany, sent to the deputies of the circle of Lower Saxony, at Brunswick, for them to exert all their authority peremptorily to forbid all writers and printers from speaking in an improper manner of the imperial troops, and inflaming men's minds by such publications. In answer to this order, among other things, the printers returned these words: "if his excellency will seriously exert himself to restrain the soldiery from inhumanly wicked actions, all such publications will soon die away." No further notice was taken by the general. He was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipsic, August 28, 1631, and died at Ingoldstadt, April 30, 1632.

1626, *Feb.* A second newspaper of weekly news, printed at London for Mercurius Britannicus, entitled, *Imperial and Spanish Newes*, a small 4to. of 14 pages.

1626. The first Latin work printed in Ireland, is supposed to have been sir James Ware's *Archiepiscoporum Cassiliensium et Tuamensium Vitae, duobus expressae Commentariolis.* Dublin, 4to. Sir James Ware was born at Dublin, November 26, 1604, and died in that city, December 1, 1666.

It is asserted in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, printed at Lyons, in 1804, that archbishop Usher's publication of *Gotteschalchi*, &c. literæ, 4to., Dublin, 1631, is *the first Latin book* printed in Ireland. *The History of Gotteschalcus, and the Predestinarian Doctrine stirred by him.*" He was a monk of the abbey of Orbais, in the beginning of the ninth century, and was whipped and imprisoned, because he would not recant many things condemned by councils against his doctrines, which he never held.

1626. *Died*, CLAUDE MOREL, son of Frederic Morel, noticed at page 376, *ante*, a Parisian printer of considerable eminence. He was a member of the "societas librariorum and typographorum," formed with a special view to the publication of voluminous Greek works. In this character, he was both employed in the impression of, and had the chief concern in editing, many folio editions of the Greek fathers, and other sumptuous editions, undertaken at the expense of the society. Claude Morel left three sons, viz., Charles, Claude, and Giles, concerning whom little more is recorded, than that the first and third also signalized themselves in the typographical profession.

1626. *Died*, PAUL STEPHENS, son of the second Henry. He was born probably in or about the year 1566; and received his education chiefly at Geneva, and as it is supposed, in the house of his father, whose parental solicitude in his behalf is pleasingly evinced by an epistle prefixed to the *Noctes Atticæ* of Aulus Gellius, printed by Henry, *Parisiis*, 1589. When Paul had completed his juvenile studies, he began at an early age to travel; and after the example of his father, visited various seats of learning, and formed an intimacy with some of the most eminent scholars of the age; which he was careful afterwards to cherish and increase. The periods of his different excursions in pursuit of knowledge and improvement, cannot at present be accurately defined: but it appears, that at

* In a note to the reader, Ben Jonson speaks of the Times News as a weekly cheat to draw money, which "could not be fitter reprehended, than in raising this ridiculous office of the Staple, wherein the age may see her own folly, or hunger and thirst after published Pamphlets of News, set out every Saturday, but made all at home, and no syllable of truth in them; than which there cannot be a greater disease in nature, or a fouler scorn put upon the times."

† This alludes, no doubt, to Nathaniel Butter, the great newspaper-monger.

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intervals he took an early share in the labours of his father's *Imprimerie*, repeating as opportunity served, his visits to distant places. Probably with a more particular view of improving himself in the typographic art, in 1595, he was at Heidelberg, with Jerome Commelin, an eminent printer there: and from thence, by his father's direction, proceeded to Lyons, to avail himself of the skill and experience of John Tornasius, king's printer of that city. That he was some time resident in London, there is no doubt.

The year which followed the decease of Henry, is considered as the first of Paul's typographical career. His professional mark was generally the paternal one, *Olivia cum viro adstante*, with the legend, *Noli altum sapera:* sometimes, *cum viro gesticulante*, and the words *Rami ut ego inserer defracti sunt.* He occasionally adopted that variety of the mark, which had been used by his uncle, the second Francis; and in some instances added embellishments of his own invention. He died at about seventy years of age.

Paul became an author at an early age. His father Henry, himself an indifferent though prolific Latin poet, was particularly solicitous that his son should become a proficient in that species of composition. Mention is made with commendation of *Pauli Stephani versiones epigrammaticum Græcorum Anthologiæ Latinis versibus, and ejusdem Juvenilia.* Genvæ, 1593, ap. Franciscum le Preux. Perhaps the most interesting, and one of the most successful of his poetical efforts, is the monody on the death of his father, prefixed to the *Concordantiæ Græc. Nov. Testamenti*, anni. 1600.

1626, *April* 9. *Died*, FRANCIS BACON, viscount St. Albans, and lord chancellor of England. Of the advancement and ruin of this great philosopher, lawyer, and politician, the space allotted the brief notices of this work will not admit of amplification. He was born in London, January 22, 1561, and educated at Cambridge. At the age of sixteen he went to France, in the suite of sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote an acute piece on the state of Europe, which displayed great observation, though he was then but nineteen years of age. On his return to England he entered Gray's inn, and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors. But by his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have expected. In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's council, with a pension. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal; and two years after constituted high chancellor of Great Britain, at which time he was advanced to the peerage, by the title of baron of Verulum, and the year following was created viscount St. Albans. In 1620 he published the most elaborate of all his works, the *Novum Organon Scientiarum*, (page 467, *ante*,) shewing a perfect method of exercising the faculty of reason. The year following he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office, which heavy charge being admitted by his own confession, he was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any office. He was soon restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles. After this disgrace, he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies. Notwithstanding his pension of £1800 a year, and his paternal estate, which was worth £700 a year, his liberality was so great, that at his death his debts amounted to £22,000. His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom. It was the opinion of Bacon, that knowledge was the same as power. His own life unfortunately showed that there might be great knowledge without power. Subsequent philosophers have agreed that knowledge is what Bacon described it, only when combined with moral excellence, which, though apt to be favoured and improved by knowledge, is not always found in its company. Lord Bacon, speaking of books, says, "the opinion of plenty is among the causes of want; and the great quantity of books maketh a show rather of superfluity than lack; which surcharge, nevertheless, is not to be remedied by making no more books, but by making more good books, which, as the serpent of Moses, might devour the serpents of the enchanters."

1626, *Dec.* 7. *Died*, SIR JOHN DAVIES, a poet and judge, who was born at Chisgrove, in Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford, and from thence removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him attorney-general for Ireland. In 1626 he was appointed chief justice of the king's bench, in London, but died shortly after of an apoplexy. He wrote a valuable book on the state of Ireland, 1612, which has been several times reprinted. His poetical works, of which that entitled *Nosce Teipsum* is the principal, were collected and published in 1773, 12mo. Among his works, are twenty-six short poems entitled *Hymns to Astreæa*, each of which is an acrostic* on the words *Elizabetha Regina*, and are perhaps the most elegant compositions of this description in any language. His prose works were printed in one volume

* A Greek term, signifying literally the beginning of a line or verse. An acrostic is a number of verses so contrived, that the first letters of each being read in the order in which they stand, shall form some name or other word. According to some authorities, a writer named Porphyrius Optatianus, who flourished in the fourth century, has the credit of being the inventor of the acrostic (see page 299 *ante*). The acrostic being addressed merely to the eye, and conveying no pleasure either to the imagination or to the ear, cannot of course add to the poetical effect of the lines which it ornaments, any more than would the printing of the initial letters in a different coloured ink. But it is sometimes useful, as an aid to the memory, in recollecting such verses as are composed only to be got by heart, for the sake of the facts, of which they form a summary.

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8vo. in 1786. He married Eleanor Touchet, daughter of lord Audley, who pretended to be a prophetess, and printed several pamphlets filled with predictions and revelations. She died in the year 1652. Lady Davies was also a most prolific anagrammatist,* and scarcely yielded in that art to Mrs. Mary Fage, who flourished at this time, and is considered the greatest writer of acrostics and anagrams that England ever produced. We learn from Camden, that the art of making anagrams began to flourish in this country during the reign of Elizabeth; and he tells us, he knew some who had bestowed many idle hours herein with good success, albeit our English names, running rough with cragged consonants, are not so smooth and easy for transposition as the French and Italian. Accordingly, Camden furnished us with but one English anagram, which is the following, on Charles I.

Charles James Steuart "Claims Arthur's seat."

In a *New Help to Discourse*, 12mo. London, 1684, we have an English anagram, with a very quaint epigrammatic "exposition."

TOAST——A SOTT.

A toast is like a sot; or, what is most
Comparative, a sot is like a toast;
For when their substances in liquor sink,
Both properly are said to be in drink.

Anagrams, says Mr. D'Israeli, were very often devoted to the personal attachments of love or friendship. *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. iii.

* Anagrammatism or matagrammatism (which, by the way, is a more accurate term) is a Greek compound, and is defined by Camden to be "the dissolution of a name, truly written into its letters as its elements, and a new connexion of it by transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named." And this, the same laborious author farther informs us, "is the only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names." See the *Bibliotheca Ratis Philosophica* of Lepenius, published at Frankfort on the Maine in 1682. He enumerates thirty-five treatises on anagrammatical subjects, all but about five, which were written by Germans. Among the five alluded to is a collection of anagrams and chronograms, published in London, 1613, by one J. Cheeke, an Englishman. As far as science may be recommended by the antiquity of its origin, anagrammatism has every thing in its favour, since there is ground for assuming, that it may be traced to the time of the great Jewish lawgiver himself, whose mystical traditions, called *Cabala*, communicated by him to the chosen seventy, are thought by some to have been neither more nor less than so many anagrams. At least it is certain, that among the various species of cabalistical lore, in which the Jews delighted; the one called the mura was precisely synonymous with what we understand by anagrammatism; and hence the ancient cabalists were of opinion, that there was not a word in the whole Mosaic law which did not contain some hidden mystery, that might, by this means, be disclosed. Upon this principle they discovered the Hebrew word for "grace" in the name of Noah, the words "he shall receive" in that of Messiah, and in the name of the Virgin Mary, the anagrammatical appellation, "our holy mistress." After the Jews, the Greeks appear to have been the earliest cultivators of this mystical learning. And in order of time, the next people that evinced any passionate attachment to this ancient art, are the French, who, in the sixteenth century, about the time of Francis I. began, as Camden tells us, "to distill their wits herein," and Louis XIII. retained at his court Thomas Billon, a Provencal, as a sort of anagrammatist laureate, with an annual pension of twelve hundred livres. The Italians and Germans have also displayed a great deal of ingenuity in this kind of writing.

1626. *Died*, JOHN LEGATE, citizen and stationer, of London, and printer to the university of Cambridge, to which office he was appointed in 1589. He married Agatha, the daughter of Christopher Barker, printer to queen Elizabeth, (see page 433 *ante*,) by whom he had eleven children; the eldest, John, was also a printer, and succeeded in the license to print Thomas Thomas's *Dictionary*. In 1606 John Legate, the elder, printed the seventh edition of Thomas's *Dictionary*, wherein he used the impression of the ALMA MATER ÇANTABRIGIA, and about it, HINC LVCEM ET POCVLA SACRA.

1627. THOMAS BUCK succeeded Cantrell Legge as printer to the university of Cambridge. He had held the office from 1608.

1627. *Died*, FRANCIS SAVARY DE BREVES, who projected the publication of an edition of the *Arabic Bible*. He was born towards the close of the sixteenth century; and was early employed in the service of the court. He was sent as ambassador to Constantinople, where he remained twenty-two years. On his return, about 1611, Henry IV. sent him to Rome, as ambassador in the pontificate of Paul V. During his residence at the papal court, he attempted the publication of the *Arabic Bible*, as the means of reclaiming the Mohammedans from their errors, for which he considered the dispersion of vernacular translations most peculiarly adapted. With this design, he established an oriental press, at which nothing more than the *Psalms* was ever printed. Of these there were two editions, one of the *Arabic* only, translated from the Greek, and printed in 1614; and the other from the Syriac, with a Latin version, printed in the same year. Both of them in 4to. He engaged Scialac and Sionita, as editors and correctors. From some cause, the further prosecution of the work was dropped. In 1615 Savary returned to Paris, taking with him Gabriel Sionita, and his printer, Stephen Paulin, who established the oriental press in that city, under his patronage; and with a liberality characteristic of a great mind, he lent his types to those who were desirous of printing works in the oriental languages. On his decease, the English and Dutch made proposals for the purchase of his types, and his oriental manuscripts, of which he had brought ninety-seven from the east; but the whole were bought by the king of France. The types are said to be still extant in the royal printing office. Savary published an account of his travels, from which we learn that he recommended the extension of the commerce of his country, and the propagation of christianity, by certain conquests in the east.

1627. The plate of the stationers' company was pledged to raise £840, towards a loan to king Charles I.; and in 1628, three bills of sale of plate were sealed with the common seal, to Dr. Eden, Walter Terrill, and John Burrage, for £100 each.

1628, *July* 19. When king Charles I. printed his speech on the dissolution of the parliament, which excited such general discontent, some one

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printed queen Elizabeth's last speech, to accompany Charles's. This was presented to the king by his own printer, John Bill, not from a political motive, but merely by way of complaint, that another had printed, without leave or license, that which, as king's printer, he asserted was his own copyright. Charles does not appear to have been pleased with the gift, and observed, "*you printers print anything.*" Three gentlemen of the bed-chamber, continues the writer, commended Mr. Bill very much, and prayed him to come oftener with such rarities to the king, because they might do some good.

1628. *The Countess of Lincolne's Nursery.* This is a small but valuable tract, written by Elizabeth countess of Lincoln, and is addressed to her daughter-in-law, Bridget, countess of Lincoln. A judicious writer observes, this work is an excellent proof of her good sense, being full of fine arguments, and capable of convincing any one, that is capable of conviction, of the necessity and advantages of mothers nursing their own children,—she herself being the mother of seven sons and nine daughters. By her ladyship's speaking of it as the first work of hers ever printed, one would imagine she had written more, but nothing else has been found.

1629. In this year, Ben Jonson, the poet, was in great distress from sickness. Charles I. sent him a present of one hundred pounds, which, sir Walter Scott justly says, would be no trifling gift for a poor bard, even in the present day. Jonson acknowledged the royal generosity in a grateful epigram, which turns upon a declaration that Charles was possessed of both the gift of curing the king's evil, and the poet's evil —poverty; but his gratitude seems to have been much of that kind which consists in a lively anticipation of future favours, for, in the very next year, we have him petitioning that his pension of a hundred merks may be made a hundred pounds.

The humble petition of poor Ben,
To the best of monarchs, masters, and men,

KING CHARLES:

—— Doth humbly show it,
To your majesty, your poet:

That, whereas your royal father,
James the blessed, pleased the rather,
Of his special grace to letters,
To make all the muses debtors
To his bounty, by extension
Of a free poetic pension,
A large hundred merks annuity,
To be given me in gratuity,
For done service, and to come;
And that this so accepted sum,
Or dispensed in books or bread,
(For with both the muse was fed),
Hath drawn on me from the times
All the envy of the rhymes,
And the rattling pit-pat noise
Of the less poetic boys,
When their pop-guns aim to hit
With their pellets of small wit
Parts of me (they judged) decayed,
But we last out still unlayed.
Please your majesty to make,
Of your grace for goodness' sake,
Those your father's merks your pounds:
Let their spite, which now abounds,
Then go on and do its worst;
This would all their envy burst:
And so warm the poet's tongue,
You'd read a snake in his next song.

The king accordingly having received a surrender of the patent for the former annuity, was pleased to grant a new one for one hundred pounds, and "one terce of Spanish wine yearly, out of our store of wines remaining in our cellars within the palace of Whitehall;" and this "in consideration of the acceptable service done unto us and our said father, by the said Benjamin Jonson, and especially to encouraeg him to proceed in those services of his wit and pen which we have enjoined unto him, and which we expect from him." This patent is dated March 26, and its efficacy was shewn in about two months by *an epigram on the queen then lying in on the birth of a prince,*—afterwards Charles II.

1629. The secret bibliographical history of these times would show the extraordinary state of the press in the trade of *Bibles*. The writer of a curious pamphlet exposes the combination of those called king's printers, with their contrivances to keep up the price of bibles; their correspondence with the booksellers of Scotland and Dublin, by which means they retained the privilege in their own hands. Printing of English bibles was an article of open trade; every one printed at the lowest price, and as fast as their presses would allow. Even those who were dignified as "his majesty's printers" were among these manufacturers, and they got bibles printed cheaper at Edinburgh. In this year, when folio bibles were wanted, the Cambridge printers sold them at ten shillings in quires; on this the Londoners set six printing houses at work, and, to annihilate the Cambridgians, printed a similar *folio* bible, but sold with it five hundred *quarto* Roman bibles, and five hundred *quarto* English, at five shillings a book; which proved the ruin of the folio bibles, by keeping them down under the cost price. Another competition arose among those who printed English bibles in Holland, in *duodecimo*, with an English imprint, for half the price even of the lowest in London. Twelve thousand of these *duodecimo* bibles, with notes, fabricated in Holland, usually by our fugitive sectarians, were seized by the king's printers, as contrary to the statute.* Such was this shameful war of bibles—folios, quartos, and duodecimos, which were for some time suffered to be printed upon bad paper, and so corrupted that no books ever yet swarmed with such innumerable errata. See 1632 *post.*

1629. The first motion relative to printing and publishing of books in the house of commons was made by Mr. Seldon;—he moved to make a law to regulate printing and publishing, and to restrict the decrees of the star chamber.

1629. GEORGE PURSLOWE printed the following curious book, *Newes out of Purgatory.* Onely such a Jest as his Jigge, fit for gentlemen to laugh at an houre, &c. Published by an old

* *Scintilla, or a Light broken into darke Warehouses; of some Printers, sleeping Stationers, and combining Booksellers; in which is only a touch of their forestalling and ingrossing of Books in Pattents, and raysing them to excessive prises. Left to the consideration of the high and honourable House of Parliament, now assembled. London: No where to be sold, but some where to be given.* 1641.

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companion of his, Robin Goodfellow. Richard Tarlton. London: printed for and to be sold by Francis Grove, on Snow Hill, at the signe of the Wind Mill, neere unto St. Sepulchre's Church. Richard Tarlton was a celebrated actor, writer, and jester; he died Sept. 3, 1588.

1629. *The Merchandizes of Popish Priests; or a Discovery of the Jesuites Trumpery, newly packed in England; laying open to the world how cunningly they cheate and abuse people, with their false, deceitfull, and counterfeit Wares. Written in French by John Chassarman, and truly translated into English.* Printed at London, for Henry Gosson, and are to be sold at his shop, on London Bridge. Small 4to.

1629, *Oct.* 28. The company of stationers were called upon for £60 4*s.* as their quota* of £4,300 expended by the city for pageants and other solemnities, and beautifying the city, on the late entrance-time of his majesty passing through the same for his coronation,† and for other necessary and public services of the city.

1630. HUMPHRY LOWNES gave £20 to the stationers' company. He was elder brother of Matthew Lownes, (noticed at page 476 *ante*,) and was born about 1566. He was bound apprentice to William Lownes, in 1580. His first shop was at the west door of St. Paul's, and he lived afterwards at the Star on Bread-street-hill. He was under warden in 1616, and 1626. There was an earlier Humphry Lownes, who was upper warden in 1615, and died before 1620. The name of Lownes was long famous in the trade.

1629. Among the most eminent English bookbinders, of early times, the family of FERRARS stands distinguished for the taste and skill displayed in their works. They were settled at Little Gedding, in the county of Hertford, in the reign of James I. and is chiefly known for the ascetic piety of its members; but as industry formed an essential part of their rule, the family was taught the art of bookbinding in all its parts. The fame of their work reached the ears of Charles I. to whom a splendid *Concordance of the Four Evangelists* was exhibited, adorned with many beautiful pictures, and bound by one of Nicholas Ferrars' nieces, "all wrought in gold, in a new and most elegant fashion." Dr. Wordsworth, in his *Ecclesiastical Biography*, vol. v. has given several instances of the magnificent works executed by individuals of this family.

1630. The *German Intelligencer*. Nathaniel Butter, the active newsmonger of the times, was influenced by his interest to tell—"News, old news, and such news as you never heard of;" —and converted his *Weekly News* into half-yearly columns, under the above title.

1630. *Died*, JOHN KEPLER, a celebrated German astronomer, and author of many valuable discoveries in that science. He was born December 27, 1571, at Weil, near Wirtemberg. In the year 1620, he published, at Sagan, a considerable town of Prussian Silesia, some *Ephemerides*, which perhaps may have been the earliest attempts at printing in that town; as the colophon to his book states, that the printing of it was commenced at Lintz, and finished at Sagan. It was executed in the ducal printing office, which (as we learn from one of Kepler's dedications) was erected at the beginning of the year 1630.

It appears that Kepler had been living at Lintz, where he had published several of his works; but when in the year 1627 or 1628, some civil commotions overthrew the printing establishment, and compelled the printer to fly, he began to look out for some quiet place of residence, where he might pursue his celestial observations. At this conjuncture he found a friend in Albert duke of Friesland and Sagan, who granted him a house and an annual pension, and likewise promised him a press: he took up his residence at Sagan in the month of July, 1628. He had previously purchased a supply of types, figures, &c., with which his former *Ephemeris* had been printed, and these he brought with him: his press appears to have been furnished to him before the close of 1628. He continued here until his death.

1630. *Died*, FREDERICK MOREL the younger, who was probably exceeded in learning by none of the Parisian printers contemporary with Robert or Henry Stephens; and he certainly surpassed the greater part of them in diligence, in the number and variety of his impressions, and in the special labour which he bestowed upon them. To this ardent typographer scholars are indebted for the first appearance of many curious Greek tracts and larger works, theological, rhetorical, poetical, and scientific, which he drew from the repositories of the Bibliotheque Royale, and generally illustrated with able translations; imitating in poetical works the measures of the Greek originals. Perhaps so many literary honours were scarcely ever accumulated upon any other individual. Maittaire observes, that he was appointed "Typographus Regius," "Regius Interpres," Professor utriusque Linguæ et Eloquentiæ," Architypographus," (probably a newly created distinction,) and lastly, "Professorum Regiorum Decanus." Many of, or perhaps all these honours he bore, at one and the same time. We are certified by the subscription found in his impression of the *Acta Concilii Nicæni*, *anni* 1599, that in his person the offices of Professor Regius, and Architypographus Regius, were then united; and we observe a similar combination of other honours of his incidentally mentioned in several other of his impressions: "De quanto honoris culmine," (says Maittaire,) "nunc temporis decidit ars typographica!"

La Caille believes that Frederic Morel (the younger) was appointed king's printer in general, so early as in the year 1581, his father being then living. This title was fully confirmed to

* This was regulated according to the proportion of 140 quarters of corn (at which the company of stationers were in general rated on an assessment for provisions) to 10,000.

† King Charles I. was crowned Feb. 2, 1626.

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him at the decease of his father, in 1583; from which period he continued to exercise the profession with extraordinary zeal and diligence almost thirty-four years. He had possession of his father's residence, *in via Jacobæa;* and instead of the Mulberry Tree, his father's usual mark, he sometimes distinguished his title-pages with the "insigne Fontis:" sometimes he used the device common to the "Impressores regii," with or without the motto: sometimes he exhibited the arms of France and Navarre, or of France only: occasionally the arms of those to whom he inscribed his impressions, or the heads (or portraits) of the authors, or some medallion relating to the subject of the volume.

As a commentator, he particularly distinguished himself by very learned notes on *Libanius*, and on the *Sylvæ* of Statius; which include corrections and illustrations of various Greek and Latin authors. He was the author of a Latin tragedy, entitled *Alexander Severus*, and translated into Greek metres several portions of different Latin poets.

It is related that whilst Frederick Morel was attentively engaged upon his Latin version of *Libanius*, he was informed that his wife, Isabella Duchesne, daughter of one of the professors of the College Royale, was very ill. He answered, I have only two or three periods to translate, and will then go to see her. The messenger returned to inform him she was dying. I have but two words to write, said he, and will be with you presently. At length they came to announce to him that his wife had expired. I am very sorry for it, he replied—she was an excellent woman. In the early part of his career, he seldom connected himself with any other of the Parisian printers; but about the year 1600, Frederick availed himself of the subsidiary press, and professional assistance of his brother Claude. Maittaire observes, that from this time, the care of many impressions was left wholly to Claude, though some continued occasionally to exhibit the name of Frederick. The same author thus notices this illustrious family:—"Late viguit Morellorum nomen; quorum Typographeum ab anno 1557, ad 1646, celebratum...diutius quam ullum aliud, si Stephanos excipias, literariæ republicæ operam suam indefessam consecravit."

1631, *Jan.* 9. The *Swedish Intelligencer*, with a portrait of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, half-yearly, by N. Butter.* In the preface, in 1632, he says, "Now the third time revised, corrected, and augmented." We are assured that "very good use have also been made of the *Weekly Currantoes*, which if a man of judgment read, he shall find very true and very punctual; whosoever will be cunning in the places and persons of Germany, and would understand her wars, let him not despise her currantoes." Butter had for his compiler, William Watts, of Caius college, of whom it may be said, that he was educated for other labours; and of whom Vossius speaks as *doctissimus et clarissimus Wattius, qui optime de Historia meruit.* He was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. He travelled into many countries,* and on his return was made chaplain to Charles I. He suffered much in the royal cause, and was present at many engagements in the field. He died on board prince Rupert's fleet, in the harbour of Kinsale, in Ireland, in the year 1649. Watts began several numbers of *News books*, in the English tongue, (more than forty) containing the occurrence alone in the wars between the king of Sweden and the Germans. William Watts may, therefore, says Mr. Chalmers, be deemed the *Gallo Belgicus* of England.

1631. Lucretia Easte, widow of Thomas Easte, (noticed at page 448 *ante*,) gave a legacy of £20 to the stationers' company, for a piece of plate.

1631. Mr. Busby gave the stationers' company £5 "for a meeting." At that time the fixed sum of £5 was frequently given by individuals for the attendance of the livery on the funerals of their husbands and wives.

1631. Thomas Harper printed the play of *Cæsar and Pompey*, a Roman tragedy, declaring their wars, out of whose events is erected the proposition, only a just man is a freeman. By George Chapman. At London, for Godfrey Edmonson and Thomas Alchorne.

1631. A tragi-comedy, called *Match mee in London.* As it hath beene often presented; first at the Bell in St. John-street, and lately at the private house in Drury-lane, called the Phœnix.

Si non his utere mecum.

Written by Tho. Dekker. London: printed by B. Alsop and T. Faucett, for H. Serle, at the Tyger's head, in St. Paul's church-yard.

All this writer's plays are remarkably scarce, as well as those which he wrote himself, as those written in conjunction with Webster.

Thomas Dekker exceeds most of his cotemporaries in whimsical drollery; but yet in the midst of all his humour, glances at the deepest and most touching of human emotions. He was satirized by Ben Jonson in his *Poetaster*, under the name of Crispanus, but Dekker retorted in *Satyromastix; or, Untrusing of the Humourous Poet.* He died in 1638.

1631. If the benefactors of mankind deserve to be remembered with gratitude, no apology will be necessary for inserting in this work the name of sir Hugh Middleton, who died in this year. He was the projector of that gigantic undertaking for supplying London with water, which has since been incorporated under the

* In the catalogue of the Gordonstoun library is described a curious copy of the *Swedish Intelligencer*, with a great variety of tracts relating to Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, 1732-9, which was sold for £18 10*s.*

* In the books of the privy council, December 22, 1630, there is a pass for William Watts, who was going, as chaplain, with sir Albert Moreton, then appointed envoy to the united province of Germany; but *this pass was not to allow him to go to Rome.*

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designation of the "New River Company." This scheme, although the greatest undertaking ever attempted by an individual, and the source of accumulating immense wealth, proved the ruin of the great man whose mind conceived the design, and whose personal exertion achieved the execution of it. The undertaking was commenced in 1608, and finished in 1613; and the water is supplied by uniting two streams in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and conveying the same through various soils for a course of sixty miles. Sir Hugh was a native of Denbighshire, and was knighted by James I.

1631, *May* 6. *Died*, Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, bart., founder of the Cottonian library; and whose arduous labours have contributed so much to illustrate the history and antiquities of this country; whose noble collection of books and manuscripts were such an invaluable acquisition to the national museum; "whose name," as an admirable writer observes, "must always be remembered with honour; and whose memory cannot fail of exciting the warmest sentiments of gratitude, while the smallest regard for learning subsists among us." He was of an ancient family, and born at Darton, in Huntingdonshire, January 22, 1570, and studied at Cambridge. About 1585, he went to London, and was admitted into a society of antiquaries, who met at stated seasons for their own amusement. He accompanied Camden in his travels through the kingdom, and very much assisted him in carrying on and perfecting his *Britannia*. He was knighted by James I. and very much courted by the privy council and ministers of state upon almost every point relating to the constitution. New projects being contrived to repair the royal revenue, which had been so prodigally squandered, none pleased James so much as the creating a new order of knights, called baronets, and sir Robert Cotton was the thirty-sixth baronet that was created. He was a member of the first parliament of Charles I. and joined in complaining of those grievances which the nation was said, in 1628, to groan under; but was always for mild remedies, zealous for the honour and safety of the king, and had no views but the nation's advantage.

It is almost incredible how much we are indebted to the library of sir Robert Cotton for what we know of our own country. Such a man, we may imagine, must have had many friends and acquaintance: and indeed he was not only acquainted with all the virtuosi and learned in his own country, but with many also of a high reputation abroad. He died May 6, 1631, aged 60 years, and was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, who died in 1662.

1631, *Dec.* 23. *Died*, MICHAEL DRAYTON, a very voluminous author, but throughout the whole extent of his writings, shows the fancy and feeling of a true poet. He was born in Warwickshire, in the year 1563. In 1593, he published a collection of pastorals, entitled the *Shepherd's Garland;* which was followed by his poems of the *Baron's Wars*, and *England's Heroical Epistles*. In 1613, he published his *Polyolbion*, to which Mr. Selden wrote notes. It is constructed in an uncommon measure of twelve syllables, and is a work entirely unlike any other in English poetry, both in its subject, and the manner in which it is written. It is full of topographical and antiquarian details, with innumerable allusions to remarkable events and persons, as connected with various localities; yet such is the poetical genius of the author, so happily does he idealize almost every thing he touches on, and so lively is the flow of his verse, that we do not readily tire in perusing this vast mass of information. He seems to have followed the manner of Spenser in his unceasing personifications of natural objects, such as hills, rivers, and woods. His works were reprinted in 1748, in one volume folio; and 1753, in ten volumes, 8vo. He was buried in Westminster abbey.

The following lines are a good specimen of his style:

THE SOUL.

——— To show her powerful deity,
Her sweet Endymion more to beautify,
Into his soul the goddess doth infuse
The fiery nature of a heavenly muse;
Which the spirit labouring by the mind,
Partaketh of celestial things by kind:
For why the soul being divine alone,
Exempt from gross and vile corruption,
Of heavenly secrets incomprehensible,
Of which the dull flesh is not sensible,
And by one only powerful faculty,
Yet governeth a multiplicity,
Being essential uniform in all
Not to be severed or dividual;
But in her function holdeth her estate
By powers divine in her ingenerate;
And so by inspiration conceiveth,
What heaven to her by divination breatheth.

1632, *Feb.* 6. Henry Sherfield, recorder of the city of Salisbury, was tried in the star chamber, and fined £500, and also required to make acknowledgment of his offence before the bishop of the diocese and such persons as he should think proper to be present. The crime for which this sentence was inflicted, was as follows:—In one of the windows of the cathedral were some fine paintings, the six days work of the creation, in four different lights or partitions, were exquisitely represented; in several parts of it were figures of God the Father, pourtrayed in blue and red vests, like little old men; the head, feet, and hands naked; in one place having a pair of compasses on the sun and moon; in others were some blunders committed in point of chronology, the godhead being figured creating the sun and moon on the third day, whereas it should be on the fourth; and the trees and herbs on the fourth day, instead of the third; the fowls on the third day, instead of the fifth; and the creation of man (from whose side the woman literally rises) on the fifth, instead of the last; and the rest of the seventh day was represented by God the Father in a deep sleep. The superstition of this piece raised the spleen of the recorder, who irreligously and violently broke this window; for which the above sentence was inflicted.

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1632. Robert Barker and Martin Lucas, the king's printers, at London, printed an edition of the bible of one thousand copies, in which a serious mistake was made by leaving out the word *not* in the *seventh commandment*, causing it to read "Thou shalt commit adultery." His majesty king Charles I. being made acquainted with it by Dr. William Laud, bishop of London, an order was given for calling the printers into the star chamber, where, upon the fact being proved, the whole impression was called in, and the printers fined £3000. With this fine, or a part of it, a fount of fair Greek types and matrices were provided, for publishing such manuscripts as might be prepared, and should be judged worthy of publication; of this kind were the *Catena* and *Theophylact*, edited by Lyndsell. The following is a copy of king Charles's letter to bishop Laud:

"Most reverend father in God, right trusty, and right entirely beloved counsellor, we greet you well. Whereas our servant Patrick Young, keeper of our library, hath lately with industry and care, published in print an epistle of *Clemens Romanus* in Greek and Latin, which was never printed before, and has done this to the benefit of the church, and our great honour; the manuscript by which he printed it being in our library. And whereas, we further understand, that the right reverend father in God, Augustin Lyndsell, now bishop of Peterborough, and our said servant Patrick Young, are resolved to make ready for the press, one or more Greek copies every year, by such manuscripts as are either in our library, or in the libraries of our universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or elsewhere, if there were Greek letter, matrices, and money ready for the work, which pains of theirs will tend to the great honour of ourself, this church, and nation: we have thought good to give them all possible encouragement herein. And do therefore first require you, that the fine lately imposed by our high commissioners upon Robert Barker and Martin Lucas, for base and corrupt printing of the bible, being the sum of three thousand pounds, be converted to the present buying of such and so many Greek letters and matrices as shall be by you thought fit for this great and honourable work. And our further will and pleasure is, that the said Robert Barker and Martin Lucas, our patentees for printing, or those which either now are, or shall hereafter succeed them, being great gainers by that patent, which they hold under us, shall at their own proper costes and charges of ink, paper, and workmanship, print, or cause to be printed, in Greek, or Greek and Latin, one such volume in a year, be it bigger or less, as the right reverend father aforesaid, or our servant Patrick Young, or any other of our learned subjects shall provide and make ready for the press."

A prior circumstance, indeed, had occurred, which induced the government to be more vigilant on the biblical press. The learned Usher, one day hastening to preach at Paul's cross, entered the shop of one of the stationers, as booksellers were then called, and inquiring for a bible of the London edition, when he came to look for his text, to his astonishment and his horror, he discovered that the verse was omitted in the bible! This gave the first occasion of complaint to the king of the insufferable negligence and incapacity of the London press; and, says the manuscript writer of this anecdote, first bred that great contest which followed, between the university of Cambridge and the London stationers, about the right of printing bibles.

In 1634, an edition of the bible was printed at London, in which the text ran (Psalm xiv. 1,) "The fool hath said in his heart *there is a God*."

Mr. Nye (in his defence of the canon of the new testament,) tells us that, in consequence, the printers were heavily fined, and all the copies were suppressed by order of the king.

In 1638, another error, of less moment, indeed, than that for which the fine was imposed, but rendered important by the disputes between the independents and episcopalians, appeared in the edition of the bible printed at Cambridge, by Buck and Daniel. This was the alteration of the word *we* into *ye*, in Acts vi. 3. The error was continued in several editions, till 1685, when it was corrected. See 1638, *post*.

During the civil wars a large impression of Dutch English bibles were burnt by order of the assembly of divines, for these *three errors*:—

Gen. xxxvi. 24.—This is that *ass* that found rulers in the wilderness—for *mule*.

Ruth iv. 13.—The Lord gave her *corruption*—for *conception*.

Luke xxi. 28.—Look up, and lift up your hands, for your *condemnation* draweth nigh—for *redemption*.

These errata were none of the printer's; but, as a writer of the times expresses it, "egregious blasphemies and damnable errata" of some sectarian, or some Bellamy editor of that day!

It appears that the authentic translation of the bible, such as we now have it, by the learned translators in the time of James I., was suffered to lie neglected. The copies of the original manuscript were in the possession of two of the king's printers, who, from cowardice, consent, and connivance, suppressed the publication; considering that a bible full of errata, and often, probably, accommodated to the notions of certain sectarists, was more valuable than one authenticated by the hierarchy!

The proverbial expression of *chapter and verse* seems to have originated in the puritanic period, just before the civil wars under Charles I., from the frequent use of appealing to the bible on the most frivolous occasions, practised by those whom South calls "those mighty men at *chapter and verse*." With a sort of religious coquetry, they were vain of perpetually opening their gilt pocket bibles; they perked them up with such self-sufficiency and perfect ignorance of the original, that the learned Selden found considerable amusement in going to their "assembly of divines," and puzzling or confuting them. A ludicrous anecdote on one of these occasions is given by a cotemporary, which shows how ad-

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mirably that learned man amused himself with this "assembly of divines!" They were discussing the distance between Jerusalem and Jericho, with a perfect ignorance of sacred or of ancient geography; one said it was twenty miles, another ten, and at last it was concluded to be only seven, for this strange reason, that fish was brought from Jericho to Jerusalem market! Selden observed, that "possibly the fish in question was salted," and silenced these acute disputants. At length, owing to the numerous complaints of the gross errors in the scriptures, the printing of bibles was a privilege granted to WILLIAM BENTLEY; but he was opposed by Hills and Field; and a paper war arose, in which they mutually recriminated on each other, with equal truth. See the year 1653, *post.*

1632. In this year a patent was granted to the university of Oxford, empowering them to have three printers, with a licence to print all manner of books not forbidden by law.

1632. *Novum Testamentum Græcum*, was printed at Cambridge, by Mr. Buck, and has ever been admired for the perspicuity of its type, as well as for the accuracy of its typography. But it is by no means generally known, that the types were borrowed from the sister university of Oxford. Lord Pembroke* was the chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and there is said to be a letter in existence from his lordship to the curators of the university of Oxford, entreating from them the loan of their Greek types, as they made no use of them themselves.

1632. JOHN NORTON printed the following play, *The Fatal Dowry*, a tragedy, as it hath beene often noted at the private house in Black Friers, by his majesties servants. Written by P. M. and N. F. London: printed by John Norton for Francis Constable, and are to be sold at his shop, at the Crane, in Paul's church yard. P. M. is Philip Massinger, and N. F. is Nathaniel Field. The play is said to be a very good one.

1632. MARK WYON, a printer of Douay, executed the following English work entitled, the *Whetstone of reproof;* being a reply to sir Humphrey Linde's *Safe way;* by T. T. Sacristan and Catholike Roman, 12mo. which bears for imprint Catuapoli apud viduam Marci Wyonis. Thus it it appears that Catuapolis is another name for Douay. When Wyon died is unknown, but his widow continued to reside in that town at the sign of the Golden Phœnix, until the year 1640, in which year she was the publisher of a *Disputation of the Church*, by E. S. F. 2 vols. 12mo.

* William, earl of Pembroke, was the son of the illustrious Mary Sidney, who united in himself the exquisite virtues of his mother, with the manners, accomplishments, and character of a *true* English gentleman; beloved by every good man, and by all the muses of the age. He was born at Wilton, February 8, 1580, and died at Baynard's castle, April 10, 1630, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral. He was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which were introduced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice, near London bridge, who happened to see a pair from Mantua, at an Italian merchant's, in the city, and made a pair exactly like them.

1632. THE POETICAL GARLAND OF JULIA. Huet has given a charming description of a present made by a lover to his mistress; a gift which romance has seldom equalled for its gallantry, ingenuity, and novelty. It was called the *Garland of Julia.* To understand the nature of this gift, it will be necessary to give the history of the parties. The beautiful Julia d'Angennes was in the flower of her youth and fame, when the celebrated Gustavus, king of Sweden, was making war in Germany with the most splendid success. Julia expressed her warm admiration of this hero. She had his portrait placed on her toilette, and took pleasure in declaring that she would have no other lover than Gustavus. The duke de Montausier was, however, her avowed and ardent admirer. A short time after the death of Gustavus,* he sent her, as a new-year's gift, the POETICAL GARLAND, of which the following is a description.

The most beautiful flowers were painted in miniature by an eminent artist, one Robert, on pieces of vellum, all of equal dimensions. Under every flower a space was left open for a madrigal on the subject of the flower there painted. The duke solicited the wits of the time to assist in the composition of these little poems, reserving a considerable number for the effusions of his own amorous muse. Under every flower he had its madrigal written by N. du Jarry, celebrated for his beautiful caligraphy. A decorated frontispiece offers a splendid garland, composed of all these twenty-nine flowers; and on turning the page a cupid is painted to the life. These were magnificently bound, and enclosed in a bag of rich Spanish leather. When Julia awoke on new-year's day, she found this lover's gift lying on her toilette; it was one quite to her taste, and successful to the donor's hopes.

Of this Poetical Garland, thus formed by the hands of Wit and Love, Huet says, "As I had long heard of it, I frequently expressed a wish to see it: at length the duchess of Uzzez gratified me with the sight. She locked me in her cabinet one afternoon with this garland: she then went to the queen, and at the close of the evening liberated me. I never passed a more agreeable afternoon."

One of the prettiest inscriptions of these flowers is the following, composed

ON THE VIOLET.

"Modeste en ma couleur, modeste en mon sejour,
Franche d'ambition, je me cache sous l'herbe;
Mais si sur votre front je puis me voir un jour,
La plus humble des fleurs sera la plus superbe."

Modest my colour, modest is my place,
Pleas'd in the grass my lowly form to hide;
But, 'mid your garland might I twine with grace,
The humblest flower would feel the loftiest pride.

At the sale of the library of the duke de la Valliere, in 1784, it was actually sold for the extravagant sum of 14,510 livres! though in 1770, at Gaignat's sale, it only cost 780 livres.

* Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was born at Stockholm, December 9, 1594, and was killed at the battle of Lutzen, November 6, 1632, (o. s.)

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The Abbe Rive, superintendent of the Valliere library, published, in 1779, an inflammatory notice of this garland; and as he and the duke had the art of appreciating, and it has been said making spurious literary curiosities, this notice was no doubt the occasion of the maniacal price. In the great French revolution, this literary curiosity found its passage into this country. A bookseller offered it for sale at the enormous price of £500.

1632. *A Slavonic New Testament* was printed in the monastery of Kuteinski, in Russia, the exact site of which is not learnt. Another edition appeared in the year 1652.—*Henderson.*

1632. The continuation of the *Weekly News*, No. 49,* in fourteen pages, printed for Nathaniel Butter.

1632. Catalogues of printed books first published in Ireland.

1632. The company of stationers contributed £150 toward the repairs of St. Paul's church.

1633. *The English Traveller. As it hath beene publikely acted at the Cock Pit, in Drury Lane, by His Majesties Servants.* Written by Thomas Heywood.

Aut prodesse solent aut delectare.

London, printed by Robert Raworth, in Old Fish-street, neere Saint Mary Maudlins Church.

Thomas Heywood was an actor and dramatic writer who died early in this reign. It is stated that he wrote two hundred and twenty plays, of which only twenty-four are now extant, and those of little merit. Mr. Hone, however, in his *Table Book*, thus speaks of Heywood, "If I were to be consulted as to a reprint of our old English dramatists, I should advise to begin with the collected plays of Heywood. He was a fellow-actor, and fellow-dramatist, with Shakspeare. He possessed not the imagination of the latter; but in all those qualities which gained for Shakspeare the attribute of *gentle*, he was not inferior to him. Generosity, courtesy, temperance in the depths of passion; sweetness, in a word, and gentleness, shine throughout his beautiful writings in a manner more conspicous than in those of Shakspeare, but only more conspicuous inasmuch as in Heywood these qualities are primary, in the other subordinate to poetry. I love them both equally, but Shakspeare has most of my wonder."

1633. Augustus Matthewes printed the following play: *A Match at Midnight.* A pleasant comedie, as it hath beene acted by the children of the revels. Written by William Rowley.

London: printed by Augustus Matthewes, for William Sheares, and are to be sold at his shop in Brittaines Burse.

William Rowley lived in the reign of James I. and wrote eleven plays, and was also engaged in eight other plays with Heywood, Middleton, Massinger, Day, and others. There was a Samuel Rowley who lived at the same time, and was the author of two plays.

1633. In this year secretary Windebank, in a letter to the lord deputy Strafford, ordered a book which had been imported into Ireland from Loraine, to be suppressed, and to call the author, Peter Lombard, titular primate of Armagh, to account for the same, who it appears was dead at that period. It appears that so late as this period, very few works were printed in Ireland. The progress of printing was probably retarded for many years by the unfortunate state of the country, and the tyranny of the *star chamber*, the arbitrary decrees of which compelled those who were opposed to the established order of things, to have recourse to the printing of their works in a foreign land.

1633. Mr. Locke left a legacy of £50 towards building the stationers' hall; and a piece of plate value £10.

1633. The desire of news from the capital, on the part of the wealthier country residents, and probably the false information of the news writers, led to the establishment of a very curious trade, that of a news correspondent, who, for a subscription of three or four pounds per annum, wrote a letter of news every post day to his subscriber in the country; and the trade of a news correspondent at length seems to have suggested a sort of union of written news and published news. In the household book of Skipton castle, in Yorkshire, in this year, there is the following item:—paid to captayne Robinson, by my lord's command, for writing letters of newes to his lordship, for half a year, five pounds." The practice was continued by this family till the year 1687.

1633, *Nov.* Mr. Green, a printer, who had taken some offence from archbishop Laud, was committed to Newgate for going to court at St. James's, with a great sword by his side, swearing the king should do him justice, or he would take another course with the prelate. "All the harm," says the archbishop, "that I ever did him, was, that being a poor printer, I procured him of the stationers' company, five pounds a year for life."

1634, *March* 16. *Died*, Simon Waterson, citizen and stationer, of London, aged 72 years. He was son of Richard Waterson, noticed at page 337, *ante.* He had a monument to his memory in the church of St. Paul, with a very long Latin epitaph, erected by his son John.

1634, *Died*, Peter de Jode, a celebrated engraver on wood, at Antwerp, was pupil of Gottzins. He designed correctly, and was less a mannerist than his master.

1634. A *Maske*, presented at Ludlow castle, on Michaelmas night, before the right honourable John, earle of Bridgewater, viscount Brackley, lord president of Wales, and one of his majesties most honourable privie counsell. London: printed for Humphrey Robinson, at the signe of the Three Pidgeons, in Paul's Churchyard. 1637. This is the first edition of Milton's *Masque of Comus*, a copy of which is in the Garrick collection.

* In this list, generally speaking, the first number only is noticed; but, in some few instances, the earlier papers not having been preserved, the earliest that is known to exist will be mentioned.

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1634. *Died*, GEORGE CHAPMAN, a poet and dramatist, in the 77th year of his age. He was the author of sixteen plays, and is also distinguished as the first translator of Homer into English verse. He has a high philosophical vein in his tragedies, and a very lively humour in his comedies, but wants passion and imagination. His *All Fools*,* *Widows' Tears*, and *Eastward Hoe*,† are his most esteemed plays of the latter kind; the last contains the first idea of Hogarth's *Idle and Industrious Apprentices*. The following is an abstract from one of his plays, describing

AN AUTHOR'S VANITY.

——— the foolish poet, that still writ
All his self-loved verse in paper royal,
Or parchment ruled with lead, smooth'd with the pumice,
Bound richly up, and strung with crimson strings;
Never so blest as when he writ and read
The ape-loved issue of his brain: and never
But joying in himself, admiring ever.

1634. A convocation met at Dublin, in which the importance of communicating the scriptures and liturgy to the natives of Ireland, in their own tongue, was the subject of much debate. Two canons were passed under the authority of archbishop Usher and Dr. Bedell;‡ the first, that "where most of the people were Irish, the churchwardens should provide, at the charge of the parish, a bible‖ and two common prayer books, in the Irish tongue:" the other, that, "where the minister was an Englishman, such a clerk might be chosen as should be able to read those parts of the service, which should be appointed to be read in Irish." The design of translating the bible met with violent opposition, not only from the catholics but many protestants; and the troubles which then raged in Ireland put a stop to all exertions; and the types which had been used for the printing of the new testament, and other books, after passing through several hands, were procured by the jesuits, and carried over to Douay, for the express purpose of extending their own principles in Ireland, through the medium of the vernacular tongue.

1634, *June* 25. *Died*, JOHN MARSTON, a poet and dramatist, whose *forte* is not sympathy with either the softer or stronger emotions, but an impudent scorn and bitter indignation against the vices and follies of men. He was rather more of a satirist than a dramatist.—*Chambers.*

Marston was the author of eight plays, and was concerned in two others. The whole of the quarto editions are very scarce indeed; and of these the Garrick collection possesses seven.

1635. It having been noticed that some of the assistants, and others of the livery, of the stationers' company, came to the hall in falling bands, doublets slashed and cut, or other indecent apparel, not suitable to the habit of citizens; it was ordered that the assistants do come to the hall on court days in ruff bands.

1636. Mr. ROBERT ALLOTT gave £10 to the poor, and £10 for a dinner for the stationers' company.

1536, *Feb.* 9. *Died*, PHILEMON HOLLAND, an industrious writer, who was a descendant of an ancient family of the Hollands, of Lancashire, and was the son of the Rev. John Holland, a pious divine, who, in queen Mary's days, was obliged to go abroad on account of his religion. He afterwards returned, and became pastor of Great Dunmow, where he died in 1578.

Philemon was born at Chelmsford, about the latter end of the reign of Edward VI.; and after some initiatory instruction at the grammar school of that place, was sent to Cambridge. He was admitted fellow of his college, and took his degree of M.A., in which he was incorporated at Oxford in 1587.

Having left the university, he was appointed head master of the free-school of Coventry, in which laborious station he not only assiduously attended to his duties, but served the interests of learning, when learning was scantily dispensed, by those numerous translations which gained him the title of "Translator-general of the age." He likewise studied medicine, and practised with considerable reputation in his neighbourhood; and, when in his fortieth year, took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge.

He was a peaceable, quiet, and good man in all the relations of life; and, by temperate habits, attained his eighty-fifth year, without diminution of faculties or sight. He continued to translate till his eightieth year; and his translations, though devoid of elegance, are accounted faithful and accurate. His translation of *Livy* is said to have been written with one pen, which a lady of his acquaintance so highly prized that she had it embellished with silver, and kept it as a great curiosity. His other translations were *Pliny's Natural History; Plutarch's Morals;*

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* *All Fooles, a Comedy, presented at the Black Friers and lately before His Majestie.* Written by George Chapman. At London: printed for Thomas Thorpe. 1605.

† *Eastward Hoe. As it was playd in the Black-friers, by the Children of her Majesties Revels.* Made by Geo. Chapman, Ben Jonson, Joh. Marston. At London: printed for William Aspley. 1605. King James was so displeased with this performance, on account of some sarcastical remarks upon the Scotch, that both the writer and printer were nigh being imprisoned.

‡ William Bedell, D.D., was born at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1570, and studied at Cambridge. In 1627 he was elected provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and two years afterwards was raised to the united sees of Kilmore and Armagh. In his high station he conducted himself with that propriety which his private character had given reason to expect; and his conciliatory procedure so won the hearts of the catholics, that in the rebellion of 1641, his palace in the county of Cavan, was the only habitation of an Englishman that remained unviolated. He died Feb. 7. 1642. He was buried in the church-yard of Kilmore, two days after his death, when his remains were accompanied to the place of interrment by the rebel forces with unusual honours. His manuscripts, of which there was a large trunk full, fell into the hands of the Irish. Among the books carried off by them was his valuable Hebrew manuscript bible, which is now in the library of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and which was happily preserved by an Irish servant. This bible, which is in three folio volumes, is said to have been presented to Emanuel college, by the bishop. It has two columns in a page; the initial letters large, and decorated; an illumination round the first page of each volume; some letters gilt. It has the vowel points, and the Masora. It was purchased of the chief Chacam of the synagogue at Venice. Sir Henry Wotton gave for it *its weight in silver.*

‖ The new testament, and such passages of the old as are inserted in the book of common prayer.

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Suetonius; Ammianus Marcellinus; Xenophon's Cyropædia; and *Camden's Britannia;* to the last of which he made some useful additions. His translation of *Suetonius* produced the well known epigram:

> Philemon with translations does so fill us,
> He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*.

Dr. Holland was buried in St. Michael's church, at Coventry. He married a Staffordshire lady, by whom he had a large family. One of his sons, Henry, appears to have been a bookseller in London, and was editor of that valuable collection of portraits and lives, entitled *Heroologia Anglicana.* These portraits, sixty-five in number, were chiefly engraved by the family of Pass, and many of them are valued as originals, having never been engraved since but as copies from these. When he died is not mentioned.

1636, *April 5. Died,* BONHAM NORTON, of Church-Stretton, in the county of Salop, esq. stationer, and sometime alderman of the city of London. See page 416, *ante.*

1636. The indefatigable Butter published No. 1, of the *Principal Passages* of Germany, Italy, France, and other places; all taken out of good originals, by an English Mercury. It is not ascertained whether William Watts was this *English Mercury.*

1636, *Aug.* 10. The patronage afforded by archbishop Laud to learning in general, and especially to oriental pursuits, claims our grateful recollection. During a period of uncommon agitation, in the affairs both of church and state, the archbishop constantly endeavoured to promote the cultivation of the oriental languages; he founded an Arabic lecture at Oxford, which began to be read upon this day, by the celebrated Dr. Edward Pocock, the first professor; he erected a library adjoining the Bodleian, with other elegant buildings. His enemies were irritated by his violent high church principles, which at length brought him to the block.

1636. *The Book of Common Prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. London, imprinted by Robert Barker. Folio.*

At the end of the Psalms, are certain godly prayers to be used for sundry purposes, in two sheets. And these are followed by the form and manner of making and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; with which this edition concludes.

1636. Through the liberality of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, printing had been introduced into the town of Strengnes, an ancient episcopal town of Sweden, in order that Laurentius Paulinus, bishop of that town, might have his own works, *On the christian Ethics,* printed with less expense and delay than at Stockholm. The first production of this press was his *Loimoscopia,* executed by Olaus Olai Enæus, a printer brought from Stockholm, in the year 1623. Another work of this bishop, viz., *Historæ arctöæ libri tres,* may be seen in the Bodleian and Fagel libraries, bearing for imprint, *Strengnesii, typis et impensis authoris, excudebat Johannes L. Barkenius, anno* 1636. It is a quarto volume, of which both paper and press-work are very indifferent. Paulus subsequently becoming bishop of Upsal, carried thither his printing establishment; but after a continuance there of two years, it was reconveyed to its old abode.

1637, *Feb.* JOHN LILBURNE, who had served an apprenticeship to the bookbinding business, was found guilty of printing and publishing several seditious books, particularly *News from Ipswich,** a production of Prynne's. He was condemned to be whipped at the cart's tail from the Fleet-prison to Old Palace-yard, Westminster; then set in the pillory there for two hours; afterwards to be carried back to the Fleet, there to remain till he conformed to the rules of the court; also to pay a fine of £500 to the king; lastly, to give security for his good behaviour. He underwent the sentence with undismayed obstinacy, uttering many bold speeches against the bishops, and dispersing many pamphlets from the pillory, where, after the star chamber then sitting had ordered him to be gagged, he stamped with his feet. The spirit he showed upon this occasion procured him the nickname of "Freeborn John" among the friends to the government, and among his own party the title of Saint. Wood characterizes him as a person "from his youth much addicted to contention, novelties, opposition of government, and to violent and bitter expressions." "The root of the factious people;" naturally a great trouble-world in all the variety of governments a hodge-podge of religion, the chief ring-leader of the levellers, a great proposal maker, a modeller of state, publisher of several seditious pamphlets, and of so quarrelsome a disposition that it was appositely said of him (by judge Jenkins) that "if there was none living but he, John would be against Lilburne and Lilburne against John." He died August 29, 1657.

1637, *June.* WILLIAM PRYNNE, author of the *Histriomastix,* or *Player's Scourge,* which contains all that was written against plays and players, published in 1633, one thousand 4to. pages; Dr. Burton; and Dr. Bastwick, author of *Sion's Plea,* which severely lashes the dignified clergy, and court vices, was condemned in the star chamber to lose their ears, to pay a fine of £5000 each to the king, and to be imprisoned for life in the castles of Carnarvon, Cornwall, and Lancaster.† Sir John Finch brutally said, "Is that

* It is in quarto, and bears for title, *Newes from Ipswich, discovering certaine detestable practises of some domineering lordly prelates,* &c. Printed at Ipswich. No date or printer. The title-page has at the lower part a rude wood-cut of Death, and another figure. The tract consists of six leaves only, and is signed "Matthew White." The typographical execution of it is indifferent.

† A speech delivered in the Starr-chamber the 14th of June, MDCXXXVII. at the censure of John Bastwick, Henry Burton, and William Prinn; concerning pretended innovations in the church. By William (Laud) abp. of Canterbury. 4to. London: printed on vellum by Richard Badger. A reprint of this work was executed under the directions of Dr. Rawlinson.

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Mr. Prynne? I had thought Mr. Prynne had no ears; but methinks he hath ears, and it is fit the court should take order that their decrees should be better executed,* and see whether Mr. Prynne hath ears or no." Prynne being conveyed through Chester to be imprisoned in Carnarvon he was met on his approach by numbers of the citizens, who paid so much respect to the sufferer for the liberty of conscience, as to give offence to the government. Many of them were therefore fined, some £500, £300, and £250. Mr. Peter Ince, a stationer, and one of the offenders, made a public recantation before the bishop, in the cathedral. In the following year, (1634,) four portraits of Prynne, painted in Chester, were buried at the High Cross, in the presence of the magistracy; but at the beginning of the civil wars, they were triumphantly brought to London.

Prynne was an arrogant bigot, who wrote a book in barbarous taste; moreover, he loved neither power nor the trappings of royalty; indulged himself in unseemly invectives, and manifested altogether a most unmanageable temper. But Prynne was a brave and conscientious bigot, and his honest endeavours, in after-life, to save king Charles from the block, should, though it was late and unavailing, be admitted as evidence in his favour. Remembering, too, the savage treatment he had experienced at the hands of Charles's ministers, his conduct deserves to be called generous; for he wrote on the king's behalf when so to write involved personal risk. Prynne has written a library, amounting, perhaps, to nearly two hundred books. Our unlucky author, whose life was involved in authorship, and his happiness, no doubt, in the habitual exuberance of his pen, seems to have considered the being debarred from pen, ink, and books, during his imprisonment, as an act more barbarous than the loss of his ears. The extraordinary perseverance of Prynne in this fever of the pen appears in the following title of one of his extraordinary volumes, *Comfortable Cordials against discomfortable Fears of Imprisonment; containing some Latin Verses, Sentences, and Texts of Scripture.* Written by Mr. William Prynne on his Chamber Walls, in the Tower of London, during his imprisonment there; translated by him into English verse, 1641. Prynne literally verified Pope's description:

> Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls,
> With desperate charcoal round his darkened walls.

William Prynne took upon himself the office to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair and love-locks; and was in consequence dignified by his party with the appellation of *Cato:* he was a man of great reading; and Mr. Wood supposes that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He says, "His custom was, when he studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light; and seldom eating a dinner, would, every three hours or more, be maunching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits with ale. He gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the Society of Gray's Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the *Athenæ Oxonienses.* He died Oct. 23, 1666, and was buried in Lincoln's Inn chapel.

We have also a catalogue of printed books written by William Prynne, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, in these classes,

BEFORE, DURING, and SINCE } *his imprisonment,*

with this motto, "Jocundi acti labores," 1643. The secret history of this voluminous author concludes with a characteristic event: a cotemporary who saw Prynne in the pillory at Cheapside, says, that while he stood there "they burnt his huge volumes under his nose, which had almost suffocated him."

Another sufferer for conscience sake was a clergyman named Leighton, who, in a book entitled *An Appeal to Parliament, or Sion's Plea against Prelacy,* used language so inflammatory as to attract the notice of Laud. He was brought before the peers, who adjudged him to undergo the following extraordinary punishment:—he was degraded from the ministry, was publicly whipped in the palace-yard, stood two hours in the pillory, and had an ear cut off, a nostril slit open, and a cheek branded with S. S. to denote a sower of sedition. At the end of one week Leighton had a second whipping, and was again placed in the pillory; he then lost the other ear, had the other nostril slit, and was branded on the other cheek. Thus degraded and mutilated, he was conducted back to prison; and, not finding mercy from Charles, he remained in confinement ten years, and was then liberated by the parliament when it was in arms against the king.

1637. *Thieves falling out True-men come by their Goods, or the Bel-man wanted a Clapper.* A Peele of new villanies rung out, being musicall to gentlemen, lawyers, farmers, and all sorts of people that come up to the tearme. Shewing that the villanies of lewd women by many degrees excell those of men. By Robert Greene.

> Goe not by me, but by me, and get by me.

Printed for Henry and Moses Bell.

1637. A collection of the best Latin poetical compositions of Scotchmen which had appeared in this and the preceding century, was printed at Amsterdam, entitled *Delitæ Poetarum Scotorum,* 2 vols. Dr. Johnson says this work reflects great credit on the country. Latin poetry was more extensively cultivated in Scotland than either English or Scotch. The principal poets

* According to a former sentence.

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of Scotland at this period were William Drummond, sir Robert Ayton,* William Alexander earl of Stirling, Alexander Hume,† and Robert Kerr, earl of Ancrum. When James I. visited Scotland in 1617, he was addressed, wherever he went, in excellent Latin verse, sometimes the composition of persons in the middle ranks of society.—*Chambers.*

1637, *July* 11. A decree of the star chamber contains the following oppressive clause, "Whereas there is an agreement betwixt sir Thomas Bodley, knight, founder of the university library, at Oxford, and the master, wardens and assistants of the company of stationers, viz.:—that every book of every sort, that is now printed, or reprinted with additions, be sent to the universitie at Oxford, for the use of the public librarie there. The court doth hereby order and declare, that every printer shall reserve one book new printed, or reprinted by him with additions; and shall, before any publique visiting of the said books, bring it to the common hall of the companie of stationers, and deliver it to the officer thereof, to be sent to the librarie at Oxford accordingly, upon pain of imprisonment, and such further order and direction therein, as to this court, or the high commission court respectively, as the severall causes shall be thought fit."

This delivery of a single copy to the Bodleian library originating out of a private transaction, became a serious matter of obligation: it seems not to have been very willingly complied with.

1637, *July* 11. Archbishop Laud procured a decree to be passed in the *star chamber*, by which it was ordered, "that the master printers should be reduced to twenty in number; and that if any other should secretly, or openly, pursue the trade of printing, he should be set in the pillory, or whipped through the streets, and suffer such other punishment as the court should inflict upon him; that none of the master printers should print any book or books of divinity, law, physic, philosophy, or poetry, till the said books, together with the titles, epistles, prefaces, tables, or commendatory verses, should be lawfully licensed, on pain of losing the exercise of his art, and being proceeded against in the *star chamber*, &c.; that no person should reprint any book without a new license; that every merchant, bookseller, &c., who should import any book or books, should present a catalogue of them to the archbishop or bishop, &c., before they were delivered, or exposed to sale, who should view them, with power to seize those that were schismatical; and, that no merchant, &c., should print, or cause to be printed abroad, any book, or books, which either entirely, or for the most part, were written in the English tongue, nor knowingly import any such books, upon pain of being proceeded against in the star chamber, or high commission court."* The allowed printers by this decree were, Felix Kingstone, Adam Islip, Thomas Purfoot, Miles Flesher, Thomas Harper, John Beale, John Legat, Robert Young, John Haviland, George Miller, Richard Badger, Thomas Cotes, Bernard Alsop, Richard Bishop, Edward Griffin, Thomas Purslow, Richard John Raworth, Marmaduke Hodkinsonne, John Dawson, John Parsons: and the letter founders were, at the same time, restricted to four, whose names were, John Grismand, Arthur Nichols, Thomas Wright, and Alexander Fifeild, under the following regulations:

"That there shall be four founders of letters for printing, and no more.

"That the archbishop of Canterbury, or the bishop of London, with six other high commissioners, shall supply the places of those four as they shall become void.

"That no master founder shall keep above two apprentices at one time.

"That all journeymen founders be employed by the masters of the trade; and that all idle journeymen be compelled to work upon pain of imprisonment, and such other punishment as the court shall think fit.

"That no master founder of letters shall employ any other person in any work belonging to casting and founding of letters than freemen and apprentices to the trade, save only in putting off the knots of metal hanging at the end of the letters when they are first cast; in which work every master founder may employ one boy only, not bound to the trade."

1637. Jacob Marcus, a printer at Leyden, executed an 8vo. edition of the *Swedish Bible*, in 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, and 1637; but all the copies of the edition of 1637 were lost by shipwreck of the vessel which was conveying them to the place of their destination. The printing of the bible in this portable size, the privilege of which was granted to Marcus by the king, Gustavus Adolphus, a little before his death at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, was designed by that prince for the use of the army, and for the greater convenience of the citizens in their private perusal. Marcus had printed an edition of the *Swedish New Testament*, in 1633, 4to., with the privilege of his Swedish majesty.

In 1622, Samuel Jauchen, a printer at Lubeck, had printed an edition of the *Swedish Bible*, in 4to., but it was so disfigured by typographical errors and transpositions, that it was suppressed by order of the king.

Alder also notices an edition of the bible, in 8vo. printed by Wallian, at Upsal, in 1636.

* Sir Robert Ayton, an eminent Scottish poet, was born in the year 1570, and educated at St. Andrews. He was employed, both at home and abroad, in the service of James I. and Charles I., and was acquainted, says Aubrey, "with all the wits of his time in England." He died at London, March, 1638, and was buried in Westminster abbey, under a handsome monument of black marble. He was the first Scotchman who wrote in the English language with any degree of elegance or purity.

† Alexander Hume, minister of Logie, born about 1560, and died 1609.

* The latter part of this decree was specially designed to prevent the importation of the Genevan bible from Holland, where it had been printed with the objectionable notes, and where some had been seized by the care of Boswell, the British resident at the Hague, who had also received intimation of a new impression designed for England, but which probably was prevented being sent by the decree now noticed.

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1637, *Aug.* 6. *Died*, BENJAMIN JONSON, a distinguished comic poet. He was born at Westminster, July 31, 1574. His father was a clergyman, and died about a month before the birth of our poet, who received his education at Westminster school; but his mother marrying again, his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer, compelled him to work at his business. On this he listed for a soldier, and went to the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself by his courage. After his return he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, but did not remain there long, owing to his extreme poverty. He then turned his attention to the stage, and became a player and dramatic writer, with indifferent success, till Shakspeare gave him his assistance. His first printed play was his comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*, produced at the Rose Theatre, Nov. 25, 1596, after which he produced a new piece* annually for several years. He engaged with Chapman and Marston in writing a comedy called *Eastward Hoe*, which being deemed a satire on the Scotch nation, had nearly brought the authors to the pillory. On the death of Samuel Daniel, in 1619, he was made laureate; and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. A.

All the dramatic writings of Jonson are deficient in passion and sentiment, and his genius seems to have been upon the whole best fitted for the production of those classic idealities which constituted the masque. For these reasons, though the great reputation attained by Ben Jonson in his own time still affects our consideration of him, he is not now much read, and *Every Man in his Humour* is the only one which now continues to be occasionally performed.

The following Song is taken from the *Queen's Masque*,† performed in 1605:

SONG.

So beauty on the waters stood,
When love had severed earth from flood;
So when he parted ayre from fire,
He did with concord all inspire;
And there a matter he then taught,
That elder then himself was thought;
Which thought was yet the child of earth,
For love is older than his birth.

On the death of Jonson, the king, who was a competent judge of poetry, wished to confer the vacant wreath on Thomas May, afterwards the historian of the Long Parliament; but the queen obtained it for her favourite bard William Davenant, author of *Gondibert*, a heroic poem, and of a great number of plays. The office and pension were given to Davenant in December, 1638, sixteen months after the death of Jonson; the delay having probably been occasioned by the dispute which had broken out in the interval, between the king and his Scottish subjects.

The character given of him by Drummond is worth copying, if not for its justice, at least for its force: he was "a great lover and praiser of himself; a contemner and scoffer of others; rather given to lose a friend than a jest; jealous of every word and action of those about him, especially after drink, which was one of the elements in which he lived; a dissembler of the parts which reign in him; a bragger of some others that he wanted—thinking nothing well done but what he himself, or some of his friends, had said or done."

Tradition has sent down to us several tavern tales of "Rare Ben." A good humoured one has been preserved of the first interview between bishop Corbet,* when a young man, and our great bard. It occurred at a tavern where Corbet was sitting alone. Ben, who had probably just drank up to the pitch of good fellowship, desired the waiter to take to the gentleman "a quart of *raw* wine; and tell him," he added, "I *sacrifice* my service to him."—"Friend," replied Corbet, "I thank him for his love; but tell him from me that he is mistaken; for *sacrifices are always burnt*." This pleasant allusion to the mulled wine† of the time, by the young wit, could not fail to win the affection of the master wit himself.—*Harleian manuscripts*, 6395.

It is related, that when Jonson was on his death-bed the king sent him ten pieces. Ben remarked, "he sends me this trifle because I am poor and live in ally: but go back and tell him that his soul lives in an alley." He was buried in Westminster abbey.

1638. Printing introduced into CAMBRIDGE, in Massachusetts, a large town in Middlesex county. As this settlement was the cradle of the art of printing throughout the vast continent of North America, and many volumes of considerable interest have issued from its presses, the reader will perhaps be gratified with the following detailed account, taken from *Thomas's History of Printing;* Thomas himself being a native of that colony, and having investigated the history of its early typography with considerable care.

"The founders of the colony of Massachusetts consisted of but a small number of persons, who arrived at the town of Salem in 1628; a few more joined them in 1629; and governor Winthrop, with the addition of 1500 settlers, arrived

* The Garrick copy of this *Masque* was the presentation copy of Ben Jonson to the queen, and has this inscription in the poet's own writing:—"D. Annæ M. Britanniarum Insu. Hib. &c. Reginæ Feliciss. Formosiss. Musæo S. S. Hunc librum vovit Famæ et honori ejus Servientiss. imo addictissimus. BEN. JONSON."

Victurus Genium debet habere liber.

† The *Sejanus*; the *Alchymist*; the *Silent Woman*; and the tragedy of *Volpone* were entered on the book of the stationers' company, October 3, 1600.

* Richard Corbet was a facetious poet and distinguished divine; born at the close of the sixteenth century, and was educated at Christ church, Oxford. He rose rapidly in the church. He was bishop of Oxford in 1629, and in 1632 was translated to Norwich. He died July 28, 1635, and was buried in the cathedral of Norwich.

† It appears that at this time, wine was sent as a complimentary present from persons in one room in a tavern to those in another. It was a polite form of introduction, as appears from Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, where Bardolph says:—"Sir John, there's Master Brook below would fain speak with you, and would be acquainted with you, and hath sent your worship a morning's draught of sack." To which, by the way, sir John rejoins with admirable punning pleasantry, "that such *Brooks* are welcome to him that o'erflow such liquor."

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in 1630. These last landed at the place since called Charlestown, opposite to Boston, where they pitched their tents, and built a few huts for shelter. In 1631, they began to settle at Cambridge, four miles from the place where they first landed. They also began a settlement on the identical spot where Boston now stands. In 1638, they built an academy at Cambridge, which in process of time was increased to a college: and in the autumn of the same year, they opened a printing-house in that place. In January, 1639, printing was first performed in that part of North America which extends from the gulf of Mexico to the Frozen Ocean.

"For this press our country is chiefly indebted to the rev. Mr. Glover, a nonconformist minister, who possessed a considerable estate, and had left his native country with a determination to settle among his friends, who had emigrated to Massachusetts; because in this wilderness he could freely enjoy with them those opinions which were not countenanced by the government and a majority of the people of England."

The ancient records of the college mention Mr. Joss or Jesse Glover gave to the college "a font of printing letters," and some gentlemen of Amsterdam "gave towards furnishing of a printing press with letters, forty-nine pounds and something more." The college employed their press under the management of Stephen Daye, a rather incompetent person, as appears, for about ten years, at the end of which time it was placed under the care of Stephen Green. It was thirty-five years after its appearance at Cambridge, before the art had proceeded as far as Boston; and fifty years before its coming to Philadelphia, which was the next step. The first work issued from the Cambridge press was the *Freeman's Call*, and the second, an *Almanack for New England*, both in 1639; the first book printed was the New England version of the psalms, an octavo volume of 300 pages.

1638, *June* 4. In Massinger's play of the *King and the Subject*, licensed on this day, there is the following passage: "Monies? We'll raise supplies what way we please, and force you to subscribe to blanks, to which we'll mulct you as we shall think fit." The king upon reading this play over at Newmarket, wrote opposite the above passage, *this is too insolent, and to be changed.*

1638. Richard Hodgkinsonne printed the *Tragedy of Julia Agrippina, Empresse of Rome.* By Thomas May, Esq. 12mo. London: printed for Thomas Walkly, and are to be sold at his shop, at the Flying Horse, neare Yorke House.

Thomas May was the translator of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and author of many valuable productions. He wrote five dramatic pieces. He died at London, Nov. 16, 1650, and was buried in St. Margaret's church-yard.

1638. George Anderson printed the following work in the city of Glasgow, and which is considered the earliest specimen executed in that place: *The Protestation of the general assemblie of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen &c. subscribers of the Covenant lately renewed, made in the High Kirk, and at the Mercate Crosse of Glasgow the* 28 *and* 29 *of November* 1638. [A rude woodcut.] *Glasgow, by George Anderson, in the yeare of grace* 1638 *4to.* (pp. 13.) A copy of this scarce piece is in the library at Cashel.

1638. Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel, printed at Cambridge a beautiful edition of the bible, in folio, with the following title:

*The Holy Bible: containing the Old Testament and the New: newly translated out of the original tongues, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised, by his Majesty's special command, &c.**

1738. John Okes dwelt at the Hand, near Holborn Bar, and printed the following work: *Porta Pietatis, or the Port or Harbour of Piety. Exprest in sundrie Triumphes, Pageants, and Shewes, at the Initiation of Right Honourable* Sir Maurice Abbot,† *Knight, into the Majoralty of the famous and farre renowned city* London. All the charge and expense of the laborious projects, *both by water and Land*, being the sole undertaking of the right worshipfull Company of the Drapers.

Written by Thomas Heywood.

Redeunt Spectacula.

In the following year Okes printed a similar work, written by Heywood, for the inauguration of Henry Garway, of the company of drapers.

1638. Lambert Osbaldeston, M.A., head master of Westminster school, and a prebend of Westminster abbey, was found guilty in the court of star chamber, of certain libellous passages in a letter written by him to Dr. Williams, dean of Westminster, and bishop of Lincoln,‡ wherein he styled archbishop Laud "the *little vermin*, the *urchin*, and *hocus pocus*;" for which he was sentenced to have his ears tacked to the pillory in the presence of his scholars; and to pay a fine of £3,000. The former part of this cruel sentence he avoided by withdrawing from Westminster. He was, however restored by the

* In the year 1665, this copy was bequeathed to the learned and ingenious sir Philip Warwick, secretary to the lord treasurer, and clerk of the signet; who employed much of his time, even to the year of his death, in 1682, in writing commentaries upon the text, on the margins, in abundance of places. It came afterwards into the possession of sir William Burrell, at whose death it was sold for *thirteen pounds five shillings*, in May, 1796. I shall only make this one remark upon this beautiful edition: that there has one *erratum* escaped in it, repeated in many following editions (as may be seen in Howel's *History of the Gospel*) which, favouring the independent scheme, made it suspected to have been done by the contrivance of some of that faction. It is only in having placed the second person plural, for the first, *ye* for *we*, in the Acts of the Apostles, chap. vi. verse 3. For it is there stated that the *chosen* persons, there mentioned, are meant to be appointed, by *we, the apostles*, not by *ye, the electors.*—Lewis' *History of the Translation of the Bible*, 1739.

† Sir Maurice Abbot died January 10, 1640.

‡ John Williams, D.D., was born at Aber Conway, in Carnarvonshire, March 25, 1582; was educated at Cambridge, and became an eminent theological writer. He was very high in the favour of James I., to whom he was lord keeper. His church preferments were many; and at his death was archbishop of York, which took place March 25, 1650.

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long parliament, and suffered for a time to keep his prebend, when all the rest of the prebendaries were turned out. But seeing the course which the second parliament took, he inclined to the king's cause, and lived in retirement during the commonwealth.

He was born in the parish of St. Olave, in Southwark, and was first of Christ church, and then of Westminster, where he died in the beginning of October, 1659, and was buried in the south aisle of St. Peter's church, Westminster. He was a learned man; but does not appear to have published any book.—Wood's *Athen Oxon Fasti*, i. p. 212.

1638. *Died*, HANS PAULSEN RESEN, D.D., bishop of Zealand, the great promoter of dispersing the scriptures in the Danish tongue. When Christian IV. came to England in 1606, on a visit to his brother-in-law James I., he chose Resen and Venusin to accompany him. Here Dr. Resen had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with men of the highest repute in the republic of letters, and collected upwards of *thirty* ancient and scarce manuscripts; which were afterwards presented by his grandson to the university library in Copenhagen. On the demise of bishop Winstrup, in 1615, he was created bishop of Zealand, which office, says Zwergius, he discharged with great watchfulness and zeal, both in regard to the outward purity of religion, and the advancement of true piety, till his death.

The result of Resen's interview with his Danish majesty, was his appointment to superintend a new edition of the holy scriptures, to be revised according to the Hebrew and Greek texts. In 1605, the new testament appeared in 2 vols. 18mo., printed on ordinary paper, with a small, yet tolerably distinct type; and is remarkable for being *the first of any part of the Danish scriptures in which the division of the chapters into verses is introduced*. An edition of the Pentateuch, answering to the new testament just described, in size, paper, and arrangement, was finished April 19th, 1605; and is stated to have been printed by Niels Michelson, at John Albert's. The text of these editions is exactly the same as that of the whole bible printed in 1607.

Resen's bible being completed, was published at Copenhagen in 1607, "with his majesty's special privilege." On the back of the title-page is the portrait of Christian IV. with this motto, "Regina firmat pietas,"—"Piety is the strength of kingdoms."

The publication of Resen's bible gave rise to a famous controversy between Resen and Ivar Stubb, the Hebrew professor in the university of Copenhagen, which terminated in the expulsion of the professor from his office, and is said to have occasioned his end.

Several editions of the psalms succeeded the publication of Resen's bible. Among which may be noted an edition printed by H. Waldkirch, Copenhagen, 1614, 8vo. accompanied with a portrait of Luther; a metrical version by Christian Berg, Copenhagen, 1614, 12mo. with the tunes of Sobwasser, which were greatly esteemed in the Lutheran churches of Germany; another elegant metrical version by A. C. Arreboe, who had been deposed from the see of Drontheim, for his irregular life; Copenhagen, 1623, 16mo. and a small folio edition of the psalms printed by Tyge Nelson, in Copenhagen, 1632, at the expense of the noble and benevolent lady Ellen Marsvin, of Ellenborg. The object she had in view in publishing this edition was, that the holy and sublime truths in it might be accessible by old people with weak eyes, which it is certainly well calculated to answer, the type being so uncommonly large, that though the size be small folio, there are sometimes not more than *three* verses on a page. Denmark was now in possession of *three* editions of the bible, and of several impressions of select portions of it: yet the copies thus brought into circulation were inadequate to the wants of the nation. Little progress, however, was made in the work for some time, which was most probably owing to his majesty having resolved that the bible should be in folio, and the want of a sum adequate to the expenses of such an undertaking. Steps were, nevertheless, taken for the procuring of paper, and engaging a printer: and at length the bible appeared in 1633, in large folio, printed at Copenhagen; accompanied with plates. The portrait of Christian IV. is inserted before the preface, and portraits of Danish kings, in a smaller size, fill the border. Some copies were printed on *parchment*, and presented by his majesty to foreign courts. The profits arising from the sale of this edition were ordered to be applied to the publication of a Hebrew and Latin bible, the emoluments of which were to be devoted to printing other useful and vendible books; and 300 rix-dollars of the sum advanced by the Norwegians, were sent to Amsterdam, as a contribution towards the building of the Lutheran church, in that city. The plan of the Hebrew bible failing, an account was rendered to the consistory, by which it appeared that the neat profit arising from the sale of this edition of the Danish bible amounted to 7000 dollars; of which 1000 were given to the library, and 2000 to the librarian; 2000 applied to the purchase of fuel and candles for the students of king's college; and the interest of the remaining 2000 employed in relieving the widows of the professors.

In 1639, the royal permission was obtained for reprinting Resen's bible, the former impression being exhausted. The new testament was first ready, and was published separately, in 1644; and the entire bible made its appearance in 1647, 4to. The whole has a double title, the first surrounded with figures, and accompanied with a beautiful figure of Christian IV., the second quite plain; double titles were also affixed to each part, the one ornamented with figures, the other plain. This revision of Resen's version is generally called *Svaning's Bible*, from having been corrected principally by archbishop Svaning, who improved the version, according to the manuscripts left by Resen.

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1638. *Newes and Strange Newes from St. Christophers of a tempestuous spirit, which is called by the Indians a Hurry-cano or whirl-wind; whereunto is added, the true and last relations* (in verse) *of the dreadful accident which happened at Witticombe in Devonshire*, 21 *Oct.* 1638. London, 12mo. with a wood-cut. Sold at the Gordonston sale for £1 18*s*. Ingliss, £1 8*s*.

1639. At the commencement of the great civil war, each army carried with it its own printer; expecting either to convince by its reasoning, or delude by its falsehood. King Charles I. carried Robert Barker with him to NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, this year, and there published a newspaper, which was the first provincial one in the kingdom; and the same year was printed a book entitled, *Lawes and ordinances of Warre, for the better government of his majestie's army royall, in the present expedition for the Northern parts, &c.*" Imprinted at Newcastle, by Robert Barker, printer to his majesty, &c. a small 4to. of 27 pages. Barker did not remain long at Newcastle, but returned to London.

1640. MILES FLESHER printed the following curious work, entitled the *Belman of London bringing to Light the most notorious Villanies that are now practised in the Kingdome.* Profitable for gentlemen, lawyers, merchants, citizens, farmers, masters of households, and all sorts of servants to mak, and delightfull for all men to read.

Lege, perlege, relege.

The fifth impression with new editions.

Of this book Warton observes, that it was called by a cotemporary writer, the most witty, elegant, and eloquent display of the vices of London then extant. Scarce as this book now is, and few are more scarce, it went through a prodigious number of editions. This is almost the first book which professes to give any account of the canting language of thieves and vagabonds.

JOHN BUSBY printed the *Lanthorn and Candle Light:* or, the Bell-Mans Second Nights Walke. In which he brings to light a brood of more strange villanies than ever were till this yeare discovered.

Decet novisse malum, fecisse nefandum.

The second edition, newly corrected and amended.

This appears to be a continuation of the former work, and certainly is no less curious. It is inscribed "To the verry worthy Gentleman, Francis Musician of Peckam."

M. PARSONS printed *English Villanies seven severall Times prest to Death by the Printers*, but still reviving, are now the eighth time (as at the first) discovered by *Lanthorne and Candle Light*, and the helpe of a new cryer, called

O-per-se-O.

Whose loud voyce proclaimes to all that will heare him, another conspiracy of abuses lately plotting together to hurt the peace of this kingdome: which the *Bell-man*, because he then went stumbling in the dark, could never see till now. And because a company of rogues, cunning, canting gypsies, and all the scumme of a nation fight here under their tattered colours. At the end is a canting dictionary to teach their language, with canting songs. A booke to make gentlemen merry, citizens warie, countrimen carefull. Fit for all justices to reade over, because it is a pilot by whom they may make strange discoveries.*

1640. THOMAS COTES printed the *Tragedy of Messalina, the Roman Empresse*, as it hath beene acted with generall applause, divers times, by the company of his majesties revells. Written by Nathaniel Richards.

Optimus hic et formosissimus idem
Gentis Patritiæ rapitur miser extinguendus
Messallinæ oculis.—*Juvenal.* Sat. 10.

For Daniel Frere, at the sign of the Red Bull, in Little Brittaine.

To this play a portrait of the author is prefixed, with this inscription round the border:—"Sentite supera non Terrestria, suspice cœlum, despice mundum, respice finem."

1640. The School of ABO,† the capital of Swedish Finland, having been raised to the dignity of an university by queen Christina, in this year, its directors, unwilling that the academical acts should continue to be printed at Stockholm or Dorpt, as had previously been customary, established at Abo in 1642 or 1643, as their own printer, Peter Waldius, who had before exercised the art at Upsal and at the Westeras. Printing continued to be exercised at Abo until the year 1713, at which time, on account of the troubles of war, the press was removed for security to Stockholm, where it was still remaining in the year 1722, when Alnander wrote his history of Swedish typography.

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* The following is the first work in which any account or description can be found of the cant language of thieves and pickpockets. It is in black letter, and has this title:—*A Caveat for Common Cursetors, vulgarely called Vagabones, set forth by Thomas Harman, Esquier, for the utilite and proffyt of hys naturall Countrey, newly augmented and imprinted Anno Domini*, 1597. *Viewed, examined, and allowed according unto the Queene Majesties injunctions.* Imprinted at London, in Fletestret, at the signe of the Faulcon, by Wylliam Gryffith, and are to be sold at his shoppe in Saynt Dunstones Churche Yarde in the West.

In the title page is a wood engraving, which represents two vagabonds tied at the cart's tail, and the executioner in the act of flogging them.

It is thus inscribed:—"To the Right Honorable and my singular good Lady Elizabeth Countes of Shrewsbury, Thomas Harman wisheth all joye and perfite felicite here and in the world to come."

It seems singular enough to inscribe a book of this kind to a woman of exalted rank. It contains a minute description of the tricks and terms of the notorious villains of the day.

† On the 7th of September, 1827, the town of Abo was almost wholly destroyed by a conflagration, when it is said that only eight hundred volumes of the public library escaped destruction; and, what is worse, that nearly one hundred persons perished in the flames. Fortia, in his *Travels in Sweden*, speaks of a *Missale Aboense*, printed at Lubeck, in 1588, a very rare book, only two copies being known to exist, one of which is in the university library of Abo, and the other in that of the university of Upsal; this latter, however, is imperfect.—*Cotton.*

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1640. CARDINAL RICHELIEU,* prime minister of France, erected a private press, in his chateau, near Tours, from which several works, executed with great neatness, have proceeded, bearing date 1653, 1654, &c., for a particular account of which, see Peignot's *Dictionnaire de Bibliogie.*

1640. *Died*, ROBERT STEPHENS THE THIRD, who was the son of the second Robert Stephens. The time of his birth is not exactly ascertained, but Mr. Greswell supposes it to have taken place in 1563, he must therefore have been very young at the death of his father. Du Verdier describes him as a young man of very promising talents, and as resident in the family of M. des Portes, in the year 1584. Though he is allowed to have become conspicuous as a typographer, yet the time of his commencement of this art remains very doubtful: Maittaire says in the year 1598; but La Caille asserts that he commenced printing in the year 1588, several considerable works. As impressions of so late a date as 1640, bear his name, Maittaire believes him to have attained at least to the age of seventy. "Assuming," says Mr. Greswell, "my conjecture above, respecting the time of his birth, to be near the truth, he must have lived to the age of seventy-seven years."

This Robert Stephens had the title of "Poete et Interprete du Roy pour les Langues Grecque et Latin." All those poetical compositions cited by Maittaire as productions of his father, are proved by clear evidence to belong to the son.

To his brief notice of Robert Stephens the third, Maittaire has subjoined a variety of Greek and Latin "Epigrammata;" which are further proofs of his facility and fruitfulness in this species of composition. To some of those poetic effusions he was accustomed to subjoin his name, Robertus Stephanus, simply: but to others, Robertus Stephanus, R. F. R. N. (Roberti Filius, Roberti Nepos); and the same distinction is sometimes found subscribed to the title-pages of his impressions.

Maittaire terms him "Typographus insignis, quamvis non Regius; in symbolis excogitandis ingeniosus, et Latinæ ac Græcæ linguæ peritus." La Caille says, he had for his mark the Olive, which was that of his ancestors. With the Olive he adopted the words, variously, "Noli altum sapere, sed time." His several modes of subscription, "in librorum titulis," were: "ex typographia," or "ex officina Roberti Stephani:" or "Oliva," or "ad Olivam R. Stephani:" "de l'imprimerie de Robert Estienne:" "a l'Olivier de Robert Estienne." Maittaire observes that various impressions of his are found without any device: that John Jannon occasionally used his office and materials; and that many other "libraires" of Paris frequently employed his press. As king's interpreter he translated into French the two first books of *Aristotle's Rhetoric.*

1640. We are now come to that memorable epoch, in English history,

When civil dudgeon first grew high.

Each party, whether political, or religious, now hoped to gain their object, by spreading their pretensions. From this source, the nation was soon over-run with tracts of every size, and of various denominations: hence, the Diurnal, which continued its hebdomadal round, notwithstanding the ridicule of Cleveland, from 1640 to 1660: and hence too the different mercuries, which were sent abroad, to inflame by their vehemence, or to conciliate by their wit; to convince by their argument, or to delude by their sophistry. Many of them were written with extraordinary talent, and published with uncommon courage. The great writers of these mercuries were Marchmont, Needham, sir John Birkenhead, and sir Roger L'Estrange.

When hostilities commenced, every event, during a most eventful period, had its own historian, who communicated *News from Hull*, *Truths from York*, *Warranted Tidings from Ireland*, and *Special Passages from several Places.* These were all occasional papers. Impatient, however, as a distracted people were for information, the news were never distributed daily. The various newspapers were published weekly at first; but in the progress of events; and in the ardour of curiosity, they were distributed twice, or thrice, in every week. Such were the *French Intelligencer*, the *Dutch Spye*, the *Irish Mercury*, and the *Scots Dove;* the *Parliament Kite*, and the *Secret Owl. Mercurius Acheronticus* brought them hebdomadal *News from Hell*, *Mercurius Democritus* communicated wonderful news from the World in the Moon, the *Laughing Mercury* gave perfect news from the Antipodes, and *Mercurius Mastix* faithfully lashed all *Scouts*, *Mercuries*, *Posts*, *Spies*, and other *Intelligencers.*

* John Armand Du Plessis de Richelieu, a great cardinal, and minister of state in France, was born Sept. 5, 1585. Being a man of prodigious capacity, and of a restless and insatiable ambition, he formed to himself vast designs, which made his whole life nothing but a series of agitations and inquietudes. He showed himself a patron of men of letters, and caused the arts and sciences to flourish in the kingdom. He abounded, however, rather with great qualities than good ones, and therefore was much admired, but not beloved. He was one of those ambitious men who foolishly attempt to rival every kind of genius: and seeing himself constantly disappointed, he envied, with all the venom of rancour, those talents which are so frequently the *all* that men of genius possess. He died, December 4, 1642, before he had completed any of his designs; leaving behind him a name somewhat dazzling, but by no means dear and venerable. Cardinal Mazarine carried on Richelieu's plan, and completed many of his schemes. Never was a gigantic baby of adulation so crammed with the soft pap of *Dedications* as cardinal Richelieu. French flattery even exceeded itself. There are a vast number of very extraordinary dedications to this man, in which the divinity itself is disrobed of its attributes to bestow them on this miserable creature of vanity. I suspect, says D'Israeli, that even the following one is not the most blasphemous he received. "Who has seen your face without being seized by those softened terrors which made the prophets shudder when God showed the beams of his glory! But as he whom they dared not to approach in the burning bush, and in the noise of thunders, appeared to them sometimes in the freshness of the zephyrs, so the softness of your august countenance dissipates at the same time, and changes into dew the small vapours which cover its majesty."—One of these herd of dedicators, after the death of Richelieu, suppressed, in a second edition, his hyperbolical panegyric; and as a punishment to himself, dedicated the work to Jesus Christ!

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Among this clamour of contradiction, this activity of ridicule, this tumult of laughter, Scotland and Ireland were not neglected. Devoted to political purposes, they soon became a party nuisance, by serving as receptacles of party malice, and echoing to the farthest ends of the kingdom the insolent voice of all factions. They set the minds of men more at variance, inflamed their tempers to a greater fierceness, and gave a keener edge to the sharpness of civil discord. *Mercurius* was the favourite name, with another word, to indicate the character of the party from which it emanated. When any title, however, grew popular, it was stolen by the antagonist, who, by this stratagem, conveyed his notions to those who would not have received them had he not worn the appearance of a friend. It is clear, however, that they occupied no great share of public attention, till that war had fully aroused the national mind. Whole flights of *Diurnalls* and *Mercuries*, in small 4to., then began to be disseminated by the different parties into which the state was divided. Nearly a score are said to have been started in 1643, when the war was at its height. Peter Heylin, in the preface to his *Cosmographie*, mentions that "the affairs of each town or war were better presented in the *Weekly Newsbooks*.*"

1640, *Nov. Diurnal of Occurrences in Parliament.*

1640. The several companies were required to lend £50,000 to the king; of which the stationers' quota was £500—and in 1642, in like manner, £100,000, towards which they paid £1000. In 1643, they were called on to pay £5 a week for three months, besides £32 for a royal subsidy. To defray these heavy charges, all their plate was sold, except Mr. Hulet's standing cup—the white plate at 4*s.* 9*d.* an ounce—one parcel of gilt plate at 4*s.* 10*d.*—and another at 5*s.* 3*d.*

1640. *A Certaine Relation of the Hog-faced Gentlewoman*, called Mistriss Tannakin Skinker, who was borne at Wickham, a neuter toune betweene the emperour and the Hollander, situate on the river Rhyne, who was bewitched in her mother's womb, in the yeare 1618, and hath lived ever since unknoune in this kind to any but her parents and a few of her neighbours; and can never recover her true shape until she be married, &c. Also relating the cause, as it is since conceived, how her mother came so bewitched. London, 4to. With a wood-cut of the lady and her suitor.†

1640. The first book that was published in England with an appendix, or collection of original papers; a practice which has since been often followed by our antiquaries and historians very laudably, was Mr. Somnen's *Antiquities of Canterbury*. 4to.—*Dr. Pegge.*

1640. *Collection of Speeches in Matter of Religion.* By sir Edward Deering. London, 4to.

"House of Commons.—Die Mercurii, 2 Feb. 1641. Resolved, that this book of sir Edward Deering (entitled a *Collection of Speeches*, &c.) is against the honour and privilege of this house, and scandalous to the house; and shall be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in Westminster, Cheapside, and Smithfield, the author disabled from sitting as a member, and ordered to be committed to the tower."

"*Friday*, 4 *Feb.* 1641.—Ordered that the stationer that printed sir E. Deering's book should be sent for, and the books to be seized on, and burnt according to the order of the house, and to prohibit the sale of them."—*Diurnall of the Passages in Parliament.*

1640. JOHN JANNON, a celebrated printer at Sedan, in France, printed some very diminutive volumes, well known to collectors of books by the name of *Sedan editions;* they are highly valued, and in much request, on account of the smallness and neatness of the type, which corresponds with our *diamond* type; the *Virgil*, 32mo., dated 1625; the *Horace* of 1627, 32mo.; the *Greek Testament* of 1628, 32mo.; and the *Great Bible*, (the Geneva version) of 1633, two vols. 12mo. These editions are remarkably correct; but copies in fine condition are not often to be obtained. They are frequently either stained, or cut down in binding.

1640. *Died*, JOHN FORD, a poet and dramatic writer. He was designed for the legal profession, but, while a student in the Middle Temple, began to write plays and poems, of the former of which nine have been preserved. His chief play is the tragedy of the *Brother and Sister*, which, though in the highest degree objectionable on account of its subject, contains some scenes of striking excellence. The passion which Ford most successfully delineates is that of love: he excels in representing the pride and gallantry, and high-toned honour of youth, and the enchanting, or mild and graceful magnanimity of the female character. He was born in London, April 17, 1586.

1641. Printing introduced at KILKENNY and WATERFORD, Ireland, by Rinuccini, the pope's legate, for the purpose of disseminating those doctrines which he conceived to be essential to the interests of his master, and which his own violent disposition was but too ready to adopt. Dr. O'Conor (*Columbanus*, letter II. page xvi.) relates that "the nuncio's presses at Waterford and Kilkenny teemed with those vile publications which maintained that a papal excommunication, *whether just or unjust*, must be obeyed; and preachers were every where employed to assure the illiterate rabble, the bloody, and plundering, and desolating mob of the country, in their own language, that all the calamities of plague, famine, and war, which

* *A* (CURIOUS) *Series of the Diurnals or Weekly Intelligencers, &c. of the period from* 1641 *to* 1645, *comprising two hundred and seventy various pieces.* London, 1641, 4to., £12 12*s.*

† This very rare tract sold at the Gordonstoun sale for £7 17*s.* 6*d.* It has however been reprinted within these few years. As we have never been able to ascertain whether the contents of this singular tract are a translation, or merely the composition of an Englishman, it is impossible for us to say what degree of credit may be attached to the recital. On one point, however, we are decided, namely, that this tale has served as the basis for all the *pig faced ladies*, both in this country and in France.—*Bibliographical Miscellany.*

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then raged in Ireland, were to be attributed to the resistance which our nobility, gentry, and second order of clergy, made to the excommunications of the synod of Waterford! a synod which, in consequence of foreign influence, was guilty of the most flagrant perjury, violation of the public faith, and rebellion against their country, and against their king." The rebellion commenced in 1641, and was suppressed in September, 1643; it was calculated that 300,000 British and protestants had been massacred by the rebels, or driven from their habitations, besides those who fell in battle. Books, and particularly the bible, were treated with every indignity: they were torn to pieces or burnt.

1641. *Ar't asleepe Husband? A Boulster Lecture, stored with all variety of witty Jests, merry Tales, and other pleasant passages, by Philogenes Panedonius*, with the rare frontispiece, by Marshall. This work was sold for £5 5s.

1641. A precept from the lord mayor, for the master, wardens, and ten of the most graceful of the company of stationers, to attend on horseback, in their best array, with footmen, to receive the king on his return from Scotland, and wait on him through the city.

1640, *Nov.* 3, to *June* 1641. *The Speeches in Parliament were published in two vols. pp.* 534, *for William Cooke.*

1641. *The English Post.*

1641. *Warranted Tidings from Ireland*—London, printed by N. Butter, 4to. There were many occasional papers of news from Ireland, during the Irish wars.

1641, *Sept.* 23. *Sad Newes from the Seas, being a true relation of that good ship called the Merchant Royall, which was cast away ten leagues from the Land's End, on Thursday night, being the* 23 *of September last,* 1641; *having in her a world of Treasure, as this story following doth truly relate.* Printed in the year 1641. 4to.

1641. *Old Newes newly revived, on the discovery of all occurrences happened since the beginning of the Parliament.* 4to.

1641. *Newes from the North, or a Dialogue betwixt David Dammeslash, a souldier, and Walter Wheeler, a riche Northerne farmer.* 4to. with frontispiece.

1641. *A Pack of Patentees, opened, shuffled, cut, dealt, and played.* London. 1641. 4to. The characters introduced in this dramatic satire are Coals, Soap, Starch, Leather, Vinum, Salt, Hops, Tobacco, &c.

1642, *Jan.* 8. *Died,* GALILEO GALILEO, the celebrated astronomer. June 22, 1632, Galileo and his books were condemned at Rome, and he was compelled publicly to disavow sentiments, the truth of which to him must have been abundantly manifest. "Are these, then, my judges?" he exclaimed, in retiring from the inquisitors, whose ignorance astonished him. "It was in Florence (says Milton) that I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, a prisoner to the inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican sciencers thought." The confessor of his widow, taking advantage of his piety, perused the manuscripts of this great philosopher, and destroyed such as in his *judgment* were not fit to be known to the world. He was born at Pisa, Feb. 19, 1564.

1642, *March* 7. The printers of London exhibited a petition before the committee for the better regulating the art of printing, and the calling in of four several patents concerning printing, which they conceived to be monopolies.

1st. A patent granted to Christopher Barker, and Robert Barker, his son, in the 19th and 31st Elizabeth, and since renewed 10th of James I., 3rd *Caroli*, to Bonham Norton, Bill, and others, or the sole printing of bibles, testaments, common prayer books, &c., in English; inhibiting all others from printing them.

2nd. A patent first granted to Richard Tottle, and lately confirmed to John More, for the sole printing of all law books whatsover, prohibiting all others from printing them.

3rd. A patent first granted to John Norton, for the sole printing of all bibles, testaments, grammars, accidences, &c., in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, and sundry other books in English.

4th. A patent lately made to Thomas Symcocke, for printing all things that are, may, or shall be printed upon one side of a sheet, or any part of a sheet, provided the other side be white paper. The complaint did not affect the patents. —*Prynne's Manuscripts.*

1642. STEPHEN BULKELEY was settled as a printer in the city of York, and continued to practice the art till the year 1677.

1642. Sir THOMAS BROWN,* author of the celebrated treatise entitled the *Religio Medici*, first written in 1634, and which he declares himself never intended for the press, having composed it only for his own exercise and entertainment. He had, however, communicated it to his friends, and by some means a copy was given to a printer in this year, and was no sooner published than it excited the attention of the public by the novelty of its paradoxes, the dignity of sentiment, the quick succession of images, the multitude of abstruse allusions, the subtlety of disquisition, and its strength of language. Amongst other strange opinions, the following will give some idea of his love towards the press, and upon authors that are multifarious, not having the good of "the trade" before their eyes; but thinking in Ganganelli's way, speaks in this heterodox style: "'Tis not a melancholy wish of my own, but the desires of better heads, that there were a general synod; not to unite the incompatible differences of religion, but for the benefit of learning to reduce it, as it lay at first in a few and solid authors; and condemn to the fire those swarms

* Sir Thomas Brown was born at Norwich, in 1605, and educated for the medical profession; he devoted many years to travelling in various countries; and besides his *Religio Medici*, wrote an *Enquiry into Vulgar and Common Errors*, which ran through many editions, and met with great applause. In 1665 he was chosen honorary member of the college of physicians, and in 1671, received at Norwich the honour of knighthood from Charles II. He died at Norwich, October 19, 1682.

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and millions of rhapsodies, begotten only to distract and abuse the weaker judgment of scholars, and to maintain the trade and mystery of typographers." The earl of Dorset recommended this book to the perusal of sir Kenelm Digby, who returned his judgment upon it, not in a letter, but in a book, in which, though mingled with some positions fabulous and uncertain, there are acute remarks, just censures, and profound speculations; yet its principal claim to admiration is that it was written in twenty-four hours, of which part was spent in procuring Browne's book, and part in reading it. This induced the author to publish a more correct edition of his work, which had great success.

1642. The popularity of carol-singing occasioned the publication of a work entitled *Psalms or Songs of Sion turned into the language and set to the tunes of a strange land.* By W(illiam) S(layter,) *intended for Christmas carols*, and fitted to divers of the most noted and common but solemne tunes, every where in this land familiarly used and known. Upon the copy of this book in the British museum, a former possessor has written the names of some of the tunes to which the author designed them to be sung; for instance, Psalm 6, to the tune of *Jane Shore;* Psalm 19, to *Bar. Forster's Dreame;* Psalm 43, to *Crimson Velvet;* Psalm 47, to *Garden Greene;* Psalm 84, to the *Fairest Nymph of the Valleys.**

1642, *Jan.* 11, *Feb.* 3. *Ireland's true Diurnal*, sent from an alderman in Dublin to his son in London. London: printed for William Bladen.

1642. *The Scots Scout's Discoveries.* Printed at London early in this year.

1642, *April* 22. *Occurrences from Ireland.*

1642, *May* 16. *A continuation of the Weekly Occurrences in Parliament—as also other Occurrences upon Saturday May* 20.

1642, *May* 24 *to June* 2. *Some special passages from London, Westminster, York, Ireland, and other parts, collected for the satisfaction of those that desire true information.* Printed for Thomas Baker.

1642, *June* 13-20. *A perfect Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament*, No. 4.

1642, *July* 3. *A perfect Diurnal*, No. 1, a continuation of *Special Passages.*

1642, *July* 26. *An exact Coranto.*

1642, *July* 16-26. *A Diurnal and Particulars of the last Week's Daily Occurrences, from his Majesty, in several places.*

1642, *August* 16. *Special and considerable Passages*, No. 1.

1642, *Aug.* 22. *Mercurius Rusticus;* or, the Country's Complaint of the barbarous outrages begun in the year 1642, by the sectaries of this once flourishing kingdom. By Bruno Ryves, the king's chaplain. 4to.*

1642, *Oct.* 3. *England's Memorable Accidents.*

1642, *Oct.* 11. *Weekly Intelligence.*

1642, *Nov.* 28. *A grand Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament*, No. 1.

1642, *Nov.* 6-11. *True Newes from our Navie now at Sea.*

1642, *Dec.* 20-27. *The Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1642. *Special Passages.*

1642. *The Latest remarkable Truth.*

1642. *Newes from Germany.*

1642. *A Grand Journal.*

1642. *Exceeding Welcome Newes from Ireland, being the copie of a letter sent from Dundalke to Mr. Dudley Norton, with true information what Victories have been obtained against the rebels in several parts of that Kingdome, &c.* London, 4to.

1642. *Newes from the narrow Seas, of the fearful fight between the Danes and Van Trump.*

1642 *Newes from the narrow Seas. Being a relation of a mighty fight upon the coast of Frizeland.* London. 4to.

1642. *Lamentable and Sad News from the North.* London. 4to.

1642. *Newes, true Newes, laudable Newes, Citie Newes, Court Newes, Country Newes: The world is mad, or it is a mad world my masters; especially now when the Antipodes these things are come to passe.* London. 4to.

1642. *Newes from Sally; or a strange delivery of four English captives from the slavery of the Turks.* 4to.

1642 *Happy Newes to England, sent from Oxford.* 4to. With a wood-cut.

1642. *Speedy Post, with more News from Hull.*

1642. *A Perfect Relation.*

1642. *May* 23—30. *The Heads of all the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.* London: printed for J. Smith and A. Coe.

1643. It appears that printing was introduced into the city of Bristol, in this year, from the following works:—*A Sermon by Richard Towgood*, 1643. 8vo. *Certain Observations on the new League or Covenant, &c. with a copy of said Covenant.* 4to. Bristoll, printed for Richard Harsell, and are to be sold by him in Bristoll, 1643. On the reverse is the licence of the bishop, "Imprimatur, Tho. Bristol," dated Feb. 20, 1643.

1643. A printing office at Tornaci destroyed by fire, in which many valuable works were consumed.

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* The adaptation of religious poetry to secular melody in England, is noticed by Shakspeare, in the *Winter's Tale*, (act iv. sc. 3.) The clown relates that his sister being the mistress at his father's shearing feast, made four-and-twenty nosegays for the sheep-shearers, all good catch-singers, mostly trebles and bases, with "but one puritan among them, and he *sings psalms to hornpipes.*"

The most singular measure adopted for circulating the reformed opinions in Scotland, was the composition of "Gude and godly ballates, changed out of prophaine sangs, for avoiding of sinne and harlotrie." The title sufficiently indicates their nature and design. The air, the measure, the initial line, or the chorus of the ballads most commonly sung by the people at that time, were transferred to hymns of devotion. Unnatural, indelicate, and gross as this association appears to us, these spiritual songs edified multitudes at that time.

* *Mercurius Rusticus* was originally published in one, and sometimes two sheets 4to. It has since gone through four editions, the last published in 1723, with a curious frontispiece; representing a kind of Dutch Mercury in the centre, and the other compartments, with fancied views of places where some of the scenes were acted. Bruno Ryves was a native of Blandford.

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1643. *The Journal of William Dowsing, of Stratford, parliamentary visitor, appointed under a warrant from the earl of Manchester, for abolishing the superstitious pictures and ornaments of churches, &c., within the county of Suffolk, in the years* 1643, 1644.

William Dowsing was a fanatical Quixote, to whose intrepid arm many of our noseless saints, sculptured on our cathedrals, owe their misfortunes, as detailed by himself with a laconic conciseness, and it would seem with a little dry humour. He and his deputies scoured one hundred and fifty churches, breaking windows, defacing monuments, digging down the steps, and taking up inscriptions, &c. It has been humourously conjectured, that from the ruthless devastation of this redoubtable Goth, originated the phrase to *give a Dowsing*.

During the civil wars the fury of the people was carried to such a pitch, that all resistance proved futile: the deans and canons were turned out of their stalls, the fonts were pulled down, and sold piecemeal; inscriptions, statues, coats of arms in brass, were torn from their ancient tombstones, and the very graves ransacked for the sake of plunder; in short, whatsoever remained of beauty was despoiled by the outrageous hands of sacrilegious profanation. In this forlorn state many churches remained for some years, when the committee of government took possession of the edifices and revenues accruing to the same. In 1649, an ordinance of the state passed for the pulling down and sale of the materials of all cathedral churches. In January, 1644, an ordinance was passed for the reform of the university of Cambridge. The earl of Manchester had the superintendence of this mandate, and ten heads of colleges, with sixty-five fellows only, were expelled; but upon the general's departure a more zealous committee increased the number.

Speaking of the sabbatical institutions of these times, Mr. D'Israeli observes, that they were acts of persons who imagine that they become more spiritual in the degree that they remove themselves from all corporeal humanity; as if mortals were born, so dead to all the affections of their nature! In transferring the rigours of the Jewish sabbath to the Lord's day, the contrast among the people was not only melancholy, but even ridiculous. All the business and recreations of life suddenly ceased; no cattle were led to the water, no provender was procured for the horse, no wine was to be sold, and if a *godly* servant could be prevailed on to prepare the Sunday dinner, she saved herself from the sin of washing the dishes. A sabbatarian lady had all her days longed to bless her eyes with the sight of royalty; when Charles and Henrietta were on a progress, Heylyn offered to procure her this favour; but the lady refused seeing a king and queen on a sabbath day.—*D'Israeli.*

The following copy of Echo Verses exhibits a curious picture of the state of religious fanatics, the Roundheads of Charles I., and are an evidence that in the hands of a wit even such things can be converted into instruments of wit. They occur at the end of a comedy presented at the entertainment of the prince, by the scholars of Trinity college, Cambridge, in March, 1641; printed for James Calvin, 1642. The author, Francis Cole, holds in a print a paper in one hand, and a round hat in another. At the end of all is this humourous little poem:

THE ECHO!

Now, Echo, on what's religion grounded?
Round-head!
Whose its professors most considerable?
Rabble!
How do these prove themselves to be the godly?
Oddly!
But they in life are known to be the holy.
O lie!
Who are these preachers, men or women-common?
Common!
Come they from any universitie?
Citie!
Do they not learning from their doctrine sever?
Ever!
Yet they pretend that they do edifie:
O fie!
What do you call it then, to fructify?
Ay.
What church have they, and what pulpits?
Pitts!
But now in chambers the Conventicle;
Tickle!
The godly sisters shrewdly are belied.
Bellied!
The godly number then will soon transcend.
End!
As for the temples they with zeal embrace them.
Raze them!
What do they make of bishop's hierarchy?
Archie!*
Are crosses, images, ornaments their scandall?
All!
Nor will they leave us many ceremonies,
Monies!
Must even religion down for satisfaction?
Faction.
How stand they affected to the government civil?
Evil!
But to the king they are most loyal.
Lye all.
Then God keep king and state from these same men.
Amen!

1643. Five hundred and thirty-nine ounces of plate, belonging to the company of stationers, were pledged for £120, to answer the assessment of £5 a week for three months; and on account of the present distractions, there shall be no dinner on the 6th of May, usually called *Lamb's Feast;* nor procession, or livery gowns. Only the company to meet at St. Faith's church, to hear the sermon.

1643. *Manchester's Joy for Darbie's Overthrow, or an exact relation of a famous Victory obtained by the Manchester Tories against the Lord Strange, Earle of Derby.* 4to. Oxford.

1643. *The Welshman's Declaration, declaring her resolution to pe revenged on her enemies for te great overthrow of her cousins and countrymen in Teune forest, Gloucestershire.* 4to.

1643, *Jan.* 1. *Mercurius Aulicus:* a Diurnal, communicating the intelligence and affairs of the court to the use of the kingdom, from Ox-

* An allusion probably to Archibald Armstrong, the fool or privileged jester of Charles I., usually called *Archy*, who had a quarrel with archbishop Laud, and of whom many *arch* things are on record. There is a little jest book, very high priced, and of little worth, which bears the title of *Archie's Jests.* He died April 1, 1672.

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ford. By sir John Birkenhead. Oxford; printed by H. Hall, for W. Webb, bookseller, near to Queen's college.*

1643, *Jan.* 9. *Certain Information.* No. 1.

1643, *Jan.* 30. *The Daily Intelligencer of Court, City, and Country*, relating the most remarkable passages in either, which may save much labour in writing letters. London: printed for John Thompson.

1643, *Jan.* 30. *The Spie, communicating Intelligence from Oxford*, No. 1.

1643, *Feb.* 6. *Anti-Aulicus*, No. 1.

1643, *Feb.* 7. *Mercurius Anglicus*, No. 1.

1643, *May* 11. *Mercurius Civicus*, or London Intelligencer,† No. 1.

1643, *May* 20. *Mercurius Rusticus*, the first week. 4to. By Bruno Ryves, the king's chaplain.

1643, *June* 9—16. *The Parliament's Scout's Discovery*, No. 1.

1643, *July* 3—10. *A Weekly Account*, No. 1.

1643, *July* 19. *Wednesday's Mercury*, No. 1.

1643, *Aug.* 16—22. *Mercurius Britannicus*, No. 1. By Marchmont Needham.

1643, *Aug.* 30—*Sept.* 7. *The Scotch Intelligencer*, or the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court, No. 1.

1643, *Sept.* 23—30. *The True Informer.*

1643. *The Scots Intelligencer, or the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court.* Printed at London.

1643, *Oct.* 5. *The Scottish Mercury*, No. 1.

1643, *Oct.* 7. *New Christian Uses upon the Weekly true Passages and Proceedings, &c.* No. 1.

1643, *Sept.* 30—*Oct.* 20. *The Scotch Dove.*‡

> Our Dove tells newses from the Kings
> And of harmonious letters sings.

1643, *Oct.* 21—28. *The Welch Mercury.*

1643, *Oct.* 23—30. *Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus;* British Mercury, or Welch Diurnal.

1643, *Oct.* 27—*Nov.* 2. *The compleat Intelligencer and Resolver*, No. 1.

1643, *Nov.* 3. *Informator Rusticus; or, the Country Intelligencer.* No. 1.

1643, *Nov.* 8. *Remarkable Passages.* No. 1.

1643, *Nov.* 9. *Mercurius Urbanus*, No. 2.

1643, *Nov.* 2—9. *The Kingdom's Weekly Post.*§

1643. *A Coranto from beyond Seas*, No. 1.

1643. *Mercurius Aquaticus.*‖

1643. *Britannicus Vapulans*, No. 1.

1643, *Nov.* 2. *Mercurius Vapulans;* or, the Whipping of poor British Mercury, by Mercurius Urbanus, younger brother to Aulicus.

1644. *The Hypocrite discovered and cured.* By Samuel Torshall. 4to. The following instance of fanaticism and impiety is recorded in the above work:—A Mr. Greswold, a gentleman of Warwickshire, whom a Brownist had by degrees enticed from his parish church, was afterwards persuaded to return to it—but he returned with a troubled mind, and lost in the prevalent theological contests. A horror of his future existence shut him out, as it were, from his present one: retiring into his own house, with his children, he ceased to communicate with the living world. He had his food put in at the window; and when his children lay sick, he admitted no one for their relief. His house, at length, was forced open; and they found two children dead, and the father confined to his bed. He had mangled his bible, and cut out the titles, contents, and every thing but the very text itself; for it seems that he thought that every thing human was sinful, and he conceived that the titles of the books and the contents of the chapters, were to be cut out of the sacred scriptures, as having been composed by men.

1644. The first periodical publication issued in Denmark appeared at Copenhagen in this year; but not a single copy of this is now known to be remaining.

1644. A printing-office situate in the Butcher Row, at Oxford, was destroyed by fire.

1644, *Sept.* 8. *Died*, Francis Quarles, author of the *Emblems*, &c. He was born near Rumford, in Essex, in 1592, and became secretary to archbishop Usher, was afterwards chronologer to the city of London, and wrote much in both prose and verse; but his principal work was his *Emblems*, a set of quaint pictorial designs, referring to moral and religious ideas, and each elucidated by a few appropriate verses. His *Enchiridion*, a series of moral and political observations, is also worthy of notice. His verses were more popular in their own time than those of the gayest court poets, being recommended by a peculiar harshness and gloom, accordant with the feelings of a large portion of the people. The *Emblems* have been reprinted. Quarles was also the author of a comedy, called the *Virgin Widow*, 1621.

1644, *Jan.* 17—23. *Mercurius, &c.*

> Upon my life new borne, and wants a name,
> Troth let the reader then impose the same.
> Veridicus,
> —— I wish thee; if not so,
> Be ——
> Mutus,
> —— for we lyes enough do know.

1644, *Jan.* 23—30. *The Spy;* communicating intelligence from Oxford. Written by Durant Hotham, sir John's son.

1644, *Jan.* 24. *Mercurius Cœlicus*, by John Booker.

1644, *Feb.* 6. *Mercurius not Veridicus, nor yet Mutus; but Cambro, or honest Britannus.*

1644, *Feb.* 19—26. *The Military Scribe.*

1644, *March* 4. *Mercurius Vapulans;* or, Naworth stript and whipt.

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* *Mercurius Aulicus* continued in weekly 4to. sheets, until about 1645, after which time it only made an occasional appearance.

† It is ornamented with a great variety of wooden cuts; and this number, containing a vote of parliament with regard to the queen, is ornamented with her majesty's portraiture.

‡ A wood cut represents the dove with her sprig.

§ It has a wood cut, representing the Post on horseback.

‖ This formed "the Water Poet's answer to all that hath or shall be writ by Mercvrivs Britannicvs;" and intended as a partial reply to No. 16 of that work. The same writer in the following year printed "*No Mecvrivs Avlicvs*," in reply to John Booker. See *British Bibliographer*, I. 520.

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1644, *March* 12—19. *Britain's Remembrancer.*

1644, *April* 12. *Mercurius Aulico-Mastix.*

1644, *April* 14. *A true and perfect Journal of the Warres in England.*

1644, *May* 1. *The Weekly Newes from Foreign Parts beyond the Seas.*

1644, *May* 10. *The Flying Post*, No. 1.

1644, *March* 18—*May* 13. *Intelligence from the South Borders of Scotland*, written from Edinburgh.

1644, *May* 8—15. *Chief Heads of each Day's Proceedings in Parliament.*

1644, *May* 15. *An exact Diurnal*, No. 1.

1644, *June* 7. *Mercurius Fumigosus, or the Smoking Nocturnal*, No. 1.

1644. *Mercurius Hibernicus*, printed at Bristol.

1644, *June* 1—10. *A particular Relation of the most remarkable Occurrences from the United Forces in the North*, No. 3.

1644. *The Cavalier's Diurnal.*

1644, *June* 22—*July* 2. *The Court Mercury.*

1644, *July* 10. *Le Mercure Anglois.**

1644, *July* 30—*Aug.* 6. *The London Post.*

1644, *Aug.* 2. *Mercurius Somniosus.*

1644, *Sept.* 13—20. *The Country Messenger, or the Faithful Foot Post*, No. 1.

1644, *Oct.* 22. *Perfect Passages of Proceedings in Parliament*, No 2.

1644. *The Monthly Account.*

1644. *Mercurius Problematicus.*

1645, *Jan.* 10. WILLIAM LAUD, archbishop of Canterbury, was beheaded on this day for high treason, not proved against him.† He possessed great influence in the councils of Charles I., and was supposed by his opponents to have advised many of the most intemperate and obnoxious measures which led both himself and his master to the scaffold; his ruin therefore was earnestly sought by his enemies, and he fell a sacrifice to party violence, and high church sentiment. He was born at Reading, in Berkshire, October 7, 1573.

His great attachment to books appeared even from the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by his enemies—for amongst them are the following:—

ART. 5. Receiving a Bible, with a crucifix embroidered on the cover of it by a lady.‡

ART. 6. A book of Popish pictures, two *Missals*, *Pontificals*, and *Breviaries*, which he made use of as a scholar.

ART. 7. His [own] admirable *Book of Devotion*, digested according to the ancient way of canonical hours, &c.

1645, *Jan.* 10. *Died*, ROBERT BARKER, the king's printer, and who is noticed at page 433. *ante*, as having paid £3500 for amending or correcting the bible, had his reverses in fortune; for it appears from the following certificate, that he lay in prison for ten years:—"These are to certify whom it may concern, that Robert Barker, esq., was committed a prisoner to the custody of the marshal of the king's bench, the 27th of November, 1635, and died in the prison of the king's bench, the 10th of January, 1645."

1645, *Feb.* 18. *Died*, Sir RICHARD BAKER, well known as the author of the *Chronicle of the Kings of England*,* which is rendered familiar to every reader, by the circumstance of Addison having taken it for the standard work always referred to by sir Roger de Coverley, in any question relating to the history of our country.† It continued to be reprinted until 1730,‡ when an edition appeared with a continuation to the end of the reign of George I., but still with many errors, although, perhaps, not of much importance to the plain people who delight in the book. This is called by the booksellers the best edition. Sir Richard Baker was born at Sissinghirst, in Kent, about 1568, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, London, and afterwards travelled abroad. In 1620, he served the office of high sheriff of Oxford, and being cast into the Fleet prison for some of his wife's family debts, died there, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet-street.

1643-5. *A looking glass for Malignants.* London: 4to. A virulent attack on the king's followers, particularly Laud and the prelates.

1645. A committee appointed by the privy council to discover scandalous or seditious pamphlets, that they might punish the authors, printers, and publishers.

1645. Thomas Fuller, the celebrated historian and divine, is said to have written at Exeter his *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, and where the book was published this year, which he states to be "the first-fruits of the Exeter press."

1645. A *Book of Martyrs* was given for the prisoners in Ludgate, at their request, inscribed "The Gift of the Company of Stationers, 1645."

1645. LORD HERBERT, of Cherbury, printed a work entitled *De Veritate, Causes Errorum et de Religione Laici*, 4to. London. This book of Lord Herbert's had no sooner made its appearance, than it was most eagerly sought after, and

* This French paper had been formerly published for two or three weeks, but discontinued. From this time it was published at London weekly, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

† Another victim to popular fury was Thomas Strafford, earl of Wentworth. The saints of the day vindicated this palpable murder by the phrase of Caiaphas, "that it was expedient that one man should die for the people." To what absurd lengths the people were carried away in the arts of insurgency, even from the pulpit, &c. is evident from one of the aldermen and common council, who said that the decay of trade, and difficulty with which country tradesmen paid their debts, were caused by delaying the decapitation of Strafford.—D'Israeli's *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.* He was born in Chancery-lane, London, April 13, 1593, and beheaded May 12, 1641.

‡ In the library of St. John's college, Oxford, there is still preserved a *Salisbury Primer*, or *Missal*, printed by Pynson, upon vellum, and a beautiful copy of the *Aldine Aristophanes* of 1498; both of which belonged to the archbishop.

* Sir R. Baker's *Chronicle of the Kings of England, from the time of the Romans' Government, unto the Death of King James.* London. 1641, folio. First edition. With a frontispiece by Marshall, containing portraits of Charles I. and Sir R. Baker, and a plate by Cor. V. Dalen, of Charles II. when a boy, to whom it is dedicated.

† See *Spectator.*

‡ In ten editions, and it is sometimes found with the date of 1733, being the same as 1730, with a new title.

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as rapidly translated into the several European languages. His lordship, prior to printing it, offered up the following ejaculation:—"O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations, I am not satisfied whether I should publish this book *De Veritate;* if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it." It is said the sign was received, and accordingly the book was printed.

Edward lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was born in 1581. On the breaking out of the civil wars he espoused the interest of the parliament, and being plundered by the king's forces, he obtained a pension. He was one of the most romantic and extraordinary persons of his age: his biographer states, "the most eminent and accomplished men of his time courted his intimacy, and the women procured miniature copies of his picture, and wore them secretly about their persons. He died at London in 1648.

1645. ANTOINE VITRAY, or VITRE, printed the celebrated *Paris Polyglott*, in seven languages, Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, Greek, Syriac, Latin, and Arabic; and no work executed in France during this century, was equal in splendour or celebrity to this magnificent undertaking, published under the auspices and at the sole expense of M. Le Jay.*

The design of this great work originated with cardinal Perron, who conceived the idea of reprinting the *Antwerp Polyglott*, with additions; but the cardinal dying in 1617, before the Polyglott had been commenced, M. Le Jay became the patron of the undertaking, which was begun in 1628, and completed in 10 vols. imperial folio.

It contains all that is in the Complutensian or Antwerp editions, with several important additions, particularly of the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, which was first printed in this Polyglott, with its version, from manuscripts brought into Europe between 1620 and 1630. One great inconvenience in the work is, that the Samaritan, the Syriac, and the Arabic, are not placed in parallel columns. It is also defective in having no "apparatus," or prolegomena; and being destitute of the grammars and lexicons accompanying the former Polyglotts; and consequently, though more splendid, much less useful than the *Polyglott of London*.

1645, *Aug.* 28. *Died*, HUGO GROTIUS, an illustrious Dutch writer, whose works in the different departments of learning are believed to have had a decisive influence in the diffusion of an enlightened and liberal manner of thinking in affairs of science. He was born at Delft, in Holland, April 10, 1583, and while a child acquired fame for his extraordinary attainments. At the age of eight he composed Latin verses of great merit. In his twelfth year he was sent to Leyden under the care of Francis Junius. In 1598 he accompanied the ambassador Barneveldt to the court of Henry IV. of France, who was so pleased with Grotius, that he gave him his picture and a gold chain; while in France he took the degree of doctor of laws. The year following he commenced practice as an advocate, and pleaded his first cause at Delft. Soon afterwards he published an edition of *Martianus Capella*, which was well received by the learned. This was followed by the translation of a work of Stevinus, on finding a ship's place at sea. His edition of the *Phenomena of Aratus* appeared in 1600, and about the same time he composed Latin tragedies on sacred subjects. He was now appointed historiographer of the united provinces, and advocate-general of the treasury for Holland and Zealand. In the year 1608, Grotius married Mary Reigersberg, whose father had been burgomaster of Veer. The wife was worthy of the husband, and her value was duly appreciated. Through many changes of fortune they lived together in the utmost harmony and mutual confidence. In 1609, he published his famous book on the liberty of the sea, which was answered by the learned Selden. About this time also appeared his *Treatise de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ*, to prove the independence of Batavia of the Romans. In 1613 he accepted the post of pensioner of Rotterdam, by which means he obtained a seat in the states of Holland.

Grotius lived in an evil time, when society was unhappily distracted by furious religious and political disputes. Mankind were mad with theological controversy, and Christian charity, amidst the tumult of parties, was entirely forgotten. Grotius was an Armenian and republican, and his professional pursuits soon involved him in a strife, which it was next to impossible to avoid. Barneveldt, his early patron, who possessed similar sentiments, was seized and brought to trial, and Grotius supported him by his pen and influence. In 1619, Barneveldt, on the charge of rebellion, was brought to the scaffold and beheaded, and his friend Grotius was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Louvestein, in South Holland. After this very rigorous and unfair proceeding, his estates were confiscated.

Literature added its powerful charm to his domestic consolations; and he who has a good wife, and is surrounded by good books, may defy the world. Accordingly, we find Grotius pursuing his studies with cheerful contentment, in the fortress where he was condemned to remain during life. But his faithful wife was resolved to procure his freedom. Those who trusted her with him must have had a small

* Gui Michel le Jay was an advocate in parliament, eminent for his profound knowledge of languages. He expended 100,000 crowns in the publication of the Polyglott, which was offered to sale in England, but at too high a price to be accepted. Cardinal Richelieu offered to reimburse the expenses, on condition of having his own name affixed to it; but the high-spirited Le Jay refused the proposal, and the cardinal meanly endeavoured to depreciate the work, by countenancing certain persons to write against it. The fortune of Le Jay being thus ruined, and he having become a widower, he adopted the ecclesiastical life, was made dean of Vezalai, and at length counsellor of state, by Louis XIV. He died in 1675.

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knowledge of the ingenuity and activity of woman's affection. Her mind never for a moment lost sight of this favourite project, and every circumstance that might favour it was watched with intense interest.

Grotius had been permitted to borrow books of his friends in a neighbouring town; and when they had been perused, they were sent back in a chest, which conveyed his clothes to the washer-woman. At first his guards had been very particular to search the chest; but never finding any thing to excite suspicion, they grew careless. Upon this negligence, Mrs. Grotius founded hopes of having her husband conveyed away in the chest. Holes were bored in it to admit the air, and she persuaded him to try how long he could remain in such a cramped and confined situation. The commandant of the fortress was absent, when she took occasion to inform his wife that she wished to send away a large load of books, because the prisoner was destroying his health by too much study. At the appointed time Grotius entered the chest, and was with difficulty carried down a ladder by two soldiers. Finding it very heavy, one of them said, jestingly, "there must be an Arminian in it." She answered very coolly that there were indeed some Arminian books in it. The soldier thought proper to inform the commandant's wife of the extraordinary weight of the chest; but she replied that it was filled with a load of books, which Mrs. Grotius had asked her permission to send away, on account of the health of her husband. A maid, who was in the secret, accompanied the chest to the house of one of her master's friends. Grotius came out uninjured; and, dressed like a mason, with trowel in hand, he proceeded through the market-place to a boat, which conveyed him to Brabant, whence he took a carriage to Antwerp. This fortunate escape was effected in March, 1621. His courageous partner managed to keep up a belief that he was very ill in his bed, until she was convinced that he was entirely beyond the power of his enemies. When she acknowledged what she had done, the commandant was in a furious passion. He detained her in close custody, and treated her very rigorously, until a petition, which she addressed to the states-general, procured her liberation. Some dastardly spirits voted for her perpetual imprisonment; but the better feelings of human nature prevailed, and the wife was universally applauded for her ingenuity, fortitude, and constant affection. Grotius found an asylum in France, where he was reunited to his family. A residence in Paris was expensive; and for some time he struggled with pecuniary embarrassment. The king of France at last settled a pension upon him. He continued to write, and his glory spread throughout Europe.

He was unable to obtain any public permission to return; but relying on a recent change in the government, he, by his wife's advice, boldly appeared at Rotterdam. His enemies were still on the alert; they could not forgive the man who refused to apologise, and whose able vindication of himself had thrown disgrace upon them. Many private persons interested themselves for him; but the magistrates offered rewards to whoever would apprehend him. Such was the treatment this illustrious scholar met from a country which owes one of its proudest distinctions to his fame!

He left Holland, and resided at Hamburgh two years; at which place he was induced to enter the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, who appointed him her ambassador to the court of France. After a residence of ten years, during which he continued to increase his reputation as an author, he grew tired of a situation, which circumstances rendered difficult and embarrassing. At his request he was recalled.

He visited Holland, on his way to Sweden, and at last met with distinguished honour from his ungrateful country. After delivering his papers to Christina, he prepared to return to Lubeck. He was driven back by a storm; and being impatient, set out in an open waggon, exposed to wind and rain. This imprudence occasioned his death. He was compelled to stop at Rostock, where he died suddenly, in the sixty-third year of his age. His beloved wife, and four out of six of his children, survived him.

One of the most interesting circumstances in the life of Grotius, which strongly marks his genius and fortitude, is displayed in the manner in which he employed his time during his imprisonment. Other men, condemned to exile and captivity, if they survive, despair; the man of letters may reckon those days as the sweetest of his life. The life of this great man shows the singular felicity of a man of letters and a statesman; and how a student can pass his hours in the closest confinement. The gate of the prison has sometimes been the porch of fame. Another circumstance worthy of imitation was his uninterrupted literary avocations, when his hours were frequently devoted to the public functions of an ambassador. "I only reserve for my studies the time which other ministers give to their pleasures, to conversations often useless, and to visits sometimes unnecessary."

1645, *Jan.* 10. *A True Collection of Weekly Passages.*

1645, *Jan.* 16. The *Phœnix of Europe*, No. 1.

1645, *Jan.* 16—19. *Good News for England*; or, a Relation of more Victories obtained by the Sweads against the king of Denmark.

1645, *Feb.* 3. The *Moderate Messenger*, No. 1.

1645, *March* 2. The *Western Informer*, No. 1.

1645, *March* 6. The *Moderate Intelligencer.*

1645, *Mercurius Hibernicus.* At London.

1645, *April* 13. The *Weekly Post Master.*

1645, *April* 12—19. *Mercurius Veridicus*, No. 1.

1645, *May* 6—13. The *Parliament's Post.*

1645, *May* 15. The *Exchange Intelligencer.*

1645, *July* 26. *Mr. Peter's Report from the Army*, No. 1.

1645, *Aug.* 19. The *City Scout*, No. 4.

1645. *Aulicus his Hue and Cry set forth after Britannicus.* They were bedfellows in the Fleet.

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1645. *Mercurius Anti-Britannicus.*

1645, *Oct.* 15. The *Kingdom's Weekly Post.* (according to order.)

1645. The *Cities Weekly Post.*

1645, *Oct.* 30. *A Packet of Letters from Sir Thomas Fairfax his Quarters, with Papers intercepted concerning the Designs of the King's Forces.*

1645, *Nov.* 25—*Dec.* 2. The *Kingdom's Scout.*

1645. *A Diary, or an exact Journal of the most remarkable proceedings of both houses of Parliament.*

1645. *Perfect Passages of each Day's Proceedings*, &c.

1645. *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament, the chief Collections of Letters for the Army.*

1645. *News from the King's Bath.* Bristoll. 4to.

1645. *Newes from Smith the Oxford Jailor.*

1646, *April* 3. *Died*, THOMAS LYDIAT, an eminent chronologer and astronomer. While confined in the king's bench for debt, he wrote his *Annotations on the Parian Chronicle*, which were first published by dean Prideaux, in 1676. Thomas Lydiat was that learned scholar whom Dr. Johnson alludes to; an allusion not known to Boswell and others. He was born in 1572.

1646. An almanack was printed at Waterford, in Ireland, and one at London, each containing an epitome of Irish affairs; the latter was entitled the *Bloody Irish Almanack.*

1646, *Oct.* 9. The order of bishops abolished by parliament. I refer the reader, says D'Israeli, to Selden's *Table Talk*, for many admirable ideas on *bishops.* That enlightened genius, who was no friend to the ecclesiastical temporal power, acknowledges the absolute necessity for this order in a great government. The preservers of our literature and our morals they ought to be, and many have been. When the political reformers ejected the bishops out of the house, what did they gain? A mere vulgar prating race, but even more lordly. Selden says, "the bishops being out of the house, whom will they lay the fault upon now? When the dog is beat out of the room, where will they lay the stink?"

1646. Nearly thirty years having elapsed since the publication of the last folio edition of the *Swedish* bible, the queen Christina,* rendered so famous in history by her literary attainments, her renunciation of the Protestant religion, and her abdication of the crown of Sweden, caused a new edition to be printed at Stockholm, in folio, by Henry Kayser, senr. which has obtained the designation of *Queen Christina's Bible.*

1646, *Jan.* 14. *England's Remembrancer*, No. 1.

1646, *Jan.* 28. *Mercurius Candidus*, No. 1.

1646. *January's Account;* giving a full and true Relation of all the Remarkable Passages of that Month this present Year.

1646, *Feb.* 2. *Mercurius Academicus.*

1646, *Jan.* 27—*Feb.* 3. The *Moderate Messenger*, No. 1.

1646, *Feb.* 11. *England's Remembrancer of London's Integrity*, No. 2.

1646, *Jan.* 1—*Feb.* 16. *An exact and true Collection of Weekly Passages, to shew the Error of the Weekly Pamphlets*, by Authority, to be enumerated from month to month.

1646, *Feb.* 16—*March* 2. *An exact and true Collection of the most remarkable Proceedings of Parliaments and Armies.*

1646, *May* 6. *General News from all Parts of Christendom*, No. 1.

1646, *Oct.* 13—20. *The Millitary Actions of Europe, collected weekly for the Tuesday's Post.*

1646, *Nov.* 20. *Mercurius Candidus*, No. 1.

1646, *Nov.* 25—*Dec.* 2. *Diutinus Britannicus*, Collector of the affairs of Great Britain, and Martial Proceedings in Europe, No. 1. In No. 5, dated Dec. 8, 1646, the title was changed to *Mercurius Diutinus.*

1646. *Papers from the Scots Quarters*, No. 1.

1646, *Dec.* 31. The *London Post*, No. 1.

1647. During the reign of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, the most curious and singular titles of books were adopted; and as a subject of literary curiosity, some amusement may be gathered from a glance at what has been doing in the world concerning this important portion of every book. Goldsmith says that "*titles and mottos to books* are like escutcheons and dignities in the hands of a king. The wise sometimes condescended to accept them; but none but a fool would imagine them of any real importance. We ought to depend upon intrinsic merit, and not to the slender hopes of the title." D'Israeli remarks, that "it is too often with the titles of books, as with those painted representations exhibited by the keepers of wild beasts; where, in general, the picture itself is made more striking and inviting to the eye, than the enclosed animal is always found to be." The copious mind of Johnson could not discover an appropriate title, and indeed in the first *Idler*, acknowledged his despair. The *Rambler* was so little understood, at the time of its appearance, that a French journalist has translated it *Le Chevalier Errant;* and when it was corrected to *L'Errant*, a foreigner drank Johnson's health one day, by innocently addressing him by the appellation of Mr. "Vagabond!" Were it inquired of an ingenious writer what page of his work had occasioned him the most perplexity, he would often point to the *title-page.*

The Jewish and many oriental authors were fond of allegorical titles, which always indicate the most puerile age of taste. The titles were

* Born at Stockholm, December 8, 1628, and was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded at the age of six years, in 1632. She invited to her court the most learned men in Europe, particularly Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibomius. In 1654 she resigned the crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, and removed to Rome, but after residing there some time, she went to France, where she was well received by Lewis XIV. But the unaccountable murder of her master of the horse, Monaldeschi, whom she caused to be put to death in her own house, for having betrayed some confidential secrets, gave general disgust, and she applied to Cromwell for leave to visit England, which was refused. On this she returned to Rome. On the death of Charles Gustavus, in 1660, she returned to Sweden, with a view of regaining the throne, but her subjects were disgusted with the change of her religion; and to preserve her income she was obliged to make a second renunciation of the crown. She returned to Rome, where she died in 1689.

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usually adapted to their obscure works. It might exercise an able enigmatist to explain their allusions; for we must understand by the *Heart of Aaron*, that it is a commentary on several of the prophets. The *Bones of Joseph* is an introduction to the Talmud. The *Garden of Nuts*, and the *Golden Apples*, are theological questions; and the *Pomegranate with its Flower*, is a treatise of ceremonies, not any more practised. Jortin gives a title, which he says of all the fantastical titles he can recollect is one of the prettiest. A rabin published a catalogue of rabbinical writers, and called it *Labia Dormientium*, from Cantic. vii. 9. "Like the best wine for my beloved that goeth down sweetly, causing *the lips of those that are asleep to speak*." It hath a double meaning, of which he was not aware, for most of his rabbinical brethren talk very much like *men in their sleep*.

Almost all their works bear such titles as bread —gold—silver—roses—eyes, &c.; in a word, any thing that signifies nothing.

Affected title-pages were not peculiar to the orientals; the Greeks and the Romans have shown a finer taste. They had their Cornucopiæs, or horns of abundance—Limones, or meadows—Pinakidions, or tablets—Pancarpes, or all sorts of fruits; titles not unhappily adapted for the miscellanists. The nine books of Herodotus, and the nine epistles of Æschines, were respectively honoured by the name of a muse; and three orations by those of the graces.

The modern fanatics have had a most barbarous taste for titles. We could produce numbers from abroad, and at home. Some works have been called, *Matches lighted at the Divine Fire*,—and one the *Gun of Pestilence:* a collection of passages from the fathers is called the *Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary:* we have the *Bank of Faith*, and the *Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit:* one of these works bears the following elaborate title: *Some fine Biscuits baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation.* Sometimes their quaintness has some humour. Sir Humphrey Lind, a zealous puritan, published a work which a jesuit answered by another, entitled *A Pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lind.* The doughty knight retorted, by *A Case for Sir Humphrey Lind's Spectacles.*

About 1614-15 the following sermons were published by William Adams, which, for the sake of the titles, are worth preserving, viz.:— *White Devil; or the Hypocrite Unmasked. Black Devil; or the Apostate. Lycanthropy; or the Wolfe annoying the Lambs. Spiritual Navigation bound for the Holy Land. The Devil's Banket. Sinner's Passing Bell; or Phisicke for Heaven.*

In 1626, a pamphlet was published in London, entitled, *A most delectable sweet perfumed Noseyay for God's Saints to smell at.* About the year 1646, there was published a work entitled, *A Pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast upon John Fry.* The author of a book on charity entitled his work, *Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches;* and another, who professed a wish to exalt poor human nature, called his labours, *High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness;* and another, *Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant.* A quaker, in prison, published *A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish.* About the same time appeared, *Salvation's Vantage Ground! or a Louping Stand for Heavenly Believers;* another, *A Shot aimed at the Devil's Head Quarters, through the Cannon of the Covenant.* This is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate reprobate cannot fail to understand. Another book has the following copious description,—*Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the princely Prophet David, whereunto is also annexed William Hunnuis's Handful of Honeysuckles, and divers godly and pithy Ditties, now newly augmented.* (See *page* 426, *ante.*)

In 1640, the following work was published:— *Silver Watch-Bell, the sound whereof is able (by the grace of God) to win the profanest Worldling to become a true Christian.* By Thomas Tymmes.

Among the titles of French books of piety, burlesque has ever reigned; as the *Snuffers of Divine Love;* the *Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul sneeze with Devotion;* the *Capuchin booted and spurred for Paradise.*

Some of these obscure titles have an entertaining absurdity; as the *Three Daughters of Job*, which is a treatise on the three virtues of patience, fortitude, and pain. The *Innocent Love, or the Holy Knight*, is a description of the ardours of a saint of the virgin. The *Sound of the Trumpet* is a work on the day of judgment; and *A Fan to drive away Flies* is a theological treatise on purgatory.

A rhodomontade title-page was once a great favourite. There was once a time when the republic of letters was over-built with *Palaces of Pleasure, Palaces of Honour*, and *Palaces of Eloquence*, with *Temples of Memory*, and *Theatres of Human Life*, and *Amphitheatres of Providence; Pharoses, Gardens, Pictures, Treasures.* The epistles of Guevara dazzled the public eye with their splendid title, for they were called *Golden Epistles;* and the *Golden Legend* of Voraigne had been appropriately entitled leaden. They were once so fond of novelty, that every book recommended itself by such titles as, a *New Method; New Elements of Geometry;* the *New Letter Writer*, and the *New Art of Cookery.*

To excite the curiosity of the pious, some writers employed artifices of a very ludicrous nature. Some made their titles rhyming echoes; as this one of a father, who has given his works under the title of *Scalæ Alæ animi;* and *Jesus esui novus Orbis.* Some have distributed them according to the measure of time, as one Father Nadasi, the greater part of whose works are *years, months, weeks, days*, and *hours.* Some have borrowed their titles from the parts of the body; and others have used quaint expressions,

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such as,—*Think before you leap—We must all die—Compel them to enter.* Some of our pious authors appear to have been aware that they were burlesquing religion.

One Massieu having written a moral explanation of the solemn anthems sung in Advent, which begin with the letter O, published his work under the punning title of *La Douce Moelle, et la sausse friande des* os *savoureux de l'Avent.*

If a title be obscure, it raises a prejudice against the author; we are apt to suppose that an ambiguous title is the effect of an intricate or confined mind. The false idea which a title conveys is alike prejudicial to the author and the reader. Titles are generally too prodigal of their promises, and their authors are contemned; but the works of modest authors, though they present more than they promise, may fail of attracting notice by their extreme simplicity. In either case, a collector of books is prejudiced; he is induced to collect what merits no attention, or he passes over those valuable works whose titles may not happen to be interesting. After all, many authors are really neither so vain, nor so honest, as they appear; for magnificent, or simple titles, have often been given from the difficulty of forming any others.

1647. One of the scarcest books in the world is entitled *Prieres et Meditations, par Antoine Godeau.** Paris. It was printed in a particular form for the use of Anne of Austria, queen of France, and the royal family; and only six copies were struck off.

1647, *Sept.* 30. An ordinance of parliament passed the house of lords on this day, that no person shall make, write, print, sell, publish, or utter, or cause to be made, &c., any book, pamphlet, treatise, ballad, libel, sheet, or sheets of news whatsoever (except the same be licensed by both or either house of parliament,) under the penalty of 40*s.* and an imprisonment not exceeding forty days, if he can not pay it: if a printer, he is to pay a fine of only 20*s.*, or suffer twenty days' imprisonment, and likewise to have his press and implements of printing broken in pieces. The bookseller, or stationer, to pay 10*s.*, or suffer ten days' imprisonment,—and, lastly, the hawker, pedlar, or ballad-singer, to forfeit all his printed papers exposed to sale, and to be whipt as a common rogue in the parish where he shall be apprehended. Early in the following year, the committee of estates in Scotland passed an act prohibiting the printing, *under the pain of death*, any book, declaration, or writing, until these were first submitted to their revisal. Upon the restoration, the prohibition was renewed against printing without license from the king, the parliament, or privy council; and those who presumed to publish seditious books, or had them in their possession, were punished with the utmost rigour.

One of the consequences of these persecutions was the raising up of a new class of publishers those who became noted for what was called "unlawful and unlicensed books." Sparkes, the publisher of Prynne's *Histriomastix*, was of this class.* The presbyterian party in parliament, who thus found the press closed on them, vehemently cried out for its freedom; and it was imagined, that when they ascended into power, the odious office of a licenser of the press would have been abolished; but these pretended friends of freedom, on the contrary, discovered themselves as tenderly alive to the office as the old government, and maintained it with the extremest vigour.

Both in England and Scotland, during the civil wars, the party in power endeavoured to crush by every means the freedom of the press; but it has been well remarked, that the liberty of the press is the most powerful instrument which a people possess for the safeguard of their liberties and of the administration of justice. It creates, establishes, and directs the public opinion; it bestows on and deprives kings and governments of that moral force without which no power can subsist. Despots and tyrants who seek to perpetuate the government of privileges and of abuses on the ruins of the liberties of the people, have always waged the most violent warfare against the right of expressing thought, that birthright of nature and the spring and principle of all society. They hate it, slander it, invent captious objections as arms against it, and mislead the understanding of many who are thus perhaps rendered adverse to the exercise of the most sacred of the rights of men. But the great bugbear, the war-horse which is constantly mounted against the liberty of the press, is the abuse which has been made of it where the people are but little civilized, the passions which it stirs up, the discords to which it gives birth; and indeed the effects which are thus produced seem to favour the rancour which is displayed against the fairest and most valuable of human institutions; never reflecting that the most just and sacred of things are subject to abuses which may prevent their ends, and which make them seem vicious instead of appearing beneficial.

1647. *Died*, Edward Brewster, who had been eight years treasurer to the stationers' company. In the following year his widow presented to the company a large bowl of silver, weighing nineteen ounces. Edward Brewster, their son, was master of the company in 1689 and 1692.

1647. The following work was printed in the island of Malta: *Della descrittione di Malta isola nel mare Siciliano;* and the same work is adduced by Haym, in his *Biblioteca Italiana*, where the author, G. Abela, as well as the printer, Bonacota, are expressly named.

* M. Anthony Godeau, bishop of Vince, in France, was a volumnious author both in prose and verse. He published a *French New Testament*, in which he inserted explanatory terms, printed at Paris, 1668, two vols. 8vo. and again in 1672, two vols. 12mo. He is said to have been the first person who gave a *Church History* in the French language. It was a saying of Godeau, that to compose was an author's heaven, to correct his works an author's purgatory, but to correct the press an author's hell. He died April, 1671.

* See *Calamities of Authors*, vol. ii. p. 116.

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1647, *Jan.* 13. *Heads of chief passages in parliament*, No. 1.

1647, *Jan.* 13. *Mercurius Dogmaticus*, No. 1.

1647, *Jan.* 20. *Mercurius Candidus; Weekly News*, No. 1.

1647, *Feb.* 3. *Mercurius Aulicus*, No. 1.

1647, *Feb.* 19. *A perfect summary of the chief passages in parliament*, No. 1.

1647, *Feb.* 23. *Moderate Messenger*, No. 22.

1647, *June* 17. *Mercurius Britannicus*, No. 1.

1647, *July* 8. *The Army's Post*, No. 1.

1647, *July* 17. *A Diary of the proceedings of the treaty*, No. 1.

1647, *Aug.* 19. *The modern Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1647, *Sep.* 4—11. *Mercurius Melancholicus;* or news from Westminster and other parts, No. 1.

> Eheu! quid feci misero mihi? Floribus Austrum,
> Perditus, et liquidis immisi fontibus Apros.
>
> Woe is me, undone, with blasts the flowers doe fade,
> The Chrystal springs by Swine, are puddle made.

1647, *Sep.* 14. *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, communicating intelligence from all parts, touching all affairs, designs, humours, and conditions, throughout the kingdome, especially from Westminster and head-quarters, No. 1.

> When as we liv'd in Peace (God wot)
> A King would not content us,
> But we (for sooth) must hire the Scot
> To-all-be Parliament us.
>
> Then down went King and Bishops too,
> On goes the holy worke.
> Betwixt them and the Brethren blew,
> T' advance the Crowne and Kirke.
>
> But when that these had reign'd a time,
> Rob'd Kirke and Sold the Crowne,
> A more Religious sort up climbe,
> And crush the Jockies downe.
>
> But now we must have Peace againe,
> Let none with feare be vext;
> For, if without the King these reigne,
> Then heigh down they goe next.
>
> *By Marchmont Needham, says Anthony Wood.*

1647, *Sep.* 17—24. *Mercurius Clericus;* or, news from Syon, No. 1.

1647, *Sep.* 24. *Mercurius Anti-Melancholicus.*

1647, *Sep.* 30. *Mercurius Anti-Pragmaticus.*

1647, *Nov.* 4—11. *Mercurius Populus;* or News declaring plain truth to the people, No. 1.

1647, *Nov.* 12. *Mercurius Rusticus*, news from the several counties.

1647, *Nov.* 13. *Mercurius Bellicus;* or, an alarm to all rebels, No. 1.

1647. *The modern Intelligencer*, No. 98.

1647. *Mercurius Medicus;* or, a sovereign salve for these sick times, No. 1. This year was remarkable for the contest between the parliament and army. *Chalmers.*

1647. *Mercurius Morbicus;* or, news from Westminster and other parts, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

1647. *Mecurius Diabolicus;* or, Hell's Intelligencer.

1647. *Mercurius Vapulans.*

1647. *Mercurius Mercuriorum stultissimus.*

1647. *Strange News from Campania*, 4to.

1647. *News from the West;* or, the character of a mountebank, 4to.

1647, *Sep.* 14. *Strange News from Scotland;* or, a strange relation of a terrible and prodigious monster, borne to the amazement of all spectators, in a village neere Edenbrough, called Hadensworth, and the words the said monster spake at its birth. 4to. with a wood cut.

1647. *The Levellers level'd;* or, the Independents conspiracie to root out monarchie, an interlude. By Mercurius Pragmaticus.* London, 4to.

1648. An ordinance was passed for "the suppression of all stage plaies, and for the taking down all their boxes, stages, and seats whatsoever, that so there might be no more plaies acted." "Those proud parroting players" are described as "a sort of superbious ruffians; and, because sometimes the asses are clothed in lions' skins, the dolts imagine themselves somebody, and walke in as great state as Cæsar." This ordinance against "boxes, stages, and seats," was, without a metaphor, a war of extermination. They passed their ploughshare over the land of the drama, and sowed it with their salt; and the spirit which raged in the governing powers appeared in the deed of one of their followers. When an actor had honourably surrendered himself in battle to this spurious "saint," he exclaimed, "Cursed be he who doth the work of the Lord negligently," and shot his prisoner because he was an actor!

This stage persecution, which began in the reign of Elizabeth, had been necessarily resented by the theatrical people, and the fanatics were really objects too tempting for the traders in wit and satire to pass by. They had made themselves very marketable; and the puritans, changing their character with the times, from Elizabeth to Charles I., were often the *Tartuffes* of the stage. But when they became the government itself, in 1642, all the theatres were suppressed, by an ordinance dated September 2, of that year, because "stage-plaies do not suit with seasons of humiliation; but fasting and praying have been found very effectual." This was but a mild cant, and the suppression, at first, was only to be temporary. But as they gained strength, the hypocrite, who had at first only struck a gentle blow at the theatre, with redoubled vengeance buried it in its own ruins. Alexander Brome's comedies disclose the secret motive:—

> ——"'Tis worth our note
> Bishops and *players*, both suffer'd in one vote.
> And reason good, for *they* had cause to fear them;
> One did suppress their schisms, and t' other jeer them.
> Bishops were guiltiest, for they swell'd with riches;
> 'T other had nought but verses, songs, and speeches,
> And by their ruin the state did no more
> But rob the spittle, and unrag the poor.

The tenor of the above ordinances was strictly enforced; many young and vigorous actors joined the king's army, in which for the most part they obtained commissions, and others retired on the scanty pittances they had earned.†

* Marchmont Needham.

† Some account of the dispersed actors will be found in that curious morsel *Historia Histrionia*, preserved in the twelfth volume of Dodsley's old plays.

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Captain Bethan was appointed provost marshal, "with power to seize upon all ballad singers, and to suppress stage-plays." This was to enforce Cromwell's ordinance enacted February 13.

1648. *The Kentish Fayre*, or the parliament sold to their best worth. 4to.

Good *Oliver* lend me thy nose,
Tis darke, all lights are out,
For now I mean to write in prose,
But guided by thy snout.

Black *Tom* already's at the *Faire*,
And in his coach is carried;
His men meanwhile blowne in the *Ayre*,
And to the fiends are married.

Some *Citizens* they say shall ride
To buy knacks for their *wives*,
Let *Skippin* Skipp on as their guid,
He may protect their lives.

At *Rochester* the faire is held,
By all good tokens know it,
A thousand *Saints* late there were feld
As yet the bridge can shew it.

Printed at Rochester, and are to be sold to all those that dare to buy them. This is the earliest specimen of printing from that city.

1648. *Mistris Parliament her Gossipping*. Full of Mirth, merry Tales, chat, and other pleasant Discourse, between

Mrs. { Statute, Justice, Truth, } and Mrs. { Parliament, Ordinance, Synod.

Mistris Parliament that late lay in,
Invites you now unto her *gossipping*;
And as the order is unto the day,
For what you eate she'll make you *roundly* pay.
Pray commons eate, heres chat and laughter,
And committee *fruit* in dishes after.
Fall too and welcome, I have still in store.
Her tryalls past; shee is condemn'd to die,
Her execution day drawes nie;
Come help to guard her to the Gallow-tree,
England is freed of all her *miserie*.

MRS. ENGLAND being moderator.

By Mercurius Melancholicus. Printed in the year of the downfall of the Sectaries. 1648.

1648, *Dec.* 23. Richard Royston, the royal bookseller, at the Angel, in Ivy-lane, receives the manuscript copy of *Eikon Basilike; the Pourtraicture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings*, for the press. The book was in circulation on the "martyrdom." Royston made such haste with the work, that it was printed before the 30th of January, on which day his majesty died. On the first publication of this work, the instantaneous effect produced on the nation was such, fifty editions, it is said, appearing in one year. Mr. Malcolm Laing observes, "that had this book," a sacred volume to those who considered the sovereign as a martyr, "appeared a *week sooner*, it might have preserved the king," and possibly have produced a change of popular feeling.

The *Eikon Basilike* was written by Charles during his confinement at Holmsby; the work has, however, been attributed to Dr. Gaudon, bishop of Worcester, who was incapable of writing the book, but not of disowning it. Dr. Gaudon died September 20, 1662, buried at Worcester.

1648. *Craftie Cromwell*, or Oliver ordering our New State. A Tragi-Comedie. Wherein is discovered the trayterous Undertakings and Proceedings of the said Nol and his levelling Crew. Written by Mercurius Melancholicus.

Shall Cromwell not be famous made
Unto the after-times,
Who durst a throne for to invade,
And act the worst of crimes?

Shall not his nose dominicall
In verse be celebrated;
Shall famous Harry Martin fall,
And not be nominated?

Shall Pride the drayman, Joice the taylor,
And all the holy crew,
With Hammond, and K. Charles his jaylor,
And Stains that holy Jew,

Be read hereafter? sure they shall!
And if my muse give aid,
This shall be their memoriall,
These rogues their king betrayd.

1648, *Jan.* 1. *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 1.
1648, *Jan.* 5. *The Kingdom's Weekly Post.*
1648, *Jan.* 26. *The Army's modest Intelligencer*
1648, *Feb.* 7. *Mercurius Elencticus*: communicating the unparalleled proceedings at Westminster, the head-quarters, and other places, discovering their designs, reproving their crimes, and advising the kingdome, No. 1.

——— Ridentem dicere verum,
Quid vetat?

To kill the King eight yeares agon
Was counted Highest Treason:
But now 'tis deemed just, and done
As consonant to Reason.

The Temple was esteemed then
Sacred and Venerable:
Adorn'd with grave and godly Men,
But now 'tis made a Stable.

'Twas Criminall to violate
The wholesome Lawes o' th' Nation:
But (now we have a lawlesse State,)
'Tis done by Proclamation.

Both Prince and People liv'd in Peace;
The Land with Wealth abounded:
But now those Blessings fade and cease,
Thankes to the cursed Round-head.*

1648, *Feb.* 2. *The Kingdom's faithful Scout.*
1648, *April* 13. *Mercurius Criticus*, No. 1.
1648, *April* 16. *Mercurius Academicus*, No. 1.
1648, *April* 21. *Mercurius Veridicus*, No. 1.
1648, *May* 9. *Mercurius Urbanicus.*
1648, *May* 13. *Mercurius Poeticus*, No. 1.
1648, *May* 16. *Mercurius Britannicus again alive*, No. 1.
1648, *May* 19. *Mercurius Honestus*; or, news from Westminster, No. 1.
1648, *June* 1. *Mercurius Censorius*; or, news from the Isle of Wight, No. 1.
1648, *June* 16. *The Parliament Kite*; or, the tell-tale Bird, No. 5.
1648, *June* 21. *Mercurius Psitacus.*
1648, *June* 22. *The Parliament Vulture; or, news from all parts of the kingdom*, No. 1. 4to.*

* Most of these papers were in 12mo., and some in 4to. They commenced generally with some verses o[illegible] and the specimens here inserted will give so[illegible] the rhyming powers of their editors.

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1648, *June* 26. *A perfect Diary of Passages of the king's army.*

1648, *The Parliament's Screech-owl;* or, Intelligence from several parts, No. 1.

1648, *July* 18. *The Moderate:* Impartially communicating martial affairs to the kingdom, No. 1.

1648, *July* 28. *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 1

1648, *July* 31. *The Royal Diurnal*, No. 1.

1648, *Aug.* 3. *Mercurius Anglicus*, No. 1.

1648, *Aug.* 11. *Mercurius Aquaticus.*

1648, *Aug.* 17. *Hermes Straticas*, No. 1.

1648, *Aug.* 24. *Mercurius Fidelicus*, No. 1.

1648, *Aug.* 28. *The Parliament Porter;* or, Door-keeper of the House of Commons, No. 1.

1648, *Sep.* 19. *Mercurius Anti-Mercurius.*

1648, *Sep.* 26. *The Treaty traverst*, No. 1.

1648, *Oct.* 5. *Mercurio Volpone:* or, the Fox. For the better information of his majesty's loyal subjects, prying into every junto; proclaiming their designs; and reforming all Intelligence.

1648, *Oct.* 17. *Mercurius Militaris;* or, the Army's Scout, &c. No. 1.

1648, *Nov.* 8. *True Informer:* or, Monthly Mercury; being the certain Intelligence of Mercurius Militaris. To be continued monthly, No. 1.

1648, *Nov.* 27. *Martin Nonsense his Collections*, No. 1.

1648, *Dec.* 6. *Passages concerning the King, the Army, City, and Kingdom*, No. 1.

1648, *Dec.* 7. *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1648, *Dec.* 11. *A Trance;* or, news from Hell, brought fresh to town, by Mercurius Acheronticus, No. 1.

1648, *Dec.* 12. *Mercurius Impartialis*, No. 1.

1648. *Packets of Letters from Scotland, &c.*

1648. *Mercurius Insanus Insanissimus*, No 2.

1648. *Mercurius Anti-Mercurius.*

1648. *Mercurius Gallicus*, No. 3.*

1648. *News from Pembroke and Montgomery;* or, Oxford Manchester'd. Montgomery. 4to.

1648. *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 1.

1648. *Mercurius Domesticus*, No. 1.

1648. *Mercurius Caledonius.*

1648. *Mercurius Scoticus.*

1648. *The Colchester Spie*, No. 1.

1648. *Mercurius Catholicus*, No. 2.

1649, *Jan.* 30. On this day was beheaded, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and twenty-fourth of his reign, CHARLES I. king of England, an awful lesson to the possessors of royalty, to watch the growth of public opinion, and to moderate their pretensions in conformity with the reasonable desires of their subjects. The conduct of Charles shews the false policy of attempting to overcome circumstances; but none of the Stuarts would temporize, and thus ruined themselves. The times of this king are a lesson of instruction to all ages, particularly as to fixing the character of the civil rights and constitutional usages, and the means of preventing the spiritual from elevating itself above the temporal power, the best preventive to which is the diffusion of knowledge, through a well regulated press. Had Charles lived at a more early period, when the sense of wrong was quickly subdued by the habit of submission, his reign would probably have been marked by fewer violations of the national liberties. It was resistance that made him a tyrant. The spirit of the people refused to yield to the encroachments of authority; and one act of oppression placed him under the necessity of committing another, till he had revived and enforced all those odious prerogatives which, though usually claimed, were but sparingly exercised, by his predecessors. The unfortunate end of this monarch filled the kingdom with consternation. The people sought freedom of rights, religious and political; but they had no wish to shed the blood of their monarch. The pious resignation with which he bore his sufferings had greatly endeared him to the nation; and the firmness with which he conducted himself during his trial drew upon him the respect of mankind. His mind was inclined to virtue, but he was better suited to direct a regular established government than to check the pretensions of a popular assembly, and it was his misfortune to be brought forward just at the period when the exercise of arbitrary power began to feel restraint from the genius of liberty: a situation of peculiar difficulty, and which required great political prudence, with no common portion of firmness of character. No wonder then that a king who was wholly deficient of the latter quality, should have become the dupe of a small faction of bold and ambitious spirits.

Charles I. was a great virtuoso, and delighted particularly in sculpture and painting. He not only possessed a critical tact, but an extensive knowledge in the fine arts and the relics of antiquity; and what is more remarkable, it was a passion without ostentation or egotism.

Warburton, who had ranged with keen delight through the age of Charles I., the noblest and

* Newspapers had been established a very short time before they were prostituted to serve a party, and to impose upon the public. The following anecdote, from the interesting memoirs of Col. Hutchinson, of Nottingham, written by his wife, will illustrate the subject. When describing the conduct of sir John Gell, of Derbyshire, she says—"This man kept the diurnal makers in pension, so that whatever was done in the neighbouring counties against the enemy, was attributed to him; and thus he hath indirectly purchased himself a name in story, which he never merited;—one who knew him well, says he was not valliant, though the men once held him up among a stand of pikes, while they obtained a glorious victory, when the earle of Northampton was slaine; certaine it is he was never, by his good will, in a fight, but either by chance or necessity; and that which made his courage the more questioned was, the care he took, and the expense he was at, to get it weekly mentioned in the diurnals, so that when they had nothing else to renoune him for, they once put in that the troops of that valiant commander, sir John Gell, took a dragoon with a plush doublet. Mr. Hutchinson, on the other side, that did well for virtue's sake, and not for the vaine glory of it, never would give aniething to buy the flatteries of those scribblers, and when one of them once, while he was in towne, made mention of something done at Nottingham with falsehood, and had given Gell the glory of an action in which he was not concerned, Mr. Hutchinson rebuked him for it; whereupon the man begged his pardon, and told him he would write as much for him the next weeke; but Mr. Hutchinson tolde him he scorned his mercenary pen, and warned him [illegible] dare to be in any of his concernments, whereupon the fellow was awed, and he had no more abuse of that kind."

the most humiliating in our own history, and in that of the world, perpetually instructive, has justly observed the king's passion for the fine arts. It was indeed such, that had the reign of Charles I. proved prosperous, that sovereign about 1640 would have anticipated those tastes, and even that enthusiasm, which are still almost foreign to the nation.

The mind of Charles I. was moulded by the Graces. His favourite Buckingham* was probably a greater favourite for those congenial tastes, and the frequent exhibition of those splendid masques and entertainments, which combined all the picture of ballet dances, with the voice of music; the charms of the verse of Jonson, the scenic machinery of Inigo Jones, and the variety of fanciful devices of Gerbier, the duke's architect, the bosom friend of Rubens.

For an intimate knowledge of Charles's intercourse with artists, the reader is referred to D'Israeli's *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.* vol. iii. chap. vii. Lord Orford, in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, has also given an interesting anecdote, to show the king's discernment in the knowledge of painting.†

1649, *Feb.* A committee of the House of Commons appointed to punish the author, publisher, printer, or preacher, who should publish a pamphlet on the proceedings *against bringing the king to justice;* and to restrain the printing or preaching any thing against the House of Commons and the high court of justice.

1649, *April* 10—17. *The Man in the Moone, discovering a World of Knavery under the Sunne*, No. 1. This paper was on the side of the king, and it was most rigorously suppressed by the commonwealth, the soldiers and the city officers having strict orders to seize any person who should be seen with the paper in their possession, or attempting to sell it. Many persons were thrown into prison for vending it; nevertheless, every week it regularly made its appearance, in defiance of "the powers that were." The following curious passage occurs in the one dated July 4, 1649, a few months only after Charles's martyrdom: "A hott combat lately happened at the Salutation taverne in Holburne, where some of the commonwealth vermin, called soldiers, had seized an Amazonian virago, named Mrs. Strosse, upon a suspicion of being a loyalist, and selling the *Man in the Moone;* but she, by applying beaten pepper to their eyes, disarmed them, and (with their own swordes) forced them to aske her forgiveness, and down on their mary-bones, and pledge a health to the king, and confusion to their masters, and so honourably dismissed them." "Oh!" adds the loyal newswriter, "for twenty thousand such gallant spirits, when you see that one woman can beat two or three." From another number we learn that "An act has been brought in, and read, for the sale of the goods of the late king, queen, and prince;* New Market Fayre is proclaimed at *Westminster*. Here I, before all the world, forbid any man or woman to buy any part or parcel thereof, upon payne of being guilty of *buying stolen goods*, and as they will dearly answer it when the thieves and murderers shall be apprehended and brought to the tryal of the laws." The writer then mentions an act for borrowing £150,000, and says, "Yes, when ye are hanged ye shall have it; the devil is in your covetousness; a p— choak ye, for money won't. What is become of those vast sums that you, by robbing and murdering, keep your bloodhounds in good flesh till doomsday in the afternoon." The number concludes with a short hint about "resurrection of royalty."

1649. *News from Powles; or the new Reformation of the army, with a true relation of a colt that was foaled in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, and how it was publiquely baptized, and the name*, (because a bald colt,) *was called Baal-Rex!* This pamphlet records the strange fact, that the *saints* actually baptized horses in churches at the fonts; and these men, who baptized horses and pigs in the name of the Trinity, sang psalms as they marched. St. Paul's cathedral was turned into a market, and the aisles, the communion table, and the altar, served for the foulest purposes. Prostitution was professed as a religious act.

1649. The odious office of licenser of the press, seems to have lain dormant a short time under the government of Cromwell, from the scruples of a conscientious licenser, who desired the council of state, for reasons given, to be discharged from that employment. This Mabot, the licenser, was evidently deeply touched by one of the noblest and most eloquent prose compositions in the English language; Milton's *Areopagitica; a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*, published in 1644.† It is a work of love and inspiration, breathing the most enlarged spirit of literature; separating at an awful distance from the multitude, that character "who was born to study and to love learn-

* George Villiers duke of Buckingham, born August 20, 1592, assassinated by John Felton, at Portsmouth, August 23, 1621. and buried in Westminster abbey.

† The high opinion which Charles I. entertained of regal dignity, led him to observe a stateliness and imperiousness of manner, which was not only unenviable and disgusting, but strongly characterised a little mind. Carte, in his *Life of Ormond*, vol. i. p. 356, says, that different rooms in the palaces of Charles, were allotted to the different ranks of the nobility and gentry; and orders were hung up in every apartment, forbidding all persons below a certain quality to enter. The observance of these ridiculous distinctions was exacted with such rigour, that sir Henry Vane, the younger, having introduced himself into an apartment allotted to a superior rank, was so suddenly, whilst in discourse, surprised by the king's appearance, that, not having opportunity to retire unperceived, he hid himself behind a large carpet, which hung before a sideboard. In this situation he was discovered by the king, who, with unmanly insolence, struck him with his cane. And even in his days of humiliation, he struck colonel Whaley for the omission of some ceremony, or imaginary disrespect.

* In March, 1648, the parliament ordered commissioners to be appointed, to inventory the goods and personal estate of the late king, queen, and prince, and appraise them for the use of the public. The whole collection of the king's curiosities were sold at above £50,000.—*Hume's History of England.*

† Milton's *Areopagitica, or a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.* 1644. 4to. Reprinted [illegible] Again in 1772, 8vo., to which are now added [illegible] to J. Jenkinson, esq.. and a preface by the editor.

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ing for itself, not for lucre, or any other end, but, perhaps, for that lasting fame and perpetuity of praise, which God and good men have consented shall be the reward of those whose published labours advance the good of mankind."

Milton's mind, having now reached maturity, yielded in profusion those rich and incomparable fruits which are the natural produce of genius and learning. The *Areopagitica*, and the *Tractate on Education*, were written with the design of convincing the presbyterians—who, being now in power, were mimicking the intolerant example set them by the prelates—of the iniquity and impolicy of endeavouring the suppression of opinions by force. He saw, with that quick intuition which belongs to elevated minds, how vain the attempt must always prove to confine thought, or the active expression of it, by material shackles: and, with the honesty and magnanimity of a devout Christian, he sought to vindicate for others the liberty he had, while his party was the weaker, contended for himself.

One part of this unparalleled effusion turns on "the quality which ought to be in every licenser." It will suit our new licensers of public opinion, a laborious corps well known, who constitute themselves without an act of star-chamber. The following sentences, are some little facts, casually preserved, of the ineptitude of such an officer.

"He who is made judge to sit upon the birth or death of books, whether they may be wafted into this world or not, had need to be a man above the common measure, both studious, learned, and judicious; there may be else no mean mistakes in his censure. If he be of such worth as behoves him, there cannot be a more tedious and unpleasing journey-work, a greater loss of time levied upon his head, than to be made the perpetual reader of unchosen books and pamphlets. There is no book acceptable, unless at certain seasons; but to be enjoined the reading of that at all times, whereof three pages would not down at any time, is an imposition which I cannot believe how he that values time and his own studies, or is but of a sensible nostril, should be able to endure.—What advantage is it to be a man over it is to be a boy at school, if we have only scaped the ferula to come under the fescue of *Imprimatur*?—if serious and elaborate writings, as if they were no more than the theme of a grammar lad under his pedagogue, must not be uttered without the cursory eyes of a temporising licenser? When a man writes to the world, he summons up all his reason and deliberation to assist him; he searches, meditates, is industrious, and likely consults and confers with his judicious friends, as well as any that writ before him; if in this, the most consummate act of his fidelity and ripeness, no years, no industry, no former proof of his abilities, can bring him to that state of maturity, as not to be still mistrusted and suspected, unless he carry all his considerate diligence, all his midnight watchings, and expense of Palla[illegible] to the hasty view of an unleisured licenser, perhaps much his younger, perhaps far inferior in judgment, perhaps one who never knew the labour of book writing; and if he be not repulsed or slighted, must appear in print like a Punie with his guardian, and his censor's hand on the back of his title to be his bail and surety that he is no idiot or seducer; it cannot be but a dishonour and derogation to the author, to the book, to the privilege and dignity of learning."

The following is worth preserving for its exquisite sarcasm:

"Debtors and delinquents walk about without a keeper: but inoffensive books must not stir forth without a visible jailor in their title; nor is it to the common people less than a reproach: for if we dare not trust them with an English pamphlet, what do we but censure them for a giddy, vitious, and ungrounded people, in such a sick and weak state of faith and discretion, as to be able to take nothing but through the glister pipe of a licenser!"

The ignorance and stupidity of these censors were often, indeed, as remarkable as their exterminating spirit.

The literary fate of Milton was remarkable: his genius was castrated alike by the monarchical and the republican government. The royal licenser expunged several passages from Milton's history, in which Milton had painted the superstition, the pride, and the cunning of the Saxon monks, which the sagacious licenser applied to Charles II. and the bishops; but Milton had before suffered as merciless a mutilation from his old friends the republicans; who suppressed a bold picture, taken from life, which he had introduced into his *History of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines*. Milton gave the unlicensed passages to the earl of Anglesea, a literary nobleman, the editor of *Whitelock's Memorials;* and the castrated passage, which could not be licensed in 1670, was received with peculiar interest when separately published in 1681.*

After the death of the king, Milton obtained the situation of Latin secretary to the Commonwealth. No sooner was he placed in this office, than he was applied to by those who were then in power, to write—first a rejoinder to the celebrated royalist pamphlet, named *Eikon Basilike*, which he published under the title of *Eikonoclastes;* and secondly, an answer to the *Defensio Regia pro Carolo Primo*, by Salmasius.

Never did any book more fulfil the ends for which it was produced, than this work of Milton. It was every where received on the continent with astonishment and applause. The ambassadors of the different governments of Europe, at that time resident in London, paid visits of com-

* It is a 4to tract, entitled *Mr. John Milton's Character of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines*, in 1641: omitted in his other works, and never before printed, and very seasonable for these times. 1681. It is inserted in the uncastrated edition of Milton's prose works in 1738. It is a retort on the Presbyterian Clement Walker's *History of the Independents;* and Warburton, in his admirable characters of the historians of this period, alluding to Clement Walker, says, "Milton was even with him in the fine and severe character he draws of the Presbyterian administration."

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pliment to the author. It had the honour to be burned by the hands of the common hangman at Toulouse, on Friday the 27th of June, 1650, and at Paris on the 9th of July in the same year. Lastly, having been perused by Christina, queen of Sweden, she was struck with the eloquence of the composition, the strength of the reasoning, and the vigour with which he exposed the futility, the sophistry, and contractions of his antagonist, spoke on all occasions warmly in its praise, and from that hour withdrew her favour from Salmasius. This redoubted champion sank under his defeat, withdrew himself into obscurity, and soon after died in Holland. Claudius Salmasius was born April 15, 1588, and died Sept. 8, 1653.

1649. The following work was printed at CORK: *Certain Acts and Declarations made by the ecclesiastical congregation of archbishops, bishops, and other prelates met at Clonmacnoise, on 4th Dec.* 1649. Cork, 25th Feb. 1649, [1650,] and reprinted in Dublin by W. B. 4to, 20 pages. In 1664, was printed a small work, entitled, *Inquisitio in fidem Christianorum hujus seculi, authore Rogero Boyle, Decano Corcagiensi*, 12mo.

1649. *Died*, EDWARD RABEN, who styled himself *master printer, the first in Aberdeen.* (See *page* 469, *ante.*) On the 9th of the subsequent month of January, the magistrates and town council, appointed James Brown, minister of Invernochty, to succeed Mr. Raban in the office of printer to the town and university, with the same emoluments which his predecessor had been entitled to receive from the town. Brown printed the works of several authors who flourished at the time. In 1651, he printed *The form and order of the Coronation of Charles the Second, as it was acted and done at Scone, the first of January*, 1651.

1649. *Died*, JOHN GERARDUS VOSSIUS, a very learned professor of chronology and eloquence at Leyden, and of history at Amsterdam, whose works are frequently referred to as authorities, particularly the following:—*De Historicus Græcis, De Historicus Latinus*, and *Ars Historica*. He was born in the year 1577. He was the father of ten children in a very short space of time, and being attended with a wonderful fertility in his pen, made Grotius say, with some pleasantry, that he did not know whether Vossius had a better knack of producing children or books.

1649, *Dec.* 4. *Died*, WILLIAM DRUMMOND, a celebrated poet and historian of Scotland. He was the son of sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, a retired seat near Edinburgh, where he was born in 1585. He was destined for the law, but Parnassus had more charms than the law. He wrote the history of the five James's successively kings of Scotland; and his poetical works consist of amatory sonnets and madrigals, chiefly expressive of a hopeless passion which possessed his own bosom; some sacred poems; few complimentary odes and addresses to the two kings, James I. and Charles I. on their respective visits to Edinburgh; and a variety of epigrammatic and humorous pieces. In many of these compositions there are passages of great delicacy and tenderness; but, as with the minor poets of this age in general, it is difficult to find any entire piece which is not degraded by some share of insipidity, or by forced and cold conceits, or by that coarseness which, after all, seems to have been the prevailing tone of mind in even the most enlightened portions of society at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Ben Jonson made a pedestrian pilgrimage into Scotland, in order to see him. He left a widow and three children. His works were printed at Edinburgh, in folio, in 1711.

Drummond's *Polemo middinia* is the earliest regular British macaronic poetry,* and was probably written when he was on a visit to his brother-in-law, at Scotstravet, and contains a ludicrous account of a battle between lady Scotstravet under the title of Vitarva, and lady Newbarns as Neberna. The celebrity of this poem has no doubt been increased from the circumstance of bishop Gibson having in his earlier years published an edition (Oxford, 1691, 4to.) with Latin notes.

1649, *Jan.* 1. *Mercurius Melancholicus;* communicating the grand affairs of the kingdom, especially from Westminster and the head quarters, No. 1.

1649, *Jan.* 2. *Heads of a Diary, collected out of the Journals of both Houses of Parliament.*

1649, *Jan.* 8. *The Kingdom's faithfull Post.*

1649, *Jan.* 26. *The Army's modest Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1649, *Feb.* 9. *The Kingdom's faithful and impartial Scout*, No. 1.

1649, *March* 7. *The impartial Intelligencer*, No. 1. In No. 7 of this paper is the first regular *advertisement* which has been met with. It is from a gentlemen of Candish, in Suffolk, from whom two horses had been stolen.—*Nichols.*

1649, *April* 7. *A modest Narrative of Intelligence, fittest for the the Republic of England and Ireland*, No. 1.

1649, *April* 11. *Mercurius Elencticus*, No. 1.

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* It is the characteristic of a macaronic poem to be written in Latin hexameters, but so as to admit occasionally vernacular words, either in their native form, or with a Latin inflexion; other licenses, too, are allowed in the measure of the lines, contrary to the strict rules of prosody. For the origin of this term, different derivations have been asigned: the most rational is that of Mr. Mason Goode, who adduces it from the Italian term, *Maccherone*, significative of a blockhead, an ignoramus, or an equivalent English, *pudding-pated fellow*; *Maccheronea*. Macaronics are obviously, therefore, burlesque imitations of the unclassical style of such writers. Goode's *Life of Dr. Geddes*. Theophilo Folengi, better known by the name of *Merlin Coccaye*, was born in the vicinity of Mantua, in 1491, and became a Benedictine; but being of an amorous turn, he quitted his habit, which he resumed after he had led a rambling life for some years. He died in 1544, and he is the reputed inventor of Macaronic poety. The Macaronic productions of the English press are not very numerous, this species of writing having been little cultivated. At the end of vol. vi. of Leland's *Itinerary*, (pp. 151—156,) Hearne has given a short poem, somewhat in the Macaronic style, relative to a battle at Oxford, between the scholars and the townsmen; and part of Ruggle's celebrated comedy of *Ignoramus* is composed on the same model.

An edition was published by Messrs. Foulis, [illegible] gow, 1768, and it is also to be found in a collec[illegible] *Carminum rariorum* Macaron, delectus.

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1649, *April* 17. *The Man in the Moon*, No. 1.
1649, *April* 20. *Continued Heads of perfect Passages in Parliament.*
1649, *April* 24. *Mercurius Pragmaticus, for King Charles II.*
1649, *April* 24. *Mercurius Militaris*, No. 1.
1649, *April* 30. *England's moderate Messenger*, No. 1.
1649, *May* 4. *Mercurius Britannicus*, No. 1.
1649, *May* 9. *The perfect Weekly Account.*
1649, *May* 21. *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 1.
1649, *May* 21. *Mercurius Philo Monarchicus.*
1649, *May* 25. *Mercurius Pacificus.*
1649, *May* 29. *Mercurius Republicus*, No. 1.
1649, *Mercurius Verex.*
1649, *June* 13. *Metropolitan Nuncio*, No. 3.
1649, *June* 21. *The moderate Mercury*, No. 1.
1649, *July* 23. *A Tuesdaies Journay of perfect Passages in Parliament*, No. 1.*
1649, *July* 26. *Mercurius Carolinus*, No. 1.
1649, *Aug.* 2. *The armies painful Messenger.*
1649, *Aug.* 2. *Great Britain's painful Messenger*, No. 1.
1649, *Sep.* 6. *Mercurius Hibernicus*, No. 1.
1649, *Oct.* 1. *The Weekly Intelligencer.*
1649, *Oct.* 1. *A brief Relation of some Affairs civil and military*, No. 1.
1649, *Oct.* 9. *Several Proceedings in Parliament*, No. 1.
1649, *Oct.* 23. *A brief Relation of some Affairs and Transactions, civil and military, both foraign and domestique.* Licensed by Gualter Frost, Esquire, secretary to the councell of state, according to the direction of the late act, No. 4.
1649, *Dec.* 27. *A perfect Diurnal of some Passages of the armies in England and Ireland.* Licensed by the secretary of the army, No. 1.

1649. BARBOSA, a bishop of Ugento, printed among his works a treatise obtained by one of his domestics bringing in a fish rolled in a leaf of written paper, which his curiosity led him to examine. He was sufficiently interested to run out and search the fish market, till he found the manuscript out of which it had been torn. He published it under the title *De Officia Episcopia.* Machiavelli acted more adroitly in a similar case; a manuscript of the Apophthegms of the ancients by Plutarch having fallen into his hands, he selected those which pleased him, and put them into the mouth of his hero Castrucio Castricani.

1650, *July.* AMUNDUS NICOLAI GREFWE, a printer, from Nyköping, introduced the art of typography into Gothenburg, a commercial town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. One of the earliest specimens of his printing, is a volume containing the *Psalms*, in Swedish verse, *Luther's Catechism*, and other pieces, dated 1650. In the year 1669 Grefwe sustained very serious damage, as well by the shipwreck of a vessel which was conveying to him a large quantity of types and paper from Hamburgh, as by a fire, which on the 10th day of May consumed his whole establishment, together with a great part of the town.

1650. A precept occurs from the lord mayor of the city of London, ordering the company of stationers to substitute the arms of the commonwealth for those of the late king; and to remove the king's picture and all monarchical arms out of their hall.

1650. ANTHONY UPHILL left £5 to the poor of the stationers' company.

1650. *Died*, ROGER DANIELL, printer to the university of Cambridge. He had been joined in the patent with Thomas Buck, and was succeeded in the office by John Field. Daniell used for his mark, a naked figure of Truth—a sun in her right hand, a cup in her left, with milk streaming from each breast, having for a motto *Hinc Lucem et Pocula Sacra.*

1650. In this year, that now highly respected body of Christians, termed *Quakers*, had their origin; which was as follows:—George Fox,* a shoemaker, being at a lecture delivered at Derby, on the 30th of October, by a colonel of the parliament army, after the service was over addressed the congregation, till there came an officer who took him by the hand, and said, that he and the other two that were with him, must go before the magistrates. They were examined for a long time, and then George Fox, and one John Fretwell, of Stoviensby, a husbandman, were committed to the house of correction for six months, upon pretence of blasphemous expressions. Gervas Bennet, one of the two justices who signed their mittimus, hearing that Fox bad him, and those about him, "*Tremble* at the word of the Lord," regarded this admonition so lightmindedly, that from that time, he called Fox and his friends, *Quakers.* This new and unusual denomination was taken up so eagerly, that it soon ran all over England, and from thence to foreign countries.—*Sewel.*

It has since remained their distinctive name, insomuch, that to the present time they are so termed in acts of parliament; and in their own declarations on certain public occasions, and in addresses to the king, they designate themselves "the people called *Quakers.*" The community, in their rules and minutes, for government and discipline, denominates itself "the Society of *Friends.*"

The Quakers at their first setting forward, committed various kinds of extravagancies and other disorders; which probably, if they had not been opposed, would more readily have subsided. But the ministers, justices of the peace, constables, and others, disputed with them, bound

* Ornamented with the arms of the Republic.

* George Fox, who is accounted the founder of the Quakers, was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, in 1624. He was at first placed with a shepherd, and afterwards was bound apprentice to a shoemaker. He suffered frequent imprisonment and much ill usuage from those in power, during his public preaching. In 1669, he married the widow of a Welch judge, but still continued his course of itinerant preaching, and visited Holland, Germany, and America. He died at London, January 13, 1690. His Journal was printed at London in 1694, his Epistles in 1698, and his Tracts in 1706, all in folio.

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them over to keep the peace, procured them to be indicted, and imprisoned, thus rendered the sect considerable. They ran about the streets, foaming and bellowing out such like expressions as these: "Repent, repent; Woe, woe! the judge of the world is come!" Some of them stood naked on the market-cross, on the market-days, preaching from thence to the people. At Kendal, in Westmoreland, the wife of one Edmund Adlington, went naked through the streets. A man and a woman, who called themselves Adam and Eve, went publicly naked; and, when examined concerning the same at the assizes, the man affirmed that the power of God was upon him, and he was commanded so to do. In their preaching they called themselves "the way, the truth, and the life." They made it a constant practice to enter into the churches with their hats on during divine service, and to rail openly, and exclaim aloud against the ministers, calling them liars, deluders of the people, Baal's priests, Babylon's merchants selling beastly ware, and bidding them come down from the high places. The railed at the judges sitting on the bench, calling them scarlet-coloured beasts. The justices of the peace they styled "justices so called;" and said there would be Quakers in England, when there should be no justices of the peace. A quaker, to prove the text that "Man shall not live *by bread alone*, but by the word of God," persisted in refusing his meals. The literal text proved for him a dead letter, and this practical commentator died by a metaphor. This quaker, however, was not the only victim to the letter of the text; for the famous Origin, by interpreting in too literal a way the 12th verse of the 19th of St. Matthew, which alludes to those persons who become eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven, with his own hands armed himself against himself, as is sufficiently known. "*Retournons à nos moutons!*"

A poet of the time thus speaks of the religious insanity which raged among the people, and the numerous sects in which they were divided:

ON SECTS.

Eternity, which puzzles all the world
To name the inhabitants that people it;
Eternity, whose undiscovered country
We fools divide before we come to see it,
Making one part contain all happiness,
The other misery, then unseen fight for it:
All sects pretending to a right of choice,
Yet none go willingly to take a part.

In one of the chronicling poems of George Withers, entitled a *Dark Lanthorne*, published in November, 1652, after noticing that God, to mortify us, had sent preachers from "the shop-board and the plough,"

Such as we seem justly to contemn,
As making truths abhorred, which come from them.

again, he describes these self-taught "Teachers and Prophets," and says,

They act as men in ecstacies have done—
Striving their cloudy visions to declare,
Till they have lost the notions which they had,
And want but few degrees of being mad.

1650. In a comedy, called *Hey for Honesty*, written by T. Randolph,* there is the stationers' preface before the play. "Reader, this is a pleasant comedy, though some may judge it satirical, 'tis the more like Aristophanes, the father; besides, if it be biting, 'tis a biting age, we live in; then biting for biting." Again, Tom Randal, the adopted son of Ben Jonson, being the translator hereof, followed his father's steps. They both of them loved sack, and harmless mirth, and here they shew it; and I, that know myself, am not averse from it neither. This I thought good to acquaint thee with. Farewell. Thine, F. J.

1650. The following *Ancient Customs used in a Printing-house* at this period, are taken from Moxon's *Mechanical Exercises*,† and which hand down the peculiar customs formerly observed with respect to that curious tribunal, termed "a CHAPEL," as well as some other singularities in practice among the members of the art at this early period. Though, from the change that has taken place in the habits of men and circumstances of trade, as well as from other matters which have happened in more recent times, the ancient customs will not apply to modern practice; yet, as historical memoranda, such things afford an opportunity of contrasting the past with the present, and thus become a subject of some amusement; and hence it may be presumed that they will contribute to many in the profession, and to many more who may yet enter it, both instruction and gratification, and, therefore, we shall quote them entire.

"Every printing-house is by the custom of time out of mind, called a Chapel, and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesie of some great churchman, or men (doubtless when chapels were in more veneration than of late years they have been here in England,) who, for the books of divinity that proceeded from a printing-house, gave it the reverend title of Chapel.

There have been formerly, customs and bye-laws made and intended for the well and good government of the Chapel, and for the more civil and orderly deportment of all its members while in the Chapel; and the penalty for the breach of any of these laws and customs, is, in printers' language, called a Solace; and the judges of these solaces, and other controversies relating to the Chapel, or any of its members, were, plurality of votes in the Chapel, it being asserted as a maxim, that "the Chapel cannot err." But when any controversy is thus decided, it always ends in the good of the Chapel.

1, Swearing in the Chapel—a solace.
2, Fighting in the Chapel—a solace.

* Thomas Randolph was born at Newnham, June 18th, 1605; and died at Blatherwick, March 17th, 1634.

† *Mechanical Exercises*, by Joseph Moxon. [illegible] 1677-96. 3 vols. 4to. For an account of Mr. M[illegible] the year 1683, *post*.

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3, Abusive language, or giving the lie in the Chapel—a solace.

4, To be drunk in the Chapel—a solace.

5, For any of the workmen to leave his candle burning at night—a solace.*

6, If the compositor let fall his composing-stick, and another take up—a solace.

7, Three letters and a space to lie under the compositor's case—a solace.

8, If a pressman let fall his ball, or balls, and another take it or them up—a solace.†

These solaces were to be bought off, for the good of the Chapel; nor were the prices alike, for some were 12*d.* 6*d.* 4*d.* 2*d.* 1*d.*, according to the nature and quality of the solace. But if the delinquent proved obstinate or refractory, and would not pay his solace at the price of the Chapel, they *solaced* him thus:—The workmen take him by force and lay him on his belly, athwart the correcting stone, and hold him there, while another of the workmen, with a paper-board, gives him 10*l.* *and a purse*, viz. eleven blows on his buttocks, which he lays on according to his own mercy.

These nine solaces were all the solaces usually and generally accepted; yet in some particular Chapels the workmen did, by consent, make other solaces, viz.

That it should be a solace for any of the workmen to mention joining their penny, or more, a piece, to send for drink.

To mention spending chapel money till Saturday night, or any other before agreed time.

To play at quadrats,‡ or excite any of the chapel to play at quadrats, either for money or drink.

This solace is generally purchased by the master printer, as well because it hinders the workmen's works, as because it batters and spoils the quadrats, for the manner how they play with them is thus,—they take five, or seven, or more, *m* quadrats (generally of the English body) and holding their hand below the surface of the correcting stone, shake them in their hand and toss them upon the stone, and then count how many *nicks* upwards each man throws in three times, or any number of times agreed on; and he that throws most wins the bet of all the rest, and stands out free, till the rest have tried who throws fewest nicks upwards in so many throws, for all the rest are free, and he pays the bet.

For any to *take up a sheet*, if he received *copy-money*; or if he received no copy-money, and did take up a sheet, and carried that sheet or sheets out of the printing-house till the whole book was printed off and published.

Any of the workmen may purchase a solace for any trivial matter, if the rest of the Chapel consents to it. As if any of the workmen sing in the Chapel, he that is offended at it may, with the Chapel's consent, purchase a penny or two-penny solace for any workman's singing after the solace is made; or if a workman or a stranger salute a woman in the Chapel, after the making of the solace, it is a solace of such a value as is agreed on. The price of all solaces to be purchased is wholly arbitrary in the Chapel; and a penny solace may perhaps cost the purchaser six-pence, twelve-pence, or more, for the good of the chapel. Yet sometimes solaces may cost double the purchase, or more: as if some compositor have (to affront a pressman) put a whisp of hay in the pressman's ball-racks; if the pressman cannot brook this affront, he will lay six-pence down on the correcting stone, to purchase a solace of twelve-pence upon him that did it; and the Chapel cannot in justice refuse to grant it, because it tends to the good of the Chapel; and being granted, it becomes every member's duty to make what discovery he can, because it tends to the further good of the Chapel; and by this means it seldom happens but the aggressor is found out.

Nor did solaces reach only the members of the Chapel, but also strangers that came into the Chapel and offered affronts or indignities to the Chapel, or any of its members; the Chapel would determine a solace: example—it was a solace for any to come to the King's printing-house and ask for a ballad:

For any to come and inquire of a compositor whether he had news of such a galley at sea:

For any to bring a wisp of hay, directed to any of the pressmen:

And such strangers were commonly sent by some who knew the customs of the Chapel, and had a mind to put a trick upon the stranger.

Other customs were used in the Chapel, which were not solaces, viz. every new workman to pay half-a-crown, which is called his *bienvenue*. This being so constant a custom, is still looked upon by all workmen as the undoubted right of the Chapel, and therefore never disputed; he who has not paid his *bienvenue* is no member of the Chapel, nor enjoys any benefit of Chapel money. If a journeyman wrought formerly in the same printing-house, and come again to work in it, he pays but half a bienvenue. If a journeyman *smout* more or less in another printing-house, and any of the Chapel can prove it, he pays half a bienvenue.

I told you before that abusive language, or giving the lie, was a solace; but in discourse, when any of the workmen affirm any thing that is not believed, the compositor knocks with the back corner of his composing-stick against the lower ledge of his lower-case; and the pressman knocks the handles of his ball-stocks together, thereby signifying the discredit they give to his story.

It is customary for all the journeymen to make every year new Paper-Windows, whether the old will serve again or no; because that day they make them, the master-printer gives them a *Way-goose*, that is, he makes them a good feast, and not only entertains them at his own

* Thanks to the invention of *gas* for doing away with greasy boxes.

† Superseded by the use of the composition roller.

‡ Termed *jeffing*, and is always played with nine *m* quadrats, called *gods*; a practice very prevalent in the present day.

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house, but besides gives them money to spend at the ale-house, or tavern, at night; and to this feast they invite the corrector, founder, smith, joiner, and ink-maker, who all of them severally (except the corrector in his own civility) open their purse-strings, and add their benevolence (which workmen account their duty, because they generally choose these workmen) to the master-printer's; but from the corrector they expect nothing, because the master-printer choosing him, the workmen can do him no kindness. These *way-gooses* are always kept about Bartholomew-tide; and till the master-printer have given this way-goose,* the journeymen do not use to work by candle-light.

If a journeyman marry he pays half-a-crown to the Chapel.

When his wife comes to the Chapel, she pays six-pence, and then all the journeymen join their two-pence a-piece to welcome her.

If a journeyman have a son born, he pays one shilling: if a daughter, six-pence.

The father of the Chapel drinks first of Chapel drink, except some other journeyman have a *token*, viz. some agreed piece of coin or metal, marked by consent of the Chapel, for then, producing that token, he drinks first; this token is always given to him who in the round should have drank, had the last chapel drink held out; therefore, when the Chapel drink comes in, they generally say, who has the token?

Though these customs are no solaces, yet the Chapel excommunicates the delinquent; and he shall have no benefit of Chapel-money till he have paid.

It is also customary in some printing-houses that if the compositor or pressman make either the other stand still through the neglect of their contracted task, that then he who neglected shall pay him that stands still as much as if he had wrought.

The compositors are jocosely called galley-slaves, because allusively they are, as it were, bound to their galleys; and the pressmen are jocosely called horses, because of the hard labour they go through all day long.†

An apprentice, when he is bound, pays half-a-crown to the Chapel; and when he is made free, another half-crown, but is yet no member of the Chapel; and if he continue to work journey-work in the same house, he pays another half-crown, and is then a member of the Chapel.

So far the *ancient customs*. The following observations are given, as relating to *modern* practice.

"In extensive houses, where many workmen are employed, the *calling a Chapel* is," says Mr. M'Creery, "a business of great importance, and generally takes place when a member of the office has a complaint to allege against any of his fellow-workmen, the first intimation of which he makes to *the Father of the Chapel*, usually the oldest printer in the house, who, should he conceive that the charge can be substantiated, and the injury supposed to have been received is of such magnitude as to call for the interference of the law, summonses the members of the Chapel before him at the *imposing stone*, and there receives the allegations and the defence in solemn assembly, and dispenses justice with typographical rigour and impartiality. These trials, though they are sources of neglect of business, and other irregularities, often afford scenes of genuine humour. The punishment generally consists in the criminal providing a libation by which the offended workmen may wash away the stain that his misconduct has left upon the body at large. Should the plaintiff not be able to substantiate his charge the fine then falls upon himself, for having maliciously arraigned his companion,—a mode of practice which is marked with the features of sound policy, as it never loses sight of *the good of the Chapel*."

The origin of applying the appellation of Chapel to a printing-office, has been guessed at by many writers. Mr. M'Creery says, the title of Chapel to the internal regulations of a printing-office, originated in Caxton's exercising the profession in one of the chapels of Westminster, and may be considered as an additional proof, from the antiquity of the custom, of his being the first English printer.

> Each printer hence, howe'er unblest his walls,
> E'en to this day his house a chapel calls.

The following humorous description of a *modern* Chapel, is taken from a very clever poem, entitled the *Composing Room*, written by Mr. George Brimmer, a printer of London, in 1833; and as it depicts a *real scene*, we shall be excused for inserting it at length.

THE CHAPEL.

> But now the father damps the angry flame,
> And the full chapel empties every *frame*.
> Sam Brown—the plaintiff—duly has paid down,
> With solemn phiz, the customary *brown*;
> For here, as in king William's courts of law,
> There must be current coin as well as jaw.
> The clerk cries "Silence!" and the father spreads
> His hand, in view of the assembled heads,
> And thus commences—"Gentlemen, in your
> "Collective wisdom we must find a cure
> "For ills—which I'm inform'd by Mr. Brown,
> "Stick in his throat, and can't be bolted down."
> At this ensues a loud and general laugh,
> With nods and winks, and lots of *under-chaff*.
> Order restor'd,—complainant states his case
> With *quantum-suff.* of tremor and grimace:
> "I'm sorry, Gents, (his hand upon his braces,)
> "My case has caus'd you all to leave your *cases*—
> "But Mr. Green supposes I am Green,
> "Whereas the diff'rence will be shortly seen,
> "For you're too deep, too long upon the town,
> "To think that brown is green, or green is brown."
> Loud cries of *Nonsense, Folly, Trash*, and *Stuff!*
> Mix'd up with *Question, Hear him, That's enough!*
>
> Now Mr. Brown—to order call'd—proceeds
> To tell the chapel of Green's evil deeds.

* The derivation of this term is not generally known. It is from the old English word *wayz*, stubble. A stubble goose is a known dainty in our days. A wayz-goose was the head dish at the annual feast of the forefathers of our fraternity. "WAYZ-GOOSE, a stubble-goose, an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter." *Bailey's Dict. 3rd Edit.*

† Why not, by the same reasoning, because they, as it were, are bound to their horses? —Q.—*Hansard.*

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" *My* father—Mister Father—Gentlemen—
" With your permission I'll begin again.
" Last Tuesday afternoon, at half-past four—
" It might be somewhat less, or somewhat more—
" Defendant Green (as I suppose) espied
" An empty letter-board at my frame side,
" And speedily solicited me to
" Permit his using it a day or so.
" This I—at all times willing to *obleege*"——
Here plaintiff's head sustain'd a vig'rous *sneeze*,
Which drove the heels of chapelonians near
Upon the toes collected in their rear,
And caus'd some growlings—such as, " Cut the line!"
" Dismiss his *case*, that I may go to mine!
" I wish that Brown and Green were black and blue,
" For hind'ring business with this much ado;"
With more, which it is needless here to note;
When the loud "silence!" of the father's throat
Recalls our bang-up speaker to his theme,
Kindles his fire, and generates his steam.

" Well—to conclude—to Mr. Green I lent
" This board—the subject of my discontent;
" But if chopp'd up,—or cast into that *bourne*
" From whence, alas! no letter-boards return—
" Or seiz'd by quoin-drawer overseer, to bear
" Its load of standing matter for a year
" (Fast bound in his queer closet's potent spell),
" To me 'twere quite as *un-come-at-able*.
" Therefore, I pray ye, make my cause your own,
" And let this worthy chapel's will be done."

He ceas'd—and, with a self-approving smile,
Look'd round upon the partners of his toil;
Then prick'd his ears up and compos'd his mien,
To learn what might proceed from Mr. Green.

He, with firm front and a decided tone,
Admits at once the damage he has done.
" I make not, gentlemen, a vain defence
" Against our chapel's laws and common sense.
" I am the worm which levell'd Jonah's gourd!
" I saw—I borrow'd—and I kept his board.
" *This* is the head and front of my offence;
" For *this* the chapel fine is *twenty-pence*;
" Which I (in duty bound) will freely pay—
" But yet I have a word or two to say.
" I hate the curst aristocratic crow
" Of an *imperium in imperio!*—
" Had Mr. Brown, while claiming of his right,
" Behav'd towards me in a way polite,
" And not perform'd the parts of *Bounce* and *Swell*—
" Which (though he acts them tolerably well)
" To me are hateful as the fiends of hell—
" I should have kept my temper and my word,
" And long ere this return'd his letter-board."

So saying, on his cash his hand he laid,
As one who thought—why, damme, who's afraid?
Which when the father and the chapel saw,
The cry was—" Messrs. Brown & Green, withdraw!"
This while they did, the chapel laugh'd outright:
Green stalk'd like Ajax from the field of fight;
While little Brown—(like dog who fears the gale
May separate his body from his tail,
And therefore draws it close his legs between)—
Slow creeping o'er the office floor was seen.
At length the door shuts after them—and now,
O Muse! assist me to describe—*the row*.

To aid your view (I should have said before)
Imagine, reader, thirty men, or more,
Assembled near a long *imposing-stone*;
Some more than *sixty*, some but *twenty-one*—
Of each complexion, disposition, taste—
Imbu'd with virtue, or by vice debas'd.
Some strictly steady, *fram'd* to persevere,
Pursue *this* course throughout the varying year:—
From bed to *Baldwin's*, and from *Baldwin's* back
To bed—in one continu'd beaten track:
Deducting Sundays, walking, eating, sleeping,
Thro' their whole lives at work they're closely keeping.
Others, erratic from their mother's breast,
Are by some untam'd devil still possest—
These are your harum-scarum jolly boys,
Who love Scotch ale, and glory in their noise;
Who, if their object were the soul's salvation,
Would strive to carry *that*—by acclamation!
This latter class (well knowing how to screen)
Intuitively take the part of Green.
The former—not without abundant cause—
Support *Saint* Brown, the chapel, and its laws.

And now—let loose awhile each Typo's tongue—
Confusion reign'd, which cannot here be sung.
Take, then, this single sample for the whole—
A glass of punch will show what's in the bowl—
" I say Tom Green has spoken like a man!"
Loud cries of " *Order!*" through the chapel ran;
Some from the father's lungs, and some from those
Yclept the *Saints*, the *Maw-worms*, and the *Crows*.
At length the father—" Gentlemen, forbear!
" While all are talking, nobody can hear.
" Into short *motions* cut your long *verboses*;
" For really this too much our time engrosses.
" And time, if well employ'd, is cash, my boys;
" Therefore save all you can, and—spare your jaws."

Anon, like Antwerp's citadel, appears
THE MOTION—filling many breasts with fears;
But soon TH' AMENDMENT'S quick exploding mine
Compels its stern commander to resign.
" I move that we remit the fine on Green,"
Was levell'd to the ground as soon as seen
(Howe'er secure, determin'd, or unwilling),
By moving—" that Green's fine be made a shilling."
Thus showing, though the chapel's laws they guard,
No wish on individuals to be hard;
While the proposers of entire remission
Hold out immunity for crime's commission.

At length the chapel's messenger goes down
Below—to fetch up Messrs. Green and Brown.
Arriv'd the chapel's *organ*—i. e. dad—
Breathes forth this solemn dirge, so slow and sad: —

" My painful duty, Mr. Green, is now
" (In chapel, where all typographers bow)
" The chapel's awful mandate to reveal,
" And show you how your brother members feel.
" You have been guilty of a great transgression:
" We've had the *proofs*—we've got a *strong impression*
" Of all your *matter*—guilt, remorse, confession!
" We feel this latter feature in your case
Gives it at once a better-favour'd face;
" *It sinks the off'al*, and it shows a mind
" Not totally deprav'd, diseas'd, and blind:
" *This* almost sav'd you from impending fate,
" And quite inclin'd us all to mitigate.
" One solemn portion now alone remains
" Of this black bill of penalties and pains:—
" You know the chapel's fine is *twenty-pence*;
" And thus—in me—the chapel shows its *sense*:
" Take *eight* from *twenty*, *twelve* remains behind—
" Our judgment is—that you one *bob* be fin'd."

These were his words—but my description's weak;
No one but those who saw and heard them speak,
Can form an adequate idea of these
Diverting, well sustain'd, solemnities.

But ere the members to their *frames* return—
To think how much they need, how little earn—
Towards the clerk I see the father look,
And hear him ask—" What stands upon your book?"
The clerk replies—" Ours are indeed *hard lines*;
" Dry is the chapel, scanty are the fines.
" I fear ere long we shall have no 'effects,'
" The bump of *circumspection* so projects.
" However, there's six shillings now in hand—
" Then let the chapel issue its command
" To *spend* or *not to spend*—as that's decided,
" The liquor will or will not be provided."

And now at once to th' vote *this* question goes;
O *Lush*-ingtons! and cannot ye compose
The differences of the *Ayes* and *Noes*?
Well knowing (as ye do) good liquor slips
Betwixt those parties, as 'twixt cups and lips.
Cannot your partners—Clamour, Heat, and Noise—
Mix up a bev'rage for your parched jaws?
May not your will and theirs, at least, be done
By holding up *two* hands instead of *one*?
No!—on *division* ev'ry *Crow* insists;
Where nought is gain'd by *handy* extra fists:
And (though ye tell their numbers o'er and o'er)
They still have a majority of—*four*.
Alas! your friends are smother'd in the dust
They rais'd—with nothing to assuage their thirst!

Go on, brave Typos! ever thus outvote
All motions flowing from a fiery throat.
Fools, like soft stones, yield to the force of *drops*;
But men of mind may more than master *Mops*!

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1650, *Feb.* 6. *Irish Monthly Mercury*, No. 1.
1650, *March* 19. *The Royal Diurnal*, No. 1.
1650, *April* 12. *Mercurius Elencticus*, No. 1.
1650, *June* 13. *Mercurius Politicus*, comprising the summ of all intelligence, with the affairs and designs now on foot, in the three nations of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In defence of the commonwealth, and for the information of the people, No. 1.
1650, *July* 23. *True Intelligence from Head Quarters*, No. 1.
1650, *Aug.* 8. *The best and most perfect Intelligencer*, No. 1.
1650, *Oct.* 1. *Mercurius Anglicus*, 4to. No. 1.
1650. *Mercurius Belonicus*, No. 1.
1650. *Mercurius Pacificus.*
1650. *Several Proceedings.*
1650. *The character of Mercurius Politicus.*
1650. *The second character of Mercurius Politicus.*
1650. *News from the New Exchange.*

1650. Gazettes or newspapers were prohibited from being published in Scotland, until they had been revised by the bishop of Edinburgh.

1651. *Nympha Libethris; or, the Cotswold Muse, presenting some extempore verses for the Imitation of Young Scholars. In two parts. London, printed for F. A. at Worcester.* 12mo.

The author was Clement Barksdale. The following verses are contained in this curious and scarce book:

TO THE PRINTER.

Did I diffuse a little more of brine
On m' *Epigrams*, on such and such a line;
Or could I write as well as you can print,*
Unless there be a fatal disaster in't.
(Although my *Thuan*† were not of quick sale,)
The muse will roundly off like Cotwald‡ ale.
Pray tell the *Bookseller* if he will see't
Th' Epigram, though not very salt is sweet.
No obscure jest, no jeers fall from my pen,
But it delights in praise of *books and men.*

From the following verse it is evident, that at this early period, they beat their books somewhat in the same manner as at the present day.

TO THE BOOKBINDER.

Has my Muse made a fault? Friend, I entreat,
Before you bind her up, you would her beat.
Though she's not loose and wanton, I can tell,
Unless you beat her, you'll not *bind* her well.

1651. *Died*, JOHN WINDET, a good printer, who succeeded John Wolfe as printer to the honorable city of London, and dwelt at the sign of the White Bear, in Adling-street, near Bernard's castle. He commenced business in 1585, and was succeeded in the office of city printer by Richard Cotes. Windet used an elegant device of Time cutting down a sheaf of corn, with a book clasped; on the cover this, *Verbum Dei manet in aeternum.* The compartment had the queen's (Elizabeth's) arms at top, the city's on the right, and the stationers' on the left, with his sign of the Bear beneath, and I W over it, and the motto, *Homo non solo pœne vivit*, round it.

1651, *Dec.* 16. HUMPHREY CHEETHAM,* by his will, bearing this date, besides founding the college and other charities to the town of Manchester, bequeathed the sum of £1000 for the purchase of books, and £100 for a building, as the foundation of a public library; for the augmentation of which he devised the residue of his personal estate. "He further left £200," says his biographer, "to purchase godly English books to be chained upon desks in the churches of Manchester, Bolton," &c.

This library is the only one in the kingdom in which every person has the liberty of unlicenced reading. It is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from nine in the morning till one, and from two till five in the afternoon, except in the interval from October to Easter, when it is closed at four o'clock. Any person that chooses, whether resident or not, on going to Chetham's library, and requiring to read, is requested by the sub-librarian to write his name and address in a book kept for that purpose, and, having done this, he is at liberty to read on that and every other day, in a room provided with requisites for writing. In 1791, a catalogue of the books and manuscripts, was printed in two octavo volumes, with the title of *Bibliotheca Chethamensis: sive Bibliothecæ publicæ Mancuniensis ab Humfredo Chetham armigero fundatæ catalogus, exhibens libros in varias classes pro varietate argumenti distributos. Edidit Joannes Radcliffe, bibliothecæ supradictæ custos.* In 1826, a third

* Which is badly and incorrectly enough: especially the Latin.—*Dibdin.*
† Qu. An edition of *Thuanus.*
‡ For Cotswold ale.
Mr. Henly, bookseller, of Cheltenham, had a copy of this work marked 12*s.* Mr. Evans, of London, sold a copy by auction for £4 16*s.* In the *Anglo-Poetica* of Longman and Co. 1815, a copy was marked at £20.
Sir Egerton Brydges put forth in the most elegant manner possible, from the Lee priory press, a reprint of the Cotswold muse, in 1816, in 12mo, of which only sixty copies were printed.

* Humphrey Chetham, whom Fuller briefly mentions among his *Worthies of England*, was born July 10, 1580. He was descended of an ancient family, and obtained his wealth chiefly by supplying the London markets with fustians, a material of dress then in almost general use throughout the nation. By this commerce, which was probably conducted on an extensive scale, Mr. Chetham acquired opulence; while his strict integrity, his piety, and works of charity, secured him the respect and esteem of those around him. His chief residence was Clayton Hall, near Manchester, at that time surrounded by a moat, the traces of which are now to be distinguished. "He was," says Fuller, "a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and of the works of sound divines; a respecter of such ministers as he accounted truly godly, upright, sober, discreet, and sincere. He was high sheriff of the county of Lancaster, A.D. 1635, discharging that office with great honour, insomuch that very good gentlemen of birth and estate did wear his cloth at the assize, to testify their unfeigned affection to him." He died October 12, 1653, and was buried in the chapel of the Chethams, at the east end, and behind the altar of the Collegiate church, where a tomb is erected to his memory.

The charity of Mr. Chetham was not to appear only after his death. During his life he had "taken up and maintained fourteen boys of the town of Manchester, six of the town of Salford, and two of the town of Droylsden; in all twenty-two. By his will he directed that the number of boys should be increased to forty; bequeathing the sum of £7000 for the purchase of an estate, the profits of which are to be applied to the support of this establishment. The operations of this benevolent institution have been since greatly extended by judicious management, and due attention to the views of the founder.

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volume was printed, containing subsequent additions, by the rev. William Parr Greswell.* The property, which was left by him for the use and augmentation of the library, and for the board, &c. of the librarian, amounts, at present, to nearly £700 per annum. Donations have been made from time to time; so that the collection now amounts to about 25,000 volumes. Several of the manuscripts are exceedingly curious; the printed books are, in general, the best works in history, philosophy, and science, with the best editions of the classics. The liberality which has provided, and thrown open to unrestricted use, so vast a library, is without example.

1651. *News from Newcastle*, a poem. 4to.†

1651. *News from the Dead.*

1651, *Jan.* 3. *The faithful Scout*, No. 1.

1651, *Feb.* 4. *Mercurius Bellonicus*, No. 1.

1651, *The Hue and Crie after Mercurius Elencticus, Britannicus, Melancholicus, and Aulicus.*

1651. *Mercurius Pragmaticus revived*, No. 1.

1641, *July* 8. *Mercurius Icommaticus*, No. 5.

1651, *Aug.* 4. *Mercurius Scoticus*, No. 1.

1651, *Aug.* 5. *The Armies Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1651, *Aug.* 28. *The True Informer*, No. 1.

1651, *Sep.* 29. *The Diary*, No. 1. (Weekly.)

1651, *Nov.* 25. *The French Intelligencer*, faithfully communicating the chief proceedings of the king of Scots, the king of France, and the prince of Conde, &c. London, printed by Ro. Wood, No. 1.

1652. *Died*, the Rev. JOHN COTTON, one of the early ministers of New England, in North America. His friend, Mr. Woodbridge, wrote the following singular epitaph:

A living breathing bible; tables where
Both covenants at large engraven were;
Gospel and law in's heart had each its column,
His head an index to the sacred volume!
His very name a title-page; and next
His life a commentary on the text.
Oh, what a monument of glorious worth,
When in a new edition he comes forth!
Without errata, we may think he'll be
In leaves and covers of eternity!

1652. Having been robbed by cut throats, near Bromley, I made on to London, and got 500 tickets printed. The robber refusing to plead, was *pressed to death.*—Evelyn's *Diary.*

1652. EVAN TYLER, a printer, of Edinburgh, appears to have carried on business at LEITH, in this year; a pamphlet of that date being in the Bodleian library. Mr. Chalmers says, "it is a remarkable fact, which history was either too idle to ascertain, or too much ashamed to relate, that the arms of Cromwell communicated to Scotland, with other benefits, the first *newspaper*, which ever illuminated the gloom, or dispelled the fanaticism, of the North. Each army carried with it its own printer, and in this year Cromwell conveyed CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS to Leith; and when Cromwell had here established a citidel, Higgins reprinted, in November, what had already been published at London, *a Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs*, for the information of the English soldiers. See *Mercurius Politicus*, October 26, 1653, *post.*

1652. JOHN TAYLOR, the *water poet*, published a work called *Miscellanies; or, Fifty Years gatherings out of sundry authors, in prose and verse. Being the studious readings, painful recollections, and some of them are the composings of the writer and publisher hereof.*

TO THE READER.

All these things heer collected, are not mine,
But divers grapes, make but one sort of wine;
So I, from many learned authors took,
The various matters printed in this book.
What's not mine own by me shall not be father'd,
The most part, I in fifty years have gather'd;
Some things are very good, pick out the best,
Good wits compiled them, and I wrote the rest.
If thou dost buy it, it will quit thy cost,
Read it, and all thy labour is not lost. JOHN TAYLOR.

John Taylor was born in Gloucestershire, in the year 1580, and from his occupation of a waterman, derived the title of *water poet.* He possessed great natural parts, but little education. From his laborious calling he found leisure to write a very great number of humorous poems, some of which were dedicated to James I.* and Charles I. For some time he kept a public-house in Long acre; and upon the death of Charles I. set up the sign of the Mourning Crown; but was compelled, by those in power, to pull it down; upon which he set up a picture of his own head, with these lines beneath it:

Kings' heads are hung up for a sign,
And many a saint, then why not mine.

What is called his water poetry was printed in 1630, in folio. He died in the year 1654.

1652, *March* 25. *The Dutch Spy*, faithfully communicating the most choice Intelligence from the States General, with their designs now on foot, &c. London, 4to. No. 1.

1652, *March* 29. *Mercurius Phreneticus.* A weekly paper, No. 1.

1652, *April* 7. *Mercurius Democritus;* or, a *Nocturnal*, communicating wonderful news from the world in the moon, No. 1.

1652, *April* 22. *Mercurius Zeteticus, hebdomeda prima.*

1652, *April* 22. *The Theme;* or, the Scoto-Presbyter. In this paper it is inquired, with admirable ridicule, "Whether it be not as little dishonourable for the Scots to be conquered by the English, as to have been these twelve years past slaves to the covenant." All the papers, before-mentioned with Scotch titles, were assu-

* The purchaser of the catalogue should see that it possesses an elegant engraved portrait of the founder, by Heath.

† Sold at Bindley's sale for £7 2s.

* John Taylor has the merit of interrupting the servile etiquette of kneeling to the king. "I myself (says the *water poet*) gave a book to king James once in the great chamber at Whitehall, as his majesty came from the chapel. The duke of Richmond said merrily to me; 'Taylor; where did you learn the manners to give the king a book, and not to kneel!' My lord, (says I,) if it please your grace, I do give now; but when I beg any thing, then I will kneel."

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redly published at London, either to gratify private interest, or to promote public measures, though some of them are mistakingly supposed to have been printed at Edinburgh.*

1652, *May* 17. *French Occurrences*, No. 1.

1652, *May* 17. *Intelligence of the Civil War in France*, No. 1.

1652, *June* 28. *Mercurius Heroclitus:* or, the Weeping Philosopher, No. 1.

1652, *July* 26. *Mercurius Britannicus*, No. 1.

1652. *Mercurius Cambro-Britannicus;* or, News from Wales.

1652, *Aug.* 11. *Mercurius Civicus*, No. 1.

1652, *Aug.* 20. *Mercurius Mastix, faithfully lashing all Scouts, Mercuries, Posts, Spyes, and others*, No. 1.

1652, *Sep.* 8. *The Laughing Mercury;* or, true and perfect news from the antipodes, No. 22.

1652, *Sep.* 8. *The Dutch Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1652. *The Weepers;* or, characters of the Diurnals.

1652. *Mercurius Democritus his last Will and Testament.*

1652, *Nov.* 1. *Mercurius Britannicus*: for James Cottrell, No. 15.

1652, *Dec.* 4. *The Flying Eagle*, No. 1.

1652. *Moderate Publisher of every days Intelligence.*

1652, *Dec.* 27. *A true and perfect Diurnal.*

1652. *The Army's Scout.*

1652. *News from France;* or, a description of the library of cardinal Mazarine† before it was utterly ruined. Sent in a letter from monsieur G. Naudeus, keeper of the public library. London, 1652, 4to, six pages. Reprinted in the third volume of the Harleian Miscellany.

1653. Advertisement of WALTON's *Angler. There is published a Booke of Eighteen-pence, called the Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative man's Recreation; being a Discourse on Fish and Fishing. Not unworthy the perusal. Sold by Richard Marriott in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Flete-street.*

Izaak Walton, was born at Stratford, August 20, 1593, and became a tradesman under the royal exchange, where he acquired a good fortune. His *Complete Angler* is a standard book on the subject. He was also the author of the Lives of Dr. Donne,‡ Hooker, Wotton, Herbert, and bishop Saunderson.‖ At the restoration he wrote a congratulatory *pastoral*. He died at Winchester, December 15, 1683, and was buried in the cathedral of that city.

1653. JOHN FIELD, printer to the university of Cambridge, printed an edition of the bible, in 24mo. and which is commonly called the *Pearl Bible*, alluding, no doubt, to a diminutive type so called, for it could not derive its name from its worth. To contract the Bible into this dwarfishness, all the Hebrew text prefixed to the *Psalms*, explaining the occasion and the subject of their composition, is wholly expunged. This curiosity may be inspected among the great collection of our English bibles, at the British museum, and is set off by many notable *errata*, of which the following are noticed:—

Romans vi. 13.—Neither yield ye your members as instruments of *righteousness* unto sin—for *unrighteousness*.

First Corinthians vi. 9.—Know ye not that the unrighteous *shall inherit* the kingdom of God?—for *shall not inherit*.

Now when a reverend doctor in divinity did mildly reprove some *libertines* for their licentious life, they produced this text from the authority of this corrupt edition, in justification of their vicious and inordinate conversations.

This Field was a great forger; and it is said that he received a present of £1500 from the *independents* to corrupt a text in Acts vi. 3, to sanction the right of the people to appoint their own pastors. The corruption was the easiest possible; it was only to put a *ye* instead of *we;* so that the right in Field's bible emanated from the people, not from the apostles. Butler, in his *Hudibras*, makes a happy allusion to this extraordinary state of our bibles at this period:

> Religion spawned, a various rout
> Of petulant, capricious sects,
> THE MAGGOTS OF CORRUPTED TEXTS.

In other bibles by Hills and Field we may find such abundant errata, reducing the text to nonsense or blasphemy, making the scriptures contemptible to the multitude, who came to pray, and not to scorn.

It is affirmed, in the manuscript account already referred to, that one bible swarmed with *six thousand faults!* Indeed, from another source we discover that "Sterne, a solid scholar, was the first who summed up the *three thousand and six hundred* faults, that were in our printed bibles of London."* If one book can be made to contain near four thousand errors, little ingenuity was required to reach to six thousand; but perhaps this is the first time so remarkable an incident occurred in the history of literature, that has ever been chronicled. And that famous edition of the Vulgate, by pope Sixtus V., a memorable book of blunders, which commands such high prices, ought now to fall in value, before the pearl bible, in 24mo. of Hills and Field.

Mr. Field, and his worthy coadjutor, seem to have carried the favour of the reigning powers over their opponents; for I find a piece of their secret history. They engaged to pay £500 per annum to some, "whose names I forbear or mention," warily observes the manuscript writer;

* See Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, which gives an account of the establishment of newspapers in Scotland, that is very superficial, and inaccurate. See Spalding's *History of the Troubles of Scotland*, vol. 1. p. 336. "Now, [December 1642] printed papers daily came from London, called *Diurnal Occurrences*, declaring what is done in Parliament." Spalding then lived at ABERDEEN.

† Julius Mazarine, an eminent cardinal and minister of state in France, during the minority of Louis XIV. He was born at Piscini, in Italy, July 14, 1602, and died March 9, 1661. His Letters have been published in two volumes.

‡ John Donne, dean of St. Paul's, in London, who stands at the head of our metaphysical poets, was born in 1573, and died March 31, 1631. Buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

‖ Dr. Robert Saunderson, bishop of Lincoln, an eminent polemic writer and casuist, was born 1587, and died 1663.

* G. Garrard's Letter to the Earl of Strafford, vol i.

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and above £100 per annum to Mr. Marchmont Needham and his wife, out of the profits of the sales of their bibles; deriding, insulting, and triumphing over others, out of their confidence in their great friends and purse, as if they were lawless and free, both from offence and punishment.—*Harleian manuscripts*, 7580.

In a quarto bible, printed at London, in 1653, the following erratum occurs in the singing psalms lxvii. 2.

> That all the world may know
> The way to *worldly* wealth.

For *Godly* wealth.

Not only had the bible to suffer these indignities of size and price, but the prayer-book was once printed in an illegible and worn out type; on which the printer being complained of, he stoutly replied, "that it was as good as the price afforded; and being a book which all persons ought to have by heart, it was no matter whether it was read or not, so that it was worn out in their hands." The puritans seem not to have been so nice about the source of purity itself.

These hand-bibles of the sectarists, with their six thousand errata, like the false Duessa, covered their crafty deformity with a fair raiment; for when the great Selden, in the assembly of divines, delighted to confute them in their own learning, he would say, as Whitelock reports, when they had cited a text to prove their assertion, "Perhaps in your little pocket-bible with gilt leaves," which they would often pull out and read, "the translation may be so, but the Greek or the Hebrew signifies this."

In 1617, Zachariah Schurers, a bookseller of Wittemberg, published an edition of Luther's *German Bible*, in 4to., which he republished in 1625. In this latter edition, a Roman Catholic printer had the audacity to corrupt the text in different places, especially in Rev. xiv. 6, where, by the substitution of *neu* for *ewig*, the passage reads, "I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the *novel*" (instead of *everlasting*) "Gospel;" intending to mortify the disciples of Luther, who were accustomed to apply this passage to that great reformer. A few copies got abroad, but the edition was speedily suppressed. A similar corruption was attempted in an edition published at Nuremberg, 1670, folio, in which the printer introduced the doctrine of *Purgatory*, in the epistle of Jude, 23.

An imitation of Field's 24mo. bible, was printed in Holland, in 1658; but the genuine one is known by having the four first Psalms upon a page without turning over. Field printed several other bibles, 8vo. large and small, and 12mo., but they do not rank as curiosities. During the latter half of this century, several curious flat bibles were printed, which are denominated *Preaching Bibles*, from the use made of them in the pulpits of the dissenters. The print of many of these is very clear, a broad faced letter upon thin paper, with some marginal notes, which gives them a superiority over the clumsy thick books printed since.

1653, *Jan.* 11. An order was made that a bill should be brought into the house of commons, for a new translation of the *Bible* out of the original tongues; but as the house only sat about two months, being dismissed April 20, 1653, little or no progress was made in the design. It was, however, revived during the protectorate of Cromwell, when "grand committees" were chosen by the parliament, for special purposes, one of which was for "Religion." This committee was appointed Jan. 16, 1656, and often met at Whitelocke's house at Chelsea, who had been appointed "lord commissioner to take care of this business." After many consultations and great pains taken therein, it became fruitless by the parliament's dissolution.—*Lewis.*

1653, *Jan.* 6. *The True Informer.*

1653, *Jan.* 30. *Loyal Intelligencer*, No. 73.

1653, *Jan* 30. *Politique Informer*, No. 1.

1653. *Perfect Occurrences.*

1653, *Feb.* 11. *The Faithful Post*, for George Horton, No. 1.

1653, *Feb.* 27. *The moderate Messenger*, No. 1

1653, *Feb.* 27. *Mercurius Poeticus*, comprising the Sum of all Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, No. 1.

1653, *March* 20. *Mercurius Aulicus*, No. 1.

1653, *April* 15. *The moderate Publisher of every Day's Intelligence*, No. 93.

1653, *June* 8. *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, No. 1.

1653, *June* 17. *The Daily Proceedings of the Armies by Sea and Land, under the command of his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, by authority.*

1653, *June* 27. *Mercurius Rhadamanthus, the chief judge of hell, his circuit through all the courts of law in England*, No. 1.

1653, *July* 3. *True and perfect Dutch Diurnal*

1653, *July* 4. *Several Proceedings in Parliament*, No. 1. This was Cromwell's parliament, which sat from the 4th to the 26th of July, 1652.

1653, *July* 12. *Impartial Intelligencer*, No. 2.

1653, *Aug. Mercurius Classicus*, No. 1.

1653, *Aug.* 10. *The Loyal Messenger*, No. 1.

1653, *Sep. A further continuance of the grand Political Informer, &c.*

1653, *Oct.* 7. *The Moderate Publisher*, No. 1.

1653, *Oct.* 26. *Mercurius Politicus.* This paper was first reprinted, at Leith, on this day, by Christopher Higgins. See November, 1654.

1653, *Nov.* 2. *Great Britain's Post*, No. 136.

1653. *Mercurius Nullus.*

1653. *The Army's Scout.*

1653, *Nov.* 2. *Mercurius Democritus;* or, a true and perfect *Nocturnal.* No. 80.

Of the character of the intelligence furnished by the early English newspapers, many amusing examples might be given: from the above paper we may safely infer that a smack of the miraculous was nothing uncommon in their columns.—"A perfect mermaid was, by the last great winde, driven ashore neere Greenwich, with her combe in one hande, and her lookinge glasse in the other. She seemed to be of the countenance of a most faire and beautiful woman, with her armes crossed, weeping out many pearly drops of

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salt tears, and afterwards, she gently turning herself upon her back again, swamme away without being seen any more."

1654, *Feb.* 8. A precept from the lord mayor, for the company of stationers' rails to be set in the street, and the livery to attend in their gowns and hoods, when the lord protector goes to dinner at Grocers' hall; orders were given accordingly; and the wardens to provide cloth to adorn the rails.

1654. John Mould, tallow-chandler, and a freeman of the stationers' company, presented to them a silver bowl as a token of respect, inscribed "The gift of John Mould, stationer, 1654."

1654. MILES FLESHER gave £5 to the stationers' company, "for the service of the livery at the funeral of his wife."

1654, *Nov.* 30. *Died*, JOHN SELDEN, the most learned and honest patriot of his time,—whom Grotius styles "the glory of the English Nation." Wealth, power, and dignities were laid at his feet, and he refused them. Firm in his resistance to that royal prerogative, the limits of which no man could so well define as himself, and equally indifferent to popularity, he stood almost alone, a perfect example of public integrity. He enriched the republic of letters with many useful works, the chief of which are, *Titles of Honour*, *History of Tithes*, and *De Jure Naturali et Gentrum juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum*. He was born at Salvington, in Sussex, Dec. 16, 1584, and buried in the Temple church, London.

1654, *Jan.* 6. *The true Informer*, for T. Lock.

1654, *Jan.* 11. *The Politique Post*, No. 12.

1654, *Jan.* 17. *The Grand Politique Post*, No. 127.

1654, *Feb.* 6. *Perfect Occurrences*, No. 1.

1654, *March* 8. *Mercurius Poeticus*, No. 2.

1654, *March* 20. *Mercurius Aulicus*, No. 1.

1654, *April* 21. *Perfect Occurrences*, No. 1.

1654. *The Blood's Almanack*; or Monthly Observations and Predictions.

1654, *May* 8. *Perfect Diurnal Occurrences.*

1654, *May* 8. *The Weekly Post*, for George Horton, No. 177.

1654, *June* 7. *Mercurius Fumigosus*; or, the Smoaking Nocturnal, No. 1.

1654, *July* 21. *Mercurius Jocosus*; or, the Merry Mercury.

1654, *Oct.* 31. *The Observator*, No. 1.

1654, *Nov.* The reprinting of *Mercurius Politicus*, was transferred from Leith to Edinburgh; where it continued to be published till the 11th of April, 1660; and was then reprinted, under the name of *Mercurius Publicus*. The printing-office of Mr. Higgins, in Edinburgh, was in Hart's Close, opposite the Tron church; a part of the town now occupied by North-bridge-street.

1655. Mr. Meredith gave to the company £20 a-year; (which still continues a rent charge on two houses on the north side of St. Paul's Church-yard) out of which books to the amount of £6, are annually sent to the rector of Kempsey, in Worcestershire, for the use of the free-school in that parish; £4 to Christ's Hospital, for bibles; and £10 to the poor of the company.

1655, *March* 21. *Died*, JAMES USHER,* archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, designated by Dr. Johnson as the greatest luminary of the Irish church. He was born in Dublin, January 4, 1580, and was one of the three first students admitted into Trinity college, in 1593. See page 412, *ante*. In 1620 he was promoted to the bishopric of Meath, and in 1625, translated to the see of Armagh. He was not only eminent in the pursuits of literature, but was no less reputable for the gentleness of his manners and the holiness of his life, than for his profound erudition. His chief work, entitled *Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, is an excellent sacred chronology, in which the great events of profane and sacred history are reconciled. It is translated into English in one volume folio. He died of a pleurisy at London, and was buried in Westminster abbey. After the death of this illustrious prelate, the English army in Ireland, purchased his valuable collection of books and manuscripts, in order to present them to Trinity college, Dublin; and though several obstacles intervened, through Cromwell, the munificent donation was finally confirmed by Charles II.

1655. The earliest Hebrew production known to have been issued from the Oxford press, was Dr. Pococke's *Porta Moses*, 4to.

1655, *Feb.* 4. *Mercurius Politicus.*

1655, *Sep.* 7. *Certain Passages of every Day's Intelligence*, No. 1.

1655, *Oct.* 8. *The Public Intelligencer*, for Henry Hills, No. 1.

1656. Dr. Cotton, in his *Typographical Gazeteer*, states that printing was introduced into the city of Chester so early as this year, without giving either the name of the printer, or work produced. Peter Ince was a stationer in Chester in 1636, see page 489, *ante*; and Peter Boydell is noticed as a bookseller in 1663.

1656. Mr. Leake, on behalf of himself, Mr. Rothwell, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Pakeman, and Mr. Fawne, presented a large silver cup, valued at £12 10s. with the companys' arms, and their several names engraved on it.

1656, *Sept.* 8. *Died*, JOSEPH HALL, an eminent and learned bishop of Norwich: he was the first who wrote satires in English verse, with any degree of elegance and success. They refer to general objects, and present some just pictures of the more remarkable anomalies in the human character; and are written in a style of greater polish and volubility than most of the compositions of his age. He is universally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, and of as great meekness, modesty, and piety. His works make five vols. folio, and have gained him the appellation of the English Seneca. He was born in 1574.

The following extract is from his *Occasional Meditations*, "upon the sight of a great library."

* The family name was originally Nevil, but an ancestor who accompanied King John into Ireland, in the quality of usher of the chamber, followed the common custom of the times, in exchanging the English name for that of the office with which he was invested.

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"What a happiness is it, that without all offence of necromancy, I may here call up any of the ancient worthies of learning, whether human or divine, and confer with them of all my doubts! That I can at pleasure summon whole synods of reverend fathers, and acute doctors from all the coasts of the earth, to give their well-studied judgments in all points of question which I propose! Neither can I cast my eye casually upon any of these silent masters, but I must learn somewhat; it is a wantonness to complain of choice. No law binds me to read all; but the more we can take in and digest, the better; blessed be God that hath set up so many clear lamps in his church.

"Now none but the wilfully blind can plead darkness; and blessed be the memory of those his faithful servants, that have left their blood, their spirits, their lives, in these precious papers; and have willingly wasted themselves into these during monuments, to give light unto others."

1656. There seems to have been in this year few or no additional newspapers set up. The *Public Intelligencer*, and *Mercurius Politicus*, were the two chief papers in the years 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, and 1659, and were both published by order of parliament. In the year 1657 the collector of the king's tracts ceased, as he says himself, from his great pains and labour; as the publications became less numerous and interesting.—*Chalmers.*

1657, *June* 26. Oliver Cromwell solemnly inaugurated lord protector, in Westminster Hall. "The speaker invested his highness with a purple mantle, lined with ermine; presented him with a bible, superbly gilt and embossed; girt a sword by his side, and placed a sceptre of massive gold in his hand. On the right of the chair, at some distance, sate the French, on the left, the Dutch ambassador: on one side stood the earl of Warwick, with the sword of the commonwealth; on the other, the lord mayor, with that of the city."

In this year appeared a pamphlet, entitled *Killing no murder*, written against the protector by colonel Silas Titus, under the assumed name of William Allen. This is one of the most singular controversial pieces the political literature of our country has to boast; one of those happy productions which are perpetually valuable; which whenever a usurper reigns, appears as if written at the moment, and points with equal force at a protector or consul.* "Shall we," said this popular declaimer, "who would not suffer the lion to invade us, tamely stand to be devoured by the wolf." On reading this book Cromwell was never seen to smile again.

1657, *July* 7. This day was the election feast kept by the master and wardens of the stationers' company, with garlands, music, &c., according to former practice, but for several late years discontinued.

We again refer to Moxon* for the following particulars of the very curious celebration of the Printers' May Festival, and which is remarkable as being a description of the old mode of the festivous enjoyment amongst the fraternity.

"The printers of London, masters and journeymen, have every year a general feast, which, since the re-building of stationers'-hall, is commonly kept there. This feast is made by four stewards, viz. two masters and two journeymen; which stewards, with the collection of half-a-crown a-piece of every guest, defray the charges of the whole feast; and as they collect the half-crowns, they deliver every guest a ticket, wherein is specified the time and place they are to meet at, and the church they are to go to, to which ticket is affixed the name and seals of each steward.

It is commonly kept on or about May-Day; when, about ten o'clock in the morning, they meet at stationers'-hall, and from thence go to some church thereabouts; four whifflers† (as servitures) by two and two walking before with white staves in their hands, and red and blue ribbons hung beltwise upon their left shoulders; these go before to make way for the company; then walks the beadle of the company of stationers, with the company's staff in his hand, and ribbons, as the whifflers, and after him the divine (whom the stewards before engaged to preach them a sermon) and his reader; then the stewards walk by two and two, with long white wands in their hands, and all the rest of the company follows till they enter the church; then divine service begins, anthems are sung, and a sermon preached to suit the solemnity, which ended, they in the same order walk back again to stationers'-hall, where they are immediately entertained with the city waits and other music; and as every guest enters he delivers his ticket, which gives him admittance, to a person appointed by the stewards to receive it.

The master, wardens, and grandees of the company (although perhaps no printers) are yet commonly invited, and take their seats at the upper table, and the rest of the company where it pleases them best, the tables being furnished with variety of dishes of the best cheer; and to make the entertainment more splendid, is usherd

* It was reprinted entire, at the end of the *Revolutionary Plutarch, exhibiting the distinguished characters, literary, military, and political, in the annals of the French republic.*

* See also Randle Holme's *Storehouse or Armary*, 1688.

† Whiffler, Mr. Douce says, (*Illustrations of Shakspeare*, vol. i. p. 507,) is a term undoubtedly borrowed from *whiffle*, another name for a fife or small flute; for whifflers were originally those who preceded armies or processions, as fifers or pipers: in process of time the term *whiffler*, which had been always used in the sense of a *fifer*, came to signify any person who went before in a procession. Minshew defines him to be a club or staff-bearer, and that it appears, whifflers carried white staves, as in the annual feast of the printers, founders, and ink-makers, described by Randle Holme. Archdeacon Nares, in his *Glossary*, cites Grose's mention of whifflers at Norwich, who make way for the corporation by flourishing their swords. Archdeacon Nares also remarks, that in the city of London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called whifflers, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first as whifflers did; and he quotes a character in the old play of the *City Match*, saying, 'I look'd the next lord mayor's day to see you o' the livery, or one of the bachelor whifflers.'

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in with loud music; and after grace is said (commonly by the minister that preached the sermon, every one feasts himself with what he likes best) while the whifflers and other officers wait with napkins, plates, beer, ale, and wine, of all sorts, to accommodate each guest according to his desire; and to make their cheer go cheerfuller down, are entertained with music and songs all dinner time.

Dinner being near ended, the king's and other healths is begun by the several stewards at the several tables, and goes orderly round to all the guests; and while these healths are drinking, each steward sets a plate on each table, beginning at the upper and conveying it downwards to collect the benevolence of charitable minds towards the relief of printers' poor widows; and at the same time each steward distributes a catalogue of such printers as have held the office of stewards ever since the feast was first kept, viz. from the year of Christ, 1621.

After dinner, and grace said, the ceremony of electing new stewards for the next year begins, therefore the present stewards withdraw into another room, and put garlands of green laurel, or of box, on their heads, and white wands in their hands, and are again ushered out of the withdrawing-room by the beadle of the company, with the company's staff in his hand, and with music sounding before them; then follows one of the whifflers, with a great bowl of white wine and sugar in his right hand, and his whiffler's staff in his left; then follows the eldest steward, and then another whiffler, as the first, with a bowl of white wine and sugar before the second steward; and in like manner another whiffler before the third, and another before the fourth; and thus they walk, with music sounding before them, three times round the hall; and in a fourth round the first steward takes the bowl of his whiffler, and drinks to one (whom he resolved on) by the title of Mr. Steward Elect; and taking the garland off his own head puts it upon the steward-elect's head, at which ceremony the spectators clap their hands, and others so drum with their feet, that the whole hall is filled with noise, as applauding the choice; then the present steward takes out the steward elect, giving him the right hand, and walks with him, hand in hand behind the three present stewards another round about the hall; and in the next round, as aforesaid, the second steward drinks to another with the same ceremony as the first did; and so the third steward, and so the fourth, and then all walk one round more hand in hand about the hall, that the company may take notice of the stewards elect. And so ends the ceremony of the day; such as will, go their ways, but others that stay are diverted with music, songs, dancing, farcing, &c. till they all find it time to depart."

1657, *July* 7. Before the dinner held at stationers' hall, Mr. Andrew Crook presented to the company a large silver bowl, inscribed, "The Gift of John Haviland, Printer, by Andrew Crook, Executor."

1657. Thomas Pierrepoint presented to the stationers' company, a silver pot with two ears, after the manner of a college pot, weighing 10oz. 11½ dwts. with the arms of the stationers' company and his arms engraven on it. A like pot of nearly the same weight was presented by Thomas Vere and William Gilbertson.

1657. In this year was published the London *Polyglott*,* six volumes folio, printed by Thomas Roycroft, under the superintendence of Dr. Brian Walton,† and was the first work ever published in England by subscription. Dr Walton made known his design to archbishop Usher, and most of the English bishops then living; and having obtained private subscriptions to the amount of £4000, he published his proposals for the publication, with a printed letter signed by himself, archbishop Usher, and four other distinguished literary characters, dated London, March 1, 1653. The proposals were, that every subscriber of £10 should receive one copy, and of £50 six copies. He received such encouragement that in about two months the subscriptions amounted to £9000, and obtained the approbation both of the exiled sovereign‡ and the protector. Cromwell, and the council of state, encouraged the undertaking, by allowing paper to be imported duty free; and, as there is reason to believe, by contributing £1000 out of the public money, to begin the work. The most learned men in the nation lent their assistance; and noblemen possessing rare and valuable manuscripts permitted them to be used, in order to render the polyglott more complete. The first volume of this great work issued from the press in 1654, in folio; and the sixth, or last, in 1657; "and thus, in about four years, was finished the English polyglott bible, the glory of that age, and of the English church and nation." Nine languages are used in the polyglott bible, Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persic, and Latin; yet there is no one book in the whole bible printed in so many. The first volume is enriched with prefaces, prolegomena, treatises on weights and measures, geographical charts, and chronological tables; and ornamented with a fine portrait of bishop Walton, and several plates illustrative of biblical subjects, as architecture, numismatology, sacerdotal dresses, instruments of music, &c.: the sixth, or last volume, contains *Various Readings*, critical remarks on all the preceding versions, and an explanation of all the proper names,

* *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta edente Waltono*, 6 vols. London, 1659. *Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton*, 2 vols. London, 1669, in all 8 vols. folio. Sold by Mr. Evans, October, 1829, for £21 10s. 6d.

† Brian Walton, the learned editor of the London *Polyglott*, was born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, in 1600, and was educated at Cambridge. He suffered much in the breaking out of the civil wars. Besides compiling the polyglott bible, he was also the author of a defence of it against Dr. Owen; and a book on the *Right of the London Clergy to Tithes*. In September 1660, he was preferred to the see of Chester, and died at London, November 29th following, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

‡ This fact is noticed by Dr. Walton, in the dedication to Charles II. prefixed to some copies of the Polyglott bible.

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both Hebrew and Greek, in the Old and New Testaments.

On the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, Dr. Walton presented the work to his majesty, and cancelled the two last leaves of the preface, in which he had acknowledged the generosity of the protector and council, in handsome terms, the place of which he supplied by three other leaves, in which the language was considerably altered, and suited to the views of the royal party; and to some copies prefixed a *Dedication* to the king. From these circumstances, the copies which have the original leaves are called the *Republican;* those which have the substituted leaves are called the *Loyal* copies; but as some differences have been found in the loyal copies, there must have been two copies even of those.

The publication of the *Polyglott Bible* was followed by that of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, by Dr. E. Castell.* This work, which contained a joint-lexicon of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Æthiopic, and Arabic; and a separate lexicon of the Persic, with brief grammars of those tongues, "is probably," says Dr. A. Clarke, "the greatest, and most perfect of the kind ever performed by human industry and learning." Dr. Castell expended both his fortune and his life in this immense undertaking. He laboured at this work for seventeen years, from sixteen to eighteen hours each day, during which time he maintained in his own house, at his own cost, seven Englishmen, and seven foreigners, as writers, all of whom died before the work was finished; unfortunately their names have not been preserved. He expended £12,000 of his own property on the work, and was obliged to borrow £1,800 more; which, not being able to repay, he was constrained to make application to king Charles II. "that a prison might not be the reward of so many labours, and so much expense!" The king directed a letter, in 1660, to all the nobility, clergy, and gentry, recommending the work, and earnestly soliciting pecuniary assistance in behalf of its distressed author, who complains, in his dedication to the king, that "he had expended all that he had inherited from his parents, and all that he had acquired in his past life; that after suffering severely from the effects of the civil war and the plague, he had, in the fire of London, lost his library, and household goods, with *three hundred* copies of his *Lexicon;* and that to these misfortunes were added divers private accidents; and from incessant study, an almost total blindness." The sale, however, notwithstanding the patronage it received, was very slow, so that at the time of the author's decease, many copies were still on hand.

Several learned men rendered assistance to Dr. Castell, besides those whom he regularly employed in his own house; Dr. J. Lightfoot,* and professor Golius,† were the two great coadjutors of Dr. Castell in the Lexicon.

The Lexicon was printed at London, by Thomas Roycroft, in 1669, in 2 vols. folio, and delivered to subscribers at forty shillings per volume in sheets. It is probable the paper had been imported duty free, as well as that for the Polyglott, a petition having been drawn up, and presented to Cromwell, who had granted the same favour for Bee's *Critici Sacri*,‡ an immense collection of the works of Biblical critics, in 9 vols. folio.

1657. Printing introduced into the town of Schuol, in Switzerland, which is memorable for having produced the first edition of the *Romanesche*, or *Grison Bible*, which was printed in this year, and is an exceedingly rare book. Coxe, however, in his *Travels in Switzerland*, assigns 1679 as the date of its publication. The second edition of this bible, furnished with a new preface and observations by N. Da Porta, was also printed at Schuol in 1743, in folio. Of this last a good copy may be seen in the Bodleian library.

1657, *May* 26. *The Public Advertiser*. This is a weekly newspaper, which was printed for Thomas Newcomb, in Thames-street, and consists almost wholly of advertisements, with the arrival and departure of shipping, with books to be printed. No. 1.

1657, *May* 26. *The Public Adviser*, No. 1.

1657, *July* 29. *The Weekly Information*, No. 1.

1658. *A Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England*, digested under the heads of Divinity, History, Physick, &c., with School Books, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; and an *Introduction for the Use of Schools*, by W. London, was published in 4to., London, with this motto, *Varietas Delectat.*

1658, *Sept. Died*, Oliver Cromwell, who had been elected lord protector of England. This extraordinary man, who by his bold and daring efforts united in his simple person the whole power, civil and military, of the three kingdoms; who, with the bubble in one hand, and the sword in the other, raised and ruled the storming elements of political and religious fanaticism, was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599: he was of a good family, but being the son of a second brother, inherited only a small

* Edmund Castell was born at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, in 1606, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. While in the university he laboured in compiling his *Lexicon*. In 1666 he was appointed chaplain to Charles II. and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which was added a prebend of Canterbury. He died at Higham-Gobion, in Bedfordshire, of which place he was rector, being about 79 years, and was buried in the church.

* John Lightfoot, D. D. was born at Stoke upon Trent, in Staffordshire, and educated at Cambridge. He was "a man," says Dr. Adam Clarke, "who, for the amiableness of his disposition, the purity of his manners, and the extent and depth of his literary knowledge, had, even in that age of profound learning, no *superior*, and since no *equal*." He died at Ely, December 6, 1675, and was interred at Great Munden, in Hertfordshire, of which place he was rector.

† James Golius, professer of Arabic at Leyden, was born at the Hague, in 1596. He died September 28, 1667, as much respected for his virtue and piety, as for his talents and learning. He left two sons who became considerable men in Holland.

‡ The *Critici Sacri*, or a Collection of Commentaries and Treatises by the most eminent English and foreign critics, which was formed under the direction of bishop Pearson, John Pearson, Anthony Scattergood, and Francis Gouldman, and printed in London, 1660, by Cornelius Bee, was designed as a companion to the Polyglott Bible.

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paternal estate. Though educated in a liberal style, his genius was little fitted for the elegant and tranquil pursuits of literature, and therefore he made small proficiency in his studies at the universities. From Cambridge he went to study the law in London, where he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and spent most of his time in dissipated company. He soon returned to reside upon his paternal estate, and in the long parliament he represented the town of Cambridge; but for two years he was not heard with attention, his person being ungraceful, his voice untuneable, his elocution embarrassed, and his speeches tedious, obscure, confused, and often unintelligible; his actions, however, were as decisive, prompt, and judicious, as his speeches were wavering, prolix, and inconclusive. He was forty-three years of age when he first engaged in the military profession; and by the mere force of genius, seconded by an indefatigable application, he soon became an excellent officer, though perhaps he never obtained the fame of a consummate commander. He soon convinced the world that no difficulties could deter him from serving the cause which he had embraced. By merit he speedily rose to be the first in command; and by fraud and violence he soon became the first in the state. In proportion to the increase of his power, his talents seemed to be enlarged, and he daily discovered new abilities, which he was never known to possess till some particular emergency called them into action. The power he obtained awakened his ambition, and he adopted the usual mode of intrigue to extend it to the name as well as the authority of a king. All Europe were amazed to see a nation, so restless and turbulent, who, for encroachments on their liberties, had dethroned and murdered their hereditary prince, now reduced to slavery by the immediate descendant of an obscure private gentleman. The system of the government was military, and was called the commonwealth, to give the lower classes a notion that it had for its object the common good of all; but, in fact, the presence of forty-five thousand men awed them (the people) into submission. The foreign powers had anticipated Cromwell's success, and upon his being invested with the supreme power, all who had reason to hope for his friendship, or fear for his enmity, hastened to present their congratulations. The cares of government oppressed his thoughts by day, and assassination haunted his dreams by night. One conspiracy was no sooner detected, than another rose from its ruins; indisposition affected his nerves, and domestic affliction undermined his sinking constitution; and, more than all, the exhausted state of his treasury gave him the most poignant uneasiness. He was in arrears to the army, and he had relied on that for support; and he was now taught, upon reasoning principles, that his death was not only desirable, but his assassination would be meritorious. The death of his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, filled up the measure of his affliction; he survived the loss of her only a few weeks. Such confidence did the friends of Cromwell entertain after his death of his sanctity, that Thurloe thus announced the event to the deputy of Ireland, "He is gone to heaven, embalmed with the tears of his people, and upon the wings of the prayers of the saints."

According to Ludlow's account, Cromwell expressed on his death-bed, some fears that his memory would be insulted, and his remains trampled upon. He asked his preacher whether it was true that the elect could never finally fall; and when assured that it was so, Cromwell said, "Then I am safe; for I am sure that once I was in a state of grace." His last words appeared to be those of a person interceding with God for the people. He was buried with great pomp in Westminster abbey. Most of the European courts went into mourning for him, even that of Versailles. Great as a general, Cromwell was still greater as a civil ruler; and, on the whole, his political administration was masterly, and adapted to the circumstance of his situation. The public revenues were strictly and economically managed without any additional impost. He appointed for judges the most upright and distinguished men. He never interfered with the proceeding of the courts of justice. In religion he acted on the principles of toleration. Every man had liberty of conscience. In other things too, Cromwell, as his own correct judgment prompted, would have governed with mildness and justice, promoted the arts and sciences, and healed the wounds of the nation; but he was obliged to maintain his power, as he had acquired it, against his better will, by a severity often amounting to tyranny.

On the other hand, he strengthened the British navy. The famous admiral Blake,* and other naval heroes, fought several well-contested battles with the Dutch fleets under De Ruyter, Tromp, and others. At the peace with Holland, in 1654, England maintained the honour of her flag, and the navigation act gave a new impulse to the colonial trade.

Oliver Cromwell had appointed his eldest son, Richard, his successor; but the mild and virtuous Richard was compelled by the mutinous officers of the army to dissolve the parliament; and a few days after, conscious of his incapacity, he voluntarily abdicated the protectorship, April 22, 1659. At the restoration he went to the continent, and returned to England in 1680, and assuming the name of Clark, passed the remainder of his days in tranquil seclusion, at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, where he died March 25, 1712, at the age of eighty-six years. His brother Henry, who had talent, bravery, and mildness of temper, and who from 1654 had governed Ireland in tranquillity, improved its

* Robert Blake was born at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, August 15, 1599. In February 1659, he was appointed to command the fleet, and during nine years actual service in the navy, he performed exploits that, for the skill with which they were conducted, and the success that attended them, were never surpassed till the days of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson. He died August 17, 1657, aged 58, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

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trade, and won the affections of the people by his upright administration, followed the example of Richard, and lived in privacy in England. He died in 1674, aged forty-seven years.

During the civil wars the calm delights of literature gave way for the angry discussion of politics; and the disputations of puritanical bitterness passed for religion among the great mass of the people. The minds of philosophical men were natually directed to the subject of civil government, in which it seemed desirable that some fixed truths might be arrived at, as a means of preventing future contests of the same kind; neither at that time nor since has it been found possible to lay down a theory of government to which all mankind might subscribe; but the period of the commonwealth produced some political works of merit. The *Leviathan* of Hobbes was the most distinguished work on the monarchical side of the question; while the *Oceana* of sir James Harrington, published soon after the accession of Cromwell to supreme power, and some of the treatises of Milton, are the best works in favour of the republican doctrines.

1658. *Wine, Beer, Ale, and Tobacco, contending for Superiority.* A Dialogue.

Horat. Siccis omnia dura Deus proposuit.

London. Printed by I. B. for John Grove, and are to be sold at his shop betwixt St. Katharine's Stairs and the Mill, next door to the sign of the Ship.

The following are the Dramatis Personæ.

Wine.....A Gentleman.
Sugar.....His Page.
Beer.....A Citizen.
Nutmeg.....His Prentice.
Ale.....A Countryman.
Tost.....One of his rurall Servants.
Water.....A Parson.
Tobacco.....A swaggering Gentleman.

The following whimsical medley is introduced by way of song.

Wine. I, jovial wine, exhilarate the heart.
Beer. March beer is drink for a king.
Ale. But ale, bonny ale, with spice and a tost.
Chorus. Then let us be merry, wash sorrow away,
Wine, beer and ale shall be drunk to-day.
Wine. I, generous wine am for the court.
Beer. The citie calls for beer.
Ale. But ale, bonny ale, like a lord of the soyl,
In the county shall domineer.
Chorus. Then let us be merry, wash sorrow away,
Wine, beer and ale shall be drunk to-day.

1658, *July* 17. *Mercurius Meretrix;* or, the Venereal Spy. Entered at stationers' hall of this date.

1659. John Sweeting, if not the founder, was at least the confirmer and augmenter of the annual venison dinner. By will, dated May 8, 1659, and proved Feb. 6, 1661, he gave his *fourscore pound share* of the English stock; a fee-farm rent of £10 a year from the tithes of Dodington in Northumberland, and another fee-farm rent of £10 a year, from the tithes of Chutton in the same county, purchased in 1657 from the trustees for the sale of fee-farm rents, and then payable by the Lord Grey of Wark, possessor of the premises. Out of the first year's receipt, Mr. Sweeting directs that £10 be laid out in something to preserve "his memorial in the company," and that his brother, who was a merchant in London, should be advised with on that subject. He also desires that £6 should be expended on two dinners (£3 for each dinner) for all the bachelors that are booksellers free of the company of stationers, shopkeepers themselves in the city of London. After the first year, the annual sum to be thus applied: to the master 10*s.* for a pair of gloves; and 20*s.* to a godly minister, for a sermon to be preached on the 10th of August, or some day near it; and with the residue a dinner is to be provided for the master, wardens, assistants, clerk, and such of the livery as should attend at the church to hear the sermon. On the 3d of August, 1663, the company invited Mr. Sweeting's brother to *a dinner of four shillings*, when it was agreed that the £10 given by his brother's will, should be bestowed on a silver cup, college fashion, for the preservation of his memory. At the same time four bachelor booksellers were appointed stewards for the first dinner.

1659, *Feb.* 21. *A perfect Diurnal of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament*, No. 1.

1659, *March. A seasonable Speech made by a worthy Member of Parliament in the House of Commons, concerning the other House.*

1659, *April* 23. *The faithful Scout*, No. 1.

1659, *April* 21—28. *Mercurius Democritus*, No. 1. This title was used at different periods; and it seems doubtful if several of the other Mercuries had not temporary revival, recommenced the numerical number for each volume. Dr. Johnson says, "that when any title grew popular, it was stolen by the antagonist; who, by this stratagem, conveyed his notions to those who would not have received him, had he worn the appearance of a friend."

1659, *May* 3. *Mecurius Democritus*, No. 2.

1659, *May* 10. *The Weekly Intelligencer*, No. 1.

1659, *May* 10. *The Weekly Post*, No. 1.—Upon the meeting of the parliament restored to freedom, after the death of Cromwell.

1659, *May* 12. *The moderate Informer of all Occurrences at home and abroad.*

1659, *May* 25. *The Weekly Account, on the establishment of a* Free State, No. 1.

1659, *June* 20, *Mercurius Pragmaticus.*

1659, *June* 30. *A particular Advice, from the office of Intelligence near the Old Exchange*, and also *Weekly Occurrences from Foreign Parts*, No. 1. for J. Macock. It was immediately entitled *Occurrences from Foreign Parts*, &c. published by authority, and printed under *both these titles.*

1659, *July* 19. *Occurrences from Foreign Parts.*

1659, *Idem*, in 4to. with the Prince's arms, by Marsh in Chancery lane.

1659, *July* 26. *The Weekly Intelligencer of the Commonwealth*, No. 1.

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1659, *Nov.* 26. *Parliamentary Intelligencer.*

1659, *Dec.* 26. *Parliamentary Intelligencer*, comprehending the sum of Foreign Intelligence, No. 1.

1659, *Dec.* 26. *The Loyal Scout*, No. 1.

1659, *Dec.* 26. *Parliamentary Intelligence*, No. 1.

1659, *Dec*, 29. *A-la-mode à Paris*, half a sheet in folio, or the *Diurnal in verse.*

1660. The society of London for propagating the gospel among the Indians, in New England, North America, sent a press, &c. and a printer, solely for the purpose of printing the bible and other books in the Indian language. On their arrival they were carried to Cambridge, and employed in the printing office established there.

In 1661 the *New Testament*, with the *Psalms* in metre, was printed at Cambridge, in 4to., by GREEN and JOHNSON, and dedicated to Charles II. This was followed by the *Old Testament*,* which was printed at the same place in 1664. 4to. Dr. Cotton Mather states, as two curious facts, that this was the *first* bible ever printed in America; and that the whole of the translation was written with *one* pen. The language in which the bible was printed was a dialect of the *Mohegan*. The translator was the rev. John Eliot, who was born in England, 1604, and educated at Cambridge. In 1631 he emigrated to America, and became pastor to the Independents at Roxburg. His indefatigable exertions as a minister of the gospel, and his unwearied labours in the conversion of the heathen, caused him to be esteemed and reverenced as the *apostle of the Indians*. He lived to a good old age, and died as he had lived, in the triumph of faith, in 1690, in his 86th year.

Notwithstanding printing continued to be performed in Cambridge, from a variety of causes it happened that many original works were sent from New England, Massachusetts, in particular, to London to be printed. Among these causes the principal were, first, the press at Cambridge had generally full employment; secondly, the printing done there was executed in an inferior style; and thirdly, many works on controverted points of religion were not allowed to be printed in that country. Hence it happened, that for more than eighty years after printing was first practised in the colony, manuscripts were occasionally sent to England for publication.

The fathers of Massachusetts kept a watchful eye on the press; and, in neither a religious nor civil point of view, were they disposed to give it much liberty. Both the civil and ecclesiastical rulers were fearful that if it was not under wholesome restraints, contentions and heresies would arise among the people. In 1662 the government of Massachusetts appointed licensers of the press; and afterwards, in 1664, passed a law that "no printing should be allowed in any town within the jurisdiction, except in Cambridge"—nor should any thing be printed there but what the government permitted through the agency of those persons who were empowered for the purpose. Offenders against this regulation were to forfeit their presses to the country, and to be disfranchised of the privilege of printing thereafter. In a short time, this law was so far repealed, as to permit the use of a press at Boston, and a person was authorized to conduct it; subject, however, to the licensers who were appointed for the purpose of inspecting it.

1660, *May* 29. KING CHARLES II. enters London, on his restoration to the sovereignty of Great Britain. Charles was in his thirtieth year, and possessed an excellent constitution, a manly figure, a graceful demeanour, many personal accomplishments, a love of literature and the fine arts, and a great share of mental abilities. Ten years spent in exile and adversity, it was expected, would have taught him moderation; but a determined desire to govern without control, and a wasteful prodigality of disposition, aided by his convivial talents and his ready wit, led him to a free indulgence in the levities of youth, and the intemperance of appetite. His example was contagious, and debauchery and irreligion soon became the characteristics of his court. Nothing was more sudden and more conspicuous than the change in public morals; from the moment that the state ceased to be guided by men who professed the forms of godliness, vice walked forth without disguise; no longer concealed by the assumed garb of virtue, she appeared without restraint, and was received as a welcome visitor; the affectation of decorum was exchanged for a round of gay pleasure and revelry, the court of king Charles II. vied in voluptuousness with that of his cotemporary, Louis XIV.,—which in the end lost him the affection of his subjects.

1660. *Cromwell's Conspiracy*, a tragy-comedy, relating to our latter times, beginning with the death of king Charles I. and ending with the happy restoration of king Charles II. London. Printed for the author.

1660. *The tragicall Actions of the Martyrdome of the late king Charles*, wherein Oliver's late falsehood, with the rest of his gang, are described in their several actions and stations. At the end of the piece, printed for S^r. Arthur.

1660. *A Phanatique Play*, the first part, as it was presented before and by the Lord Fleetwood, S^r. Arthur Hasilrig, S^r. Henry Vane, the Lord Lambert, and others, last night, with Master Jester and Master Pudding. Printed in London. This is the first edition.

> The knave, the chiefest card, had won the day,
> Had not the king came in whilst they did play.

1660, *June* 7. An order of council, that the stationers' company do seize and deliver to the secretary of state, all copies of Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, and *de Jure regni apud Scotos*, "which are very pernicious to monarchy, and injurious to his majesty's blessed progenitors."

* The reader may find some of the *items* of the expenses of printing the bible in the Indian language, in Brown's *History of the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen*. Vol. i. p. 69.

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1660, *May* 17. A precept from the lord mayor, directed to the master and wardens of the company, was read; requiring that if the king, at his return to his kingdom, shall please to pass through the city, ten of the most grave, tall, and comely personages of the company, well horsed, and in their best array or furniture of velvet, plush, or satin, with chains of gold, be in readiness to attend the lord mayor, aldermen, and other citizens, for his better reception. They were accordingly nominated, and ordered to choose each of them a footman to attend him. The wardens are to deliver them coats, ribbons, and truncheons, for the occasion.

Mr. Hunscott (the beadle) being very ancient, and therefore incapable of the service, ordered that John Cleaver do carry the company's banner on horseback on that day, with such furniture and allowance for his service as the wardens think fit; the wardens to pay Mr. Hunscott 20*s.* in lieu of the benefit that might accrue to him had he carried the company's banner; and to give notice to some young freemen of the company, to serve as whifflers, who are with him to attend the livery at their stand on that day.

1660, *Sept.* 25. By the stationers' books, it appears, that a warrant under sign manual, was granted to George Wharton, esq., for "perusing and licensing almanacks."

1660, *Oct.* 16. Hugh Peters* was executed upon this day, at Charing cross, London, when a spectator penned the following lines, in which his character is accurately summed up.†

> See here the last and best edition
> Of *Hugh*, the author of sedition;
> So full of errors, 'twas not fit
> To read, till *Dun*‡ corrected it;
> But now 'tis perfect; nay, far more
> 'Tis better bound than 'twas before.
> And now I hope it is no sin
> To say, Rebellion took the swing;
> For he that says, says much amiss,
> That *Hugh* an Independent is.

1660, *Jan.* 7. *The Parliamentary Intelligence*, comprising the sum of Foreign Intelligence, with the affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland; for information of the People; published by order, No. 1.

This was a continuation of an old paper under the former title. No. 14, March 26 to April 2, was said to be published by order of the council of state; and No. 16 began with the following advertisement: "Whereas Marchmont Needham, the author of the weekly news-books called *Mercurius Politicus* and the *Publique Intelligencer*, is, by order of the council of state, discharged from writing or publishing any *publique* intelligence; the reader is desired to take notice, that, by order of the said council, Giles Dury and Henry Muddiman are authorized henceforth to write and publish the said intelligencer, the one upon the Thursday, and the other upon the Monday, which they do intend to set out under the titles of the *Parliamentary Intelligencer* and of *Mercurius Publicus*."—These two weekly books of news, which in 1656 had been entered in the stationers' register as the property of Thomas Newcombe, with the license of secretary Thurlow, were on the 9th of April, 1660, entered as the property of Dury and Muddiman, by licence of the council of state.—*Chalmers*, p. 422.

1660, *Jan. An exact Account of the Daily Proceedings in Parliament*, No. 56. This appears to have been revived upon the fresh meeting of parliament.

1660, *Feb*, 21. *A perfect Diurnal of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament*, No. 1. This paper contains various accounts of the rejoicings all over England, on perceiving the dawn of the restoration.—*Chalmers.*

1660. *The Phanatique Intelligence*, No. 1.

1660, *March* 19. *A perfect Diurnal of Proceedings in the Conventicle of Phanatiques*, No. 1.

1660, *March* 21. *Mercurius Phanaticus*, No. 1.

1660, *March* 21. *Mercurius Honestus*, No. 1.

1660, *March* 28. *Mercurius Fumigosus*, No. 1.

1660. *Merlinus Phanaticus*, No. 1.

1660, *May* 1. *His majestie's gracious Letter and Declaration sent to the house of peers by sir John Grenvill, knt. from Breda; and read in the house.*

1660, *May* 31. *Mercurius Publicus;* comprising the sum of Foreign Intelligence, with the Affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For Information of the People. Published by order of the council of state, No. 22.

1660, *June* 12, *Mercurius Veredicus*, No. 1.

1660, *June* 20. *The Votes of both Houses.*

1660. *The Wandering Whore*, No. 2.

1660, *Nov.* 26. *The Kingdom's Intelligencer.*

1660. *News from Brussels.* In a letter from a neer attendant on his majesties person to a person of honour here; which casually become thus publique. Printed in the year 1660. 4to.

1661. About this time may be dated the origin of the Royal Society of London, and according to D'Israeli was as follows:—It was in the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins,* in Wadham college, Oxford, that a small philosophical club met together, which proved to be, as Aubrey expresses it, the *incunabula* of the Royal Society. When

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* Hugh Peters was born at Fowey, in Cornwall, in 1599, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from whence he was expelled for irregular conduct. He afterwards tried the stage; but left that, and was ordained by bishop Mountaine, when he became lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, London. He was forced to flee, and went to Rotterdam, where he joined the Independents. From Holland he went to America, but on the breaking out of the civil wars he returned to London.

† A correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine* asks, "May this be regarded as the original of the celebrated Epitaphs on Jacob Tenson and Dr. Franklin."

‡ The common hangman of that time.—See *Hudibras*, and Dr. Grey's notes.

> And while the work is carrying on
> Be ready listed under Dun.—*Hudibras.*

> But stay, my frighted pen is fled;
> Myself through fear creep under bed;
> For just as muse would scribble more
> Fierce city *Dunne* did rap at the door.—*D'Avenant.*

* John Wilkins, D. D. bishop of Chester, was a most ingenious and learned theologian, critic, and mathematician. He was born 1614, and died November 19, 1672.

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the members were dispersed about London, they renewed their meetings first at a tavern, then at a private house; and when the society became too great to be called a club, they assembled in "the parlour" of Gresham college, which itself had been raised by the munificence of a citizen, who endowed it liberally, and presented a noble example of the individuals now assembled under its roof. The society afterwards derived its title from a sort of accident. The warm loyalty of Evelyn in the first hopeful days of the Restoration, in his dedicatory epistle of Naude's *Treatise on Libraries*, called that philosophical meeting THE ROYAL SOCIETY. These learned men immediately voted their thanks to Evelyn for the happy designation, which was so grateful to Charles II. who was himself a virtuoso of the day, that the charter was soon granted: the king, declaring himself their founder, "sent them a mace of silver gilt, of the same fashion and bigness as those carried before his majesty, to be borne before the president on meeting days." Were the origin of the Royal Society inquired into, it might be justly dated a century before its existence; the real founder was lord Bacon, who planned the *ideal institution* in his philosophical romance of the *New Atlantis!*

1661, *March* 13. Evelyn notes, "This afternoon, prince Rupert showed me the *new way of Graving*, called *mezzotinto*, which afterwards, by his permission, I published in my *History of Chalcography:* this set so many artists on work, that they soon arrived to that perfection it is since come to, emulating the tenderest miniatures." The history was presented to the royal society, in a dedication to Boyle, on the 10th of June, 1662.

1661. The following observations by Fuller,* are curious, respecting the paper of his times:—"Paper participates in some sort of the characters of the country which make it; the *Venetian* being neat, subtile, and court-like; the *French*, light, slight, and slender; and the *Dutch*, thick, corpulent, and gross, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof." He complains that the paper manufactories were not then sufficiently encouraged, considering the vast sums of money expended in our land for paper, out of Italy, France, and Germany, which might be lessened were it made in our nation. "To such who object that we can never equal the perfection of *Venice paper*, I return, neither can we match the purity of Venice glasses; and yet many *green ones* are blown in Sussex, profitable to the makers, and convenient to the users. Our *home-spun paper* might be found beneficial."

1661, *Jan.* 7. *The Kingdom's Intelligencer of the Affairs now in Agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland; together with Foreign Intelligence. To prevent false News. Published by authority*, No. 1.

1661, *Jan.* 8. *Mercurius Caledonius: comprising the Affairs in Agitation, in Scotland, with a Survey of foreign Intelligence*, No. 1.

This was the first newspaper which was of Scottish manufacture, and was printed by a *Society of Stationers*, at Edinburgh, and published once a week, in small 4to. of eight pages. The editor of this first Scottish newspaper, was Thomas Sydserfe, son of the bishop of Orkney, "who thought," says Mr. Chalmers, "that he had the wit to amuse, the knowledge to instruct, and the address to captivate, the lovers of news in Scotland; but he was only able, with all his powers, to extend his publication to ten numbers, which were very loyal, very illiterate, and very affected." The last paper, No. 10, was dated from March 22, to March 28, 1661.

1661, *Jan.* 10. *Mercurius Publicus*, No. 1.

1661. *Strange News from the West, being an account of several miraculous sights seen in the air, westward, by divers persons of credit, standing upon London Bridge. Two great armies marching forth of two clouds and encountering each other, after a sharp dispute they suddenly vanished, &c.* 4to.

1662. Miles Flesher, esq., having lately fined for alderman of London, earnestly moved that he might not be exposed to election for master of the stationers' company; but his desire was overruled.

1662. The *Book of Common Prayer* was revised by authority, when commissioners were appointed who were to execute the work. They accordingly took a folio *Prayer Book*, printed in this year, and with a pen they made such alterations as seemed to them expedient. This copy was lodged in the tower, and at the same time they marked the same alterations in a certain number of other copies, one of which was to be deposited in every cathedral. This is known by the name of the *sealed book*, because every copy had appended to it, as a mark of authority, an impression of the great seal of England.

1662, *July* 9. A very extraordinary question arose, about preventing the publication of the debates of the Irish parliament in the English newspaper called *The Intelligencer;* and a letter was written from the speaker to sir Edward Nicholas, the English secretary of state, to prevent such publications in those *diurnals*, as they called them.

1662. HILL and FIELD printed an edition of the *Holy Bible*, 12mo. with Canne's references. Canne, the author of the notes, was a Brownist, and pastor of a congregation in Holland. His

* Thomas Fuller, a celebrated historian and divine, was born at Aldwincle, in Northamptonshire, in 1608, and educated at Cambridge. He adhered strenuously to the royal cause, and on the ruin of the king's affairs, he was chosen lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, London, and about 1648, he obtained the rectory of Waltham in Essex. At the restoration he was made chaplain extraordinary to the king, restored to his prebend, and created D. D. He published a great number of works, the principal of which were the *History of the Worthies of England*, folio, the *Church History of Britain*, folio, the *History of the Holy War*, folio, the *Holy State*, folio; *Abel Redivivus, or the Lives of Eminent Divines*, quarto; *Sermons, Tracts*, &c. He is said to have had so strong a memory as to tell, in their exact order, the names of the signs then placed over every tradesman's door, after a walk from Temple-bar to the Royal Exchange. His style is exceedingly quaint, and he is too fond of punning. The following line is his epitaph:

HERE LIES FULLER'S EARTH.

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bibles were several times printed both in Holland and England; an edition was on sale in England at the commencement of the nineteenth century, dated 1682, with a London title, though printed at Amsterdam. His best printed bibles are on a fine silky paper; and should not exceed one inch in thickness, including the covers. John Basket, at Cambridge, printed an edition in 4to, 1720.

1662. The *Lord's Prayer*, in forty languages, was printed at Riga, the capital of Livonia, in Russia.—*Le Long.* The British museum contains a *Livonic Testament* executed at Riga in 1685, and a *Livonic Bible*, in 1689.

1662. THOMAS JOHNSON printed a comedy, entitled the *Poor Scholar*, written by George Nevile, fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici.
Hor. de Art. Poet.

London: printed for Francis Kirkman and Henry Marsh, and are to be sold at their shop, at the Princes arms, in Chancery lane. 1662.

1662, *July* 1. *The Intelligencer.*

1662, *August* 24. On this day was passed the *Act of Uniformity*, by which two thousand ministers were silenced and ejected from the bosom of the established church. Dr. Calamy* chronicles this bloodless martyrology. Their history is not glorious, and their heroes are obscure; but it is a domestic tale! When the second Charles was restored, the presbyterians, like every other faction, were to be amused, if not courted. Some of the king's chaplains were selected from among them, and preached once. Their hopes were raised that they should, by some agreement be enabled to share in that ecclesiastical establishment which they had so often opposed; and the bishops met the presbyters in a convocation at the Savoy. A conference was held between the high church, resuming the seat of power, and the low church, now prostrate; that is, between the old clergy who had recently been mercilessly ejected by the new, who in their turn were awaiting their fate. The conference was closed with arguments by the weaker, and votes by the stronger. Many curious anecdotes of this conference have come down to us. The presbyterians, in their last struggle, petitioned for indulgence: but oppressors who had become petitioners, only showed that they possessed no longer the means of resistance. These divines were not driven from their father-land, and compelled to learn another language than their mother-tongue. Destitute as divines, they were suffered to remain as citizens; and the result was remarkable. These divines could not disrobe themselves of their learning and their piety, while several of them were compelled to become tradesmen: among these the learned Samuel Chandler, whose literary productions are numerous, kept a bookseller's shop in the Poultry.—*D'Israeli.*

1662. The office of licencer of the press which had been abolished during the usurpation of Cromwell, was restored by an act of parliament. By this act, the press, with reference to its different productions, was placed under the dominion of the judges, some of the officers of state, and the archbishop of Canterbury. Thus it will be seen, that the control of the press no longer remained a royal prerogative of the crown, but was passed into the possession of the legislature, and made the subject of statutory enactment. It has already been shewn (see page 247, *ante*,) that very soon after the introduction of printing into England, the king assumed the right of controlling the exercise of the art, not merely in regard to certain classes, but in regard to all classes of books; and there was no stretch of jurisdiction in this matter which the prerogative did not claim to possess, and which, therefore, it might not upon the same grounds tranfer to be exercised by another; for the king assumed not only the right of exclusive printing, but also of exclusive selling to whom he pleased. This was asserted in its fullest extent down to the abolition of the star chamber, 1641. The censors, or licensers of books appointed by that court were appointed in virtue of the supposed royal prerogative, and were conceived to derive from its all comprehensive nature that universal authority over the press which they were empowered to exercise. The abolition of the star chamber, however, did not long leave the press free. By the above act, the parliament soon took up the office of censorship which the royal court no longer exercised. In vain did Milton attempt to prevent this usurpation; it was perpetrated in defiance of all his eloquence and all his unanswerable arguments. But still an important principle was asserted by the parliament having thus taken the matter into their own hands. The ground thus gained was preserved at the restoration; indeed, the press was put under a censorship, but the yoke was imposed upon it by an act of parliament. Subsequent acts continued the grievance till 1694, when the last restrictive law expired. From that date the press in England has been commonly considered to be free.

1662, *Dec. Died*, WILLIAM DU GARD, an eminent schoolmaster, orator, poet, and printer. He was born in the parish of Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, January 9, 1605, and admitted a pensioner of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, Sept. 17, 1622, where he took the degree of M. A. In 1629, he was usher of Oundle school, in Northamptonshire; the same year, appointed master at Stamford free school, in Lincolnshire;

* Edmund Calamy was born in 1600, and educated at Cambridge. He joined the nonconformists, and obtained the valuable rectory of Rochford, in Essex. In 1639, he was chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, on which he removed to London, and engaged warmly in the religious disputes of the times. He was one of the writers of the celebrated treatise against episcopacy, entitled *Smectymnuus*, a word formed form the initials and surname of those connected with it. He opposed both the execution of Charles I. and the usurpation of Cromwell, for which, on the restoration, he was offered the bishopric of Lichfield, which he refused. The act of uniformity obliged him to resign his church perferment. He died October 29, 1666, and his death is supposed to have been hastened by witnessing the great fire of London.

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and on the 7th of July, 1637, he was appointed head master of the free school at Colchester, in Essex. After remaining at Colchester some years, he received the appointment of head master of the Merchant tailors' school, in the parish of St. Laurence Poultney, London, May 10, 1644. Upon taking possession of his school, he erected a printing press in his house, which seems to have been the source of all his misfortunes. Under his influence and management the school flourished exceedingly, but in 1649, for shewing, as was thought, too great an affection to the royal cause,* and especially for being concerned in printing *Salmasius's Defence of Charles I.*, in defiance of a triumphant faction and victorious army; the council of state irritated thereby, issued an order for his commitment to Newgate; his wife and six children were turned out of doors, and a printing office, which he valued at one thousand pounds, seized and destroyed. The council of state also wrote to to the merchant tailors' company, desiring that he might be deprived of his office, as a person unfit to "be entrusted with the educacon of soe much youth." At the expiration of one month, he found means, through the intercession of Milton, who professed a friendship for him, to pacify his enemies and procure his enlargement, and opened a private school for his support. In September, 1650, he was however reinstated in his former school, by order of the same council of state that deprived him of it. He again resumed his typographic labours, though on a very different kind of work—the answer to Salmasius, with the following title: *Joannis Miltoni Angli Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Anonimi alias Salmasii Defensionem regiam. Londoni, typis Du Gardienis; anno domini*, 1651. In 1652, his name appears as *printer to the Lord Protector*. In 1653, he printed an edition of William Hill's *Dionysius*, to which he prefixed a copy of Latin verses. The house of commons ordered this book to be publicly burnt, upon which occasion the trustees of Merchant tailors' school, intimated that it would be very acceptable to them, if he would relinquish the printing business, and devote himself entirely to his proper duty. In December, 1660, he was again deprived of his school, but so great was his reputation, and the fame of his abilities, that, by the 25th of March following, he had gathered one hundred and ninety-three scholars. Besides the qualifications of his mind, which caused him to be highly valued by a large circle of friends, his literary attainments will cause his name to be remembered by scholars of the present day—*Wilson*.

* That he was well affected to Charles I. and to the royal interest, appears from a curious register he kept of his school, which is still extant in Sion-college library, wherein are entered two Greek verses, on the beheading of that monarch, to this effect: "Charles, the best of kings, is fallen by the hands of cruel and wicked men, a martyr for the laws of God and of his country." There are also two more Greek verses on the burial of Oliver Cromwell's mother in Westminster abbey, to this effect: "Here lies the mother of a cursed son, who has been the ruin of two kings, and of three kingdoms."

1663. *Jan. 5. The Kingdom's Intelligencer of the Affairs now in agitation in England, Scotland, and Ireland.* No. 1.

This paper contains many regular advertisements of books; and begins with one that is worth transcribing: "There is stolen abroad a most false and imperfect copy of a poem, called *Hudibras*, without name either of printer or bookseller, as fit for so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition, printed by the author's original, is sold by Richard Marriott, under St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street; that other nameless impression is a cheat, and will but abuse the buyer as well as the author, whose poem deserves to have fallen into better hands." A kind of obituary found also a place in this paper; with some account of the proceedings of parliament, and in the court of claims; a list of the judges' circuits, the sheriffs, the lent preachers, &c. &c. And in No. 8, notice is given "that the faculties office for granting licenses (by act of parliament) to eat flesh in any part of England, is still kept up at St. Paul's Chain, near St. Paul's churchyard."*

1663. Roger L'Estrange, esq., (after more than twenty years spent in the royal cause, near six of them in gaols, and almost four under sentence of death in Newgate,) had interest sufficient to obtain an appointment to a new created office, under the title of *Surveyor of the Imprimery and Printing Presses*. Upon the appointment he wrote a pamphlet, which is a very great curiosity, and by shewing the sentiments of his party on this subject, will, even at the present day, excite astonishment for the boldness of its sentiments, which could advise such severe restrictions on the liberty of the press, and which has no doubt been the guide of all future enemies to the great bulwark of the civil and religious freedom of the people.

Considerations and Proposals in order to the Regulation of the Press: together with Diverse Instances of Treasonous and Seditious Pamphlets, proving the necessity thereof. By Roger L'Estrange. London, printed by A. C. June 3, M.DC.LXIII.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Sir,

It is not without some force upon myself that I have resolved upon this dedication: for I have no ambition to appear pragmatical, and to become the marque of a peevish faction: but, since my duty will have it thus, I shall accompt

* In the register of St. Alkmund's church, at Derby, is the following entry:—"Whereas Katharine, the wife of Nathaniel Bate, of Little Chester, within the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, being great with childe and, (by reason of her health) very infirm and weak, and therefore not able to feed upon fish meat without apparent injury (as I am credibly informed); I do, therefore, by these presents, permit (so far forth as by the statutes of this kingdom I may,) unto the said Katharine Bate, to provide for herself, and to feed upon such flesh meats as by the said statute are licensed in this case, during the time of her sickness, and no longer. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. H. Coke, minister and preacher of the word of God, in the parish of St. Alkmund aforesaid."

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all other interests as nothing in competition with my allegiance.

If your majesty shall vouchsafe to look so far, and so low, as in the ensuing treatise you will find it, Sir, to be partly a deliberative discourse about the means of regulating the press; (the matter being at this instant under publique debate) and in part, an extract of certain treasonous and seditious passages and positions which may serve to evince the necessity of that regulation. The latter of which, I do most humbly offer to your royal consideration, not presuming in any sort, to concern your majesty in the former.

In this extract, is presented to your majesty's view; first, that spirit of hypocrisie, scandal, malice, errour, and illusion, that actuated the late rebellion. Secondly. A manifestation of the same spirit reigning still, and working, not only by the same means, but in very many of the same persons, and to the same ends; that is, there is a combination and design against your sacred life, and dignity, which is carryed on by the same arguments, pretences, wayes, and instruments, that ruin'd your royal and blessed father. All which I think myself bound, not only in generals, to declare, but, more particularly, to trace, and to discover to your majesty, as a duty which I owe both to God and to my sovereign.

The first part of the conspirator's work, is to disaffect the people toward your majesties person and government; and their next business is to encourage and carry on those seditious inclinations into action.

Touching the former; scarce any one regicide or traytor has been brought to justice, since your majesties blessed return, whom either the pulpit hath not canonized for a saint, or the press recommended for a patriot, and martyr, (beside the arraignment of the bench, for the very formalityes of their tryals) what is the intent or what may be the effect of suggesting to the people that there is no justice to be found, either in your cause or in your courts; (both of which are struck at in the same blow) is submitted humbly to your royal wisdom. Nor is the faction less industrious to draw an odium upon your majesties person, and to perplex, seduce, and exasperate, the multitude, in matters of religion, and concerning the government of the church.

There have been printed, and reprinted, since your majesties happy restauration, not so few as a hundred schismatical pamphlets against bishops, ceremonies, and common-prayer: in many of which, your majesty is directly, and in all of them implicitly, charg'd with an inclination to popery. The instruments that menage this part of the plot, are ejected ministers, booksellers, and printers; and, it is believed, by men of judgment, and experience, in the trade of the press, that since the late Act for Uniformity, there have been printed near thirty thousand copies of Farewell Sermons (as they call them) in defiance of the law. All which, as they are now drawn together into one binding, (to the number of betwixt thirty and forty) and represented with figures, do certainly make up one of the most audacious, and dangerous libels, that hath been made publique under any government; and they are now printing it in Dutch too, for the greater honour of the scandal. By these arts and practices, the faction works upon the passions and humours of the common people; and, when they shall have put mischief into their hearts, their next business is to put swords in their hands, and to engage them in a direct rebellion: which intent of theirs, together with the means whereby they hope to execute it, I shall humbly lay before your majesty in a few words.

That they propose and labour another change appears, first, from the recourse they have in almost all their schismatical papers to the obligation of the covenant; which is no other, than to conjure the people under the peyn of perjury, to treat your majesty as the covenanters did your father; and (in a flat contradiction to the blessed apostle) to pronounce, that he that [obeyes] shall receive to himself damnation. A second proof of their designe may be drawn from their still pleading the continuance of the long parliament; and the sovereignty of the people; which is but in plain terms to disclayme your authority-royal, and to declayre to the world, that they want nothing but another opportunity for another rebellion. What may be the event of these libertyes, belongs not to me to divine; but that such libertyes are taken, I do, with great reverence, presume to enform your majesty: and, further, that the visible boldness and malice of the faction, seems not to be the only danger; diverse of very instruments, who are entrusted with the care of the press, being both privy and tacitly consenting to the corruptions of it; by virtue of which connivence, many hundred thousands of seditious papers, since your majestyes return, have passed unpunished. And yet in this prodigious licence and security of libelling your sacred majesty, and the government, let but any paper be printed that touches upon the private benefit of some concerned officer; the author of that paper is sure to be retriv'd, and handled with sufficient severity.

Finally; to present your majesty with some common observations: it is noted, first, as a very rare thing, for any presbyterian pamphlet to be seiz'd, and suppressed, unless by order from above. Secondly, it is observed of those offenders that are discovered, that generally the rich have the fortune to come off, and the poor to suffer; and, thirdly, that scarce one of five, though under custody, is ever brought to either of your majesties principal secretaryes of state.

I have now discharg'd my soul both to God, and to your majesty; in what I take to be as honest and a necessary office; and I have done it with this choice before me, either to suffer the worst that malice or calumny can cast upon me, or to forfeit my duty. I should not speak this but upon experience, nor dare to mention it upon this occasion, but that I think it highly imports your majesty to know how dangerous a

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matter it is to render you a publique service. To present your majesty with a fresh instance:—I was lately engaged as a commissioner, in a publique debate on the behalf of the loyal officers; and for no other crime, or provocation, but for asserting the profess'd desires of the whole party; a certain gentleman took such a heat, and confidence, as openly to charge me with writing against your majesty; affirming withal, that your majesty had accused me for it to the parliament, and that my lord chancellor would justifie it: since which time, it appears, not only that hee himself was the first person that by a private tale had endeavoured to exasperate my lord chancellor against mee; but that, being called to account by my lord's order, for so great, and so injurious a boldness, both towards your majesty, and his lordship, he desired God to renounce him, if ever he spake the words, (although delivered in the face of a full committee.) If I were impudent enough to trouble your majesty with a personal character, his familiar discourses, both concerning your sacred majesty and the honourable house of commons, would afford matter for it; but let God witness for me, that I have no passion, but for your majesties service, and for the general good of your loyal subjects; both which interests I do humbly conceive to be very much concern'd in some provision, that men may not suffer in their reputations for doing their duties; and that those persons who have chearfully and honourably passed through the utmost extremities of a long and barbarous warr, out of a sence of loyalty to your royal father, may not now at last be stung to death by the tongues of tale-bearers, and slanderers for being faithful to your majesty. Which is the case of many, more considerable than myself, and among the rest in particular of

Your Majesties

Most loyal and obedient subject,

ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

To the Right Honourable the Lords and to the Honourable the Commons assembled in Parliament.

Having been lately employ'd to draw up some proposals touching the regulation of the press, and to search for certain seditious books and papers: I think it agreeable both to my reason and duty that I dedicate to your honours some accompt of my proceeding; especially in this juncture, when both the danger and the remedy are the subject of your present care. The drift and argument of this little treatise is express'd in the title. One particular only was forgotten in the body of the discourse, which I must now crave leave to insert in my dedication; (i. e.) an additional expedient for the relief of necessitous and supernumerary printers; many of which would be well enough content to quit the trade, and betake themselves to other employments, upon condition to be reimburst for their presses, letter, and printing materials: and it is computed that £4000, or thereabouts, would buy off their stock; for the raising of which sum, and so to be employ'd, there occurs this expedient.

It is credibly reported, that there have been printed at least ten or twelve impressions of a collection entituled, The First, Second, and Third, Volume of *Farewel-Sermons:* (with the figures of the ejected ministers) which is no other, than an arraignment of the law, and a charge of persecution against the king and his parliament.

Upon a supposition of twelve impressions, (at a thousand a piece, which is the lowest) the clear profit, beside the charge of paper and printing, comes to £3300, which sum, being impos'd as a fine upon their heads for whom the books were printed, will defray a considerable part of the aforesaid charge, and what is wanting may be abundantly made up by the like course upon the publishers of other seditious pamphlets, keeping the same proportion betwixt the profit and the punishment.

Of the *Farewel-Sermons*, I seiz'd the other day in quires, to the quantity of betwixt twenty and thirty ream of paper: and I discovered likewise the supposed author of another pamphlet, entituled [*A Short Survey of the Grand Case of the Ministry, &c.*] Wherein is maintain'd, in opposition to the declarations required by the Act of Uniformity, that in some cases it may be lawful to take arms against the king.—To take arms by the king's authority against his person, or those commissioned by him. And that the obligation of the covenant is a knot cut by the sword of authority, whilst it cannot be loosed by religious reason. Concerning which, and many other desperate libels, if your honours shall think fit to descend into any particular enquiry, it may be made appear, that whereas not one of twenty is now taken, scarce one of a hundred could scape, if there were not connivence (at least, if not corruption) joyn'd to the craft and wariness of the faction.

How the world will understand this freedome and confidence in a private person, I do not much concern my self; (provided that I offend not authority) but the question to me seems short and easy, Whether it be lawful, or not, for any man that sees his countrey in danger, to cry out Treason? And nothing else hath extorted this singularity of practice and address from

Your honours'

Most dutiful servant,

ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulations of the Press.

I think no man denyes the necessity of suppressing licentious and unlawful pamphlets, and of regulating the press; but in what manner and by what means this may be effected, that's the question. The two main-points are printing and publishing.

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The instruments of setting the work afoot are these. The adviser, author, compiler, writer, correcter, and the persons for whom, and by whom; that is to say, the stationer (commonly), and the printer. To which may be added, the letter-founders, and the smiths, and joyners, that work upon presses.

The usual agents for publishing are the printers themselves, stitchers, binders, stationers, hawkers, mercury-women, pedlers, ballad-singers, posts, carryers, hackney-coachmen, boatmen, and mariners. Other instruments may be likewise employ'd, against whom a general provision may be sufficient. Hiding and concealing of unlawful books, is but in order to publishing, and may be brought under the same rule.

Touching the adviser, author, compiler, writer, and correcter, their practices are hard to be retriv'd, unless the one discover the other.

This discovery may be procur'd partly by a penalty upon refusing to discover, and partly by a reward to the discoverer; but let both the penalty and the reward be considerable and certain: and let the obligation of discovery run quite through, from the first mover of the mischief, to the last disperser of it. That is to say; if any unlawful book shall be found in the possession of any of the agents, or instruments aforesaid, let the person in whose possession it is found, be reputed and punish'd as the author of the said book, unless he produce the person, or persons, from whom he receiv'd it; or else acquit himself by oath, that he knows neither directly nor indirectly how it came into his possession.

Concerning the confederacy of stationers and printers, we shall speak anon: but the thing that we are now upon is singly printing, and what necessarily relates to it.

One great evil is the multiplicity of private presses, and consequently of printers, who for want of publique and warrantable employment, are forc'd either to play the knaves in corners or to want bread.

The remedy is, to reduce all printers and presses that are now in employment, to a limited number; and then to provide against private printing for the time to come, which may be done by the means following.

First; The number of printers and presses being resolved upon, let the number of their journey-men, and apprentices be likewise limited: and in like manner, the number of master-founders, and of their journey-men, and their apprentices; all which to be allow'd of, and approv'd by such person or persons, as shall be authoris'd for that purpose; neither let any joyner, carpenter, or smith, presume to work for or upon any printing press, without such allowance as aforesaid, according to the direction of the late act for printing.

Secondly, Let all such printers, letter-founders, joyners, carpenters, and smiths, as shall hereafter be allow'd, as aforesaid, be respectively and severally interrogated before their admittance, in order to the discovery of supernumerary printers and presses. That is;

1. Let the printers be question'd what private presses they have at any time wrought upon for so many years last past, and the time when, and for, and with whom: and what other printers, and presses they know of at present, beside those of the present establishment.

2. Let the founders be also examin'd, what letter they have furnish'd since such a time; when and for whom, and what other printers, &c.—*Ut supra.*

3. Let the joyners, carpenters, and smiths, be question'd likewise what presses they have erected, or amended, when and for whom? and what other presses, printers, &c.—as before.

And if after such examination it shall appear at any time within so many months, that any man has wilfully conceal'd or deny'd the truth, let him forfeit his employment as a person not fit to be trusted, and let the enformer be taken into his place if he be capable of it, and desire it; or else, let him be rewarded some other way. The same course may be taken also concerning English printers and presses beyond the seas.

This may serve as to the discovery of private printers and presses already in employment: now to prevent underhand-dealing for the future, and to provide against certain other abuses in such as are allow'd.

First; Let a special care be taken of card-makers, leather-guilders, flock-workers, and quoyf-drawers; either by expresly inhibiting their use of such presses, as may be apply'd to printing of books, or by tying them up to the same termes and conditions with printers; and let no other tradesman whatsoever presume to make use of a printing-press, but upon the same conditions, and under the same penalties with printers.

2. Let no presse or printing-house be erected or lett, and let no joyner, carpenter, smith, or letter-founder, work for a printing-house, without notice (according to the late act.)

3. Let no materialls belonging to printing, no letters really founded or cast, be imported or bought without the like notice, and for whom (according to the late act.)

4. Let every master-printer be bound at least, if not sworn, not to print, cause or suffer to be printed in his house, or press, any book or books without lawful licence (according to the late act.)

5. Let no master-printer be allow'd to keep a press but in his own dwelling-house, and let no printing-house be permitted with a back-dore to it.

6. Let every master-printer certifie what warehouses he keeps, and not change them without giving notice.

7. Let every master-printer set his name to whatsoever he prints, or causes to be printed, according to the late act.

8. Let no printer presume to put upon any book the title, marque, or vinnet, of any other person who has the priviledge of sole printing the same, without the consent of the person so priviledg'd (according to the late act), and let

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no man presume to print another man's copy.

9. Let no printer presume either to re-print or change the title of any book formerly printed, without licence; or to counterfeit a licence, or knowingly to put any man's name to a book as the author of it, that was not so.

10. Let it be penall to antedate any book; for, by so doing, new books will be shuffled among old ones to the encrease of the stock.

11. Let the price of books be regulated.

12. Let no journy-man be employ'd, without a certificate from the master where he wrought last.

13. Let no master discharge a journy-man, nor hee leave his master, under fourteen dayes notice, unlesse by consent.

14. Let the persons employ'd be of known integrity; so near as may be; free of the sayd mysteries, and able in their trades (according to the late act).

But if sixty presses must be reduced to twenty, what shall all those people do for a livelyhood that wrought at the other forty?

It is provided by the late act, that as many of them shall be employ'd as the printers can find honest work for, and a sufferance of more, is but a toleration of the rest to print sedition, so that the supernumeraryes are in as ill a condition now, as they will be then; and yet something may be thought upon for their relief.

There have been divers treasonous and seditious pamphlets printed since the act of indemnity; as, the *speeches of the late king's judges*, *Sir Henry Vane's* [*Pretended*] *Tryal; the Prodigies*, 1 Part and 2; and the like. Let any of these necessitous persons make known at whose request and for whose behoofe these or the like, seditious libells have been printed, and they shall not only be pardoned for having had a hand in it themselves, but the first enformer shall upon proof or confession be recommended to the first vacancy whereof he is capable in the new regulation, and the next to the second, and so successively: and moreover a fine shall be set upon the heads of the delinquents, to be employ'd toward the maintenance of so many indigent printers as shall be interpreted to merit that regard, by such discovery.

The Stationers are not to be entrusted with the care of the Press, for these following reasons.

1. They are both parties and judges; for diverse of them have brought up servants to the mystery of printing which they still retein in dependence: others again are both printers and stationers themselves; so that they are entrusted (effectually) to search for their own copies, to destroy their own interests, to prosecute their own agents, and to punish themselves; for they are the principal authors of those mischiefs which they pretend now to redress, and the very persons against whom the penalties of this intended regulation are chiefly levelled.

2. It is not adviseable to rely upon the honesty of people (if it may be avoided) where that honesty is to their loss; especially if they be such as have already given proof that they prefer their private gayn before the well-fare of the publique; which has been the stationer's case throughout our late troubles, some few excepted, whose integrity deserves encouragement.

3. In this trust, they have not only the temptation of profit, to divert them from their duty (a fair part of their stock lying in seditious ware), but the means of transgressing with great privacy and safety; for, make them overseers of the press, and the printers become totally at their devotion; so that the whole trade passes through the fingers of their own creatures, which, upon the matter, concludes rather in a combination, then a remedy.

4. It seems a little too much to reward the abusers of the press with the credit of superintending it; upon a confidence that they that destroyed the last king for their benefit, will now make it their businesse to preserve this to their loss.

5. It will cause a great disappointment of searches, when the persons most concerned shall have it in their power to spoyl all, by notices, partiality, or delay.

6. As the effectual regulation of the press is not at all the stationer's interest, so is it strongly to be suspected that it is as little their aym: for not one person has been fin'd, and but one prosecuted, (as is credibly affirmed) since the late act, notwithstanding so much treason and sedition printed and disperst since that time.

7. It is enjoyn'd by the late act "that no man shall be admitted to be a master-printer, until they who were at that time actually master-printers, shall be by death or otherwise reduced to the number of twenty:" which provision notwithstanding, several persons have since that time been suffer'd to set up masters; which gives to understand that the reducing of the presses to a limited number is not altogether the stationers purpose.

The Printers are not to be entrusted with the Government of the Press.

1. All the arguments already objected against the stationers, hold good also against the printers, but not fully so strong. That is, they are both partyes and judges. Self-ended, (upon experiment) under the temptation of profit. Offenders, as well as the stationers; and, in all abuses of the presse, confederate with them. Beside, they will have the same influence upon searches; and they have probably as little stomack to a regulation, as the other. 'Tis true, the printer's interest is not so great as the stationers; for where hee gets (it may be) 20 or 25 in the 100 for printing an unlawful book, the other doubles, nay many times trebles his mony by selling it: yet neverthelesse the printer's benefit lyes at stake too.

2. It were a hard matter to pick out twenty master-printers who are both free of the trade, of ability to menage it, and of integrity to be entrusted with it: most of the honester sort being

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impoverished by the late times, and the great business of the press being engross'd by Oliver's creatures.

But they propose to undertake the work upon condition to be incorporate. That is, to be disengaged from the company of stationers, and to be made a society by themselves. It may be answered, that it would be with them as 'tis with other incorporate societies: they would be true to the publique, so far as stands with the particular good of the company. But evidently their gain lyes the other way: and for a state to erect a corporation that shall bring so great a danger upon the publique, and not one peny into the treasury, to ballance the hazzard, were a proceeding not ordinary.

But they offer to give security, and to be lyable to fines. Let that be done, whether they be incorporate or no. In case of failer, they'll be content to lose their privileges. What signifies that, but only a stronger obligation to a closer confederacy? 'Tis true, the printers in a distinct and regulated society may do some good as to the general business of printing, and within the sphere of that particular profession: but the question is here, how to prevent a publique mischief, not how to promote a private trade. But are not printers the fittest instruments in searches? They are, without dispute, necessary assistants, either for retriving conceal'd pamphlets, or for examination of work in the mettle, but whether it be either for the honour, or safety, of the publique, to place so great a trust in the hands of persons of that quality, and interest, is submitted to better judgments.

To conclude, both printers and stationers, under colour of offering a service to the publique, do effectually but design one upon another. The printers would beat down the bookselling trade, by menaging the press as themselves please, and by working upon their own copies. The stationers, on the other side, they would subject the printers to be absolutely their slaves; which they have effected in a large measure already, by so encreasing the number, that the one half must either play the knaves or starve.

The expedient for this, must be some way to disengage the printers from that servile and mercenary dependence upon the stationers, unto which they are at present subjected. The true state of the business being as follows:—

1. The number of master-printers is computed to be about sixty,* whereas twenty or twenty-four would dispatch all the honest work of the nation.

2. These sixty master-printers have above one hundred apprentices; (that is, at least twenty more than they ought to have by the law.)

3. There are, beside aliens, and those that are free of other trades, at least one hundred and fifty journy-men, of which number at least thirty are superfluous; to which thirty there will be added about thirty-six more, besides above fifty supernumerary apprentices, upon the reduction of the master-printers to twenty-four. So that upon the whole reckoning, there will be left a matter of sixty journy-men and fifty apprentices to provide for, a part of which charge might very reasonably be laid upon those who bound or took any of the said number, as apprentices, contrary to the limitation set by authority.

These supernumerary printers were at first introduced by the booksellers, as a sure way to bring them both to their prices and purposes; for the number being greater then could honestly live upon the trade, the printers were enforc'd either to print treason, or sedition, if the stationer offered it, or to want lawful work, by which necessity on the one side, and power on the other, the combination became exceeding dangerous, and so it still continues; but how to dissolve it, whether by barely disincorporating the company of stationers, and subjecting the printers to rules apart, and by themselves; or by making them two distinct companies, I do not meddle.

This only may be offer'd, that in case those privileges and benefits should be granted to both stationers and printers, which they themselves desire in point of trade; yet in regard that several interests are concern'd, that of the kingdom on the one side, and only that of the companies on the other: it is but reason that there should be several superintending powers, and that the smaller interest should give place, and be subordinate to the greater: that is, the master and wardens to menage the business of their respective trade, but withall, to be subjected to some superior officer, that should over-look them both on behalf of the publique.

As the powers of licensing books are by the late act vested in several persons, with regard to the several subjects those books treat of; so may there likewise be several agents authoris'd and appointed for the care of the press, touching these several particulars, under the name and title of surveyors of the press: and every distinct surveyor to keep himself strictly within the limits of his own province. As for example:

1. The lord chancellour, or lord keeper of the great seal of England for the time being, the lords chief justices, and lord chief baron for the time being, or one or more of them, are specially authoris'd to license, by themselves, or by their substitutes, all books concerning the common laws of this kingdom.

Let there be one surveigher of the press constituted peculiarly for that subject.

2. All books of divinity, physique, philosophy, or whatsoever other science, or art, are to be licensed by the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and lord bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments, or by either one of the chancellours, or vice-chancellours of either of the universities, for the time being.

Let three other surveighers of the press be likewise authorized for these particulars.

3. All books concerning heraldry, titles of

* According to the books of the stationers' company, May 12, 1663, there were fifty-nine persons in and about London, exercising the trade of master printers.

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honour, and arms, or concerning the office of earl-marshall, are to be licens'd by the earl-marshall for the time being; or in case there shall not then be an earl-marshall, by the three kings of arms, or any two of them, whereof garter to be one. This is to be the subject of another surveigher's care.

4. Books of history, politiques, state-affairs, and all other miscellanies, or treatises, not comprehended under the powers before mentioned, fall under the jurisdiction of the principal secretaries of state, to be allow'd by themselves, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments.

The care of the press concerning these particulars may be another surveigher's business; so that six persons may do the whole work, with good order and security. Three substitutes for the bishops, and chancellours, and one a-piece for the rest. A word now touching the encouragement of these officers, and then concerning penalties to be inflicted upon offenders, and rewards to be granted to enformers.

The inward motive to all publique and honourable actions, must be taken for granted to be a principle of loyalty and justice: but the question is here concerning outward encouragements to this particular charge. There must be benefit and power. Benefit, that a man may live honestly upon the employment; and power, for the credit and execution of the trust.

The benefit must arise partly from some certain and standing fee; and in part from accessory and contingent advantages, which will be but few, and small, in proportion to the trouble and charge of the employment: for there must be, first, a constant attendance, and a dayly labour in hunting out, and over-looking books and presses; and secondly, a continual expense in the enterteynment of instruments for discovery and intelligence, which, being deducted out of the pittances of licenses and forfeitures, will leave the surveigher a very small proportion for his peyns.

The next thing is a power to execute; without which, the law is dead, and the officer ridiculous.

Now concerning penalties and rewards:—

1. The geyn of printing some books is ten times greater, if they scape, then the loss, if they be taken; so that the damage bearing such a disproportion to the profit, is rather an allurement to offend, then a discouragement.

2. As the punishment is too small for the offender, so is the reward also for the enformer; for reckon the time, trouble, and money, which it shall cost the prosecutor to recover his allotment, he shall sit down at last a loser by the bargain, and more than that, he loses his credit and employment, over and above, as a betrayer of his fellows; so great is the power and confidence of the delinquent party.

The way to help this, is to augment both the punishment and the reward, and to provide that the inflicting of the one, and the obteyning of the other, may be both easie and certain; for to impose a penalty, and to leave the way of raysing it so tedious and difficult, as in this case hitherto it is, amounts to no more than this: if the enformer will spend ten pound, 'tis possible he may recover five; and so the prosecutor must impose a greater penalty upon himself then the law does upon the offender, or else all comes to nothing.

An expedient for this inconvenience is highly necessary; and why may not the oath of one credible witness or more, before a master of the chancery, or a justice of the peace, serve for a conviction. Especially the person accused being left at liberty before such oath taken, either to appeal to the privy-council, or to abide the decision. Now to the several sorts of penalties, and to the application of them.

The ordinary penalties I find to be these:—Death, mutilation, imprisonment, banishment, corporal peyns, disgrace, pecuniary mulcts; which penalties are to be apply'd with regard to the quality of the offence, and to the condition of the delinquent. The offence is either blasphemy, heresie, schism, treason, sedition, scandal, or contempt of authority.

The delinquents are the advisers, authors, compilers, writers, printers, correctors, stitchers, and binders, of unlawful books and pamphlets: together with all publishers, dispersers, and concealers of them in general, and all stationers, posts, hackny-coachmen, carryers, boatmen, mariners, hawkers, mercury-women, pedlers, and ballad-singers, so offending, in particular.

Penalties of disgrace ordinarily in practice are many, and more may be added.

Pillory, stocks, whipping, carting, stigmatizing, disablement to bear office or testimony, publique recantation, standing under the gallows with a rope about the neck at a publique execution, disfranchisement (if free-men), cashiering (if souldiers), degrading (if persons of condition), wearing some badge of infamy, condemnation to work either in mines, plantations, or houses of correction.

Under the head of pecuniary mulcts, are comprehended forfeitures, confiscations, loss of any beneficial office or employment, incapacity to hold or enjoy any; and finally, all damages accruing, and impos'd, as a punishment for some offence.

Touching the other penalties before-mention'd, it suffices only to have nam'd them, and so to proceed to the application of them, with respect to the crime, and to the offender.

The penalty ought to bear proportion to the malice, and influence of the offence, but with respect to the offender too; for the same punishment (unless it be death itself) is not the same thing to several persons, and it may be proper enough to punish one man in his purse, another in his credit, a third in his body, and all for the same offence. The grand delinquents are, the authors or compilers (which I reckon as all one) the printers, and stationers.

For the authors, nothing can be too severe that stands with humanity and conscience. 1. 'Tis the way to cut off the fountain of our troubles. 2. There are not many of them in an age, and so the less work to do.

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The printer and stationer come next, who, beside the common penalties of mony, loss of copies, or printing materials, may be subjected to these further punishments.

Let them forfeit the best copy they have, at the choice of that surveigher of the press under whose cognisance the offence lyes; the profit whereof the said officer shall see thus distributed, one third to the king, a second to the enformer, reserving the remainder to himself.

In some cases, they may be condemn'd to wear some visible badge, or marque of ignominy, as a halter instead of a hatband, one stocking blew and another red; a blew bonnet with a red T or S upon it, to denote the crime to be either treason or sedition: and if at any time the person so condemned shall be found without the said badge or marque during the time of his obligation to wear it, let him incurre some further penalty, provided only, that if within the said time he shall discover and seize, or cause to be seized, any author, printer, or stationer, liable at the time of that discovery and seizure, to be proceeded against for the matter of treasonous or seditious pamphlets, the offender aforesaid shall, from the time of that discovery be discharg'd from wearing it any longer.

This proposal may seem phantastique at first sight; but certainly there are many men who had rather suffer any other punishment than be made publiquely ridiculous.

It is not needful here to run through every particular, and to direct in what manner and to what degree these and other offenders in the like kind shall be punished, so as to limit and appropriate the punishment; but it shall suffice, having specifi'd the several sorts of offenders and offences, to have laid down likewise the several species of penalties, sortable to every man's condition and crime.

Concerning rewards, something is said already, and I shall only add for a conclusion, that they are every jot as necessary as punishments, and ought to be various, according to the several needs, tempers, and qualities, of the persons upon whom they are to be conferr'd. Mony is a reward for one, honour for another; and either of these misplac'd, would appear rather a mockery than a benefit."—THE END.

The powers which he obtained by the above appointment were the sole licensing of all ballads, charts, printed portraictures, printed pictures, books, and papers; except books concerning common law, affairs of state, heraldry, titles of honours, and arms, the office of Earl Marshal, books of divinity, physick, philosophy, arts and sciences, and such as are granted to his majesty's peculiar printer; and except such books as by a late act of parliament are otherwise appointed to be licensed. He had also a grant of "all the sole privilege of writing, printing, and publishing, all narratives, advertisements, mercuries, intelligencers, diurnals, and other books of public intelligence; and printing all ballads, plays, maps, charts, portraictures, and pictures, not previously printed; and all briefs for collections, playbills, quacksalvers bills, custom and excise bills, post-office bills, creditors bills and tickets in England and Wales; with power to search for and seize unlicensed and treasonable, schismatical and scandalous books and papers."—*Bagford's Collections, in Harl. Manuscripts*, 5910, vol. ii.

The first-fruits of this new appointment appeared in the *Intelligencer;* published for the satisfaction and information of the People, with privilege. By Roger L'Estrange, Esq. Nos. 1 and 2, Aug. 31, and Sept. 3; and on the Thursday following appeared the *Newes*, published for satisfaction and information of the people, with Privilege. No. 1. Thus the *Intelligencer*, and the *Newes*, continued to be published, the one on Monday, the other on Thursday, till the beginning of Jan. 1666; when the publication of L'Estrange was superceded by the *Gazette*.

The *Prospectus* prefixed by sir Roger L'Estrange to the first number of the *Intelligencer*, far from the modern refinements of the present day, sets out by treating its readers with perfect contempt; with a gross insult on the public taste; and by such restrictions on the liberty of the press, as in these times of real liberty would not for a moment be tolerated. "His sacred majesty," says the important patentee, "having been lately and graciously pleased to grant and commit the privilege of publishing all intelligence, together with the survey and inspection of the press,* to one and the same person; it may be good discretion, I suppose, for the person so intrusted, to begin (as his first step toward the work) with some considerations and advertisements, by way of preamble and introduction to the future order and settlement of the whole affair. First, as to the point of printed intelligence, I do declare myself, (as I hope I may, in a matter left so absolutely indifferent, whether any or none) that, supposing the press in order, the people in their right wits, and news or no news to be the question, a public Mercury should never have my vote; because I think it makes the multitude too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors, too pragmatical and censorious, and gives them, not only an inch, but a kind of colourable right and licence to be meddling with the government. All which (supposing as before supposed) does not yet hinder, but that in this juncture a paper of that quality may be both safe and expedient; truly, if I should say necessary, perhaps the case would bear it; for certainly there is not any thing which at this instant more imports his majesty's service and the publick, than to redeem the vulgar from their former mistakes and delusions, and to preserve them from the like for the time to come: to both which purposes the prudent management of a *Gazette*† may contribute in a very high degree: so that, upon the main, I perceive the thing requisite, and (for ought I

* L'Estrange first occurs in the stationers' books, in the character of a licenser, Oct. 30, 1663. His predecessor was sir John Birkenhead.

† This was before that title was adopted in England.

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can see yet) once a week may do the business, for I intend to utter my news by weight, and not by measure. Yet if I shall find, when my hand is in, and after the planting and securing of my correspondents, and the matter will fairly furnish more, without either uncertainty, repetition, or impertinence, I shall keep myself free to double at pleasure. One book a week may be expected however; to be published every Thursday, and finished upon the Tuesday night, leaving Wednesday entire for the printing it off. The way as to the vent, that has been found most beneficial to the master of the book, has been to cry and expose it about the streets, by mercuries and hawkers; but whether that way be so advisable in some other respects, may be a question: for, under countenance of that employment, is carried on the private trade of treasonous and seditious libels; nor, effectually, has any thing considerable been dispersed, against either church or state, without the aid and privity of this sort of people. Wherefore, without ample assurance and security against this inconvenience, I shall adventure to steer another course. In the mean time, to prevent mischief (as far as in me lies), and for their encouragement that shall discover it, take these advertisements of encouragement to the discovery of unlawful printing:—1. If any person can give notice, and make proof, of any printing press erected and being in any private place, hole, or corner, contrary to the tenor of the late act of parliament for the regulating of printing and printing presses; let him repair with such notice, and make proof thereof, to the surveyor of the press, at his office at the Gun in Ivy-lane, and he shall have forty shillings for his pains, with what assurance of secrecy himself shall desire.—2. If any such person as aforesaid shall discover to the said surveyor any seditious or unlawful book to be upon such a private press imprinting, and withal give his aid to the seizing of the copies and the offenders; his reward shall be five pounds.—3. For the discovery and proof of any thing printing without authority or licence, although in any public house, ten shillings.—4. For the discovery and proof of any seditious or unlawful book to be sold or dispersed by any of the mercuries or hawkers, the informer shall have five shillings."

It is but justice to add, that the papers of sir Roger L'Estrange contained more information, more entertainment, and more advertisements of importance, than any succeeding paper whatever, previous to the golden age of letters, which may be said to have commenced in the reign of queen Anne.

1663, *Feb.* 20. At the sessions in the Old Bailey, JOHN TWYNN, printer, was indicted for high treason; and THOMAS BREWSTER, bookseller; SIMON DOVER, printer; and NATHAN BROOKS, bookbinder, for misdemeanors. The act laid in the indictment was the printing of a seditious, poisonous, and scandalous book, entitled, *A Treatise of the execution of Justice is as well the people's as the magistrates' duty; and if the magistrates prevent judgment, then the people are bound by the law of God to execute judgment without them, and upon them.* The sentence upon Twynn was, "That he be led back to the place from whence he came, and from thence to be drawn upon an hurdle to the place of execution; and there to be hanged by the neck, and being alive, to be cut down, and his privy members to be cut off, his entrails to be taken out of his body, and he living, the same to be burnt before his eyes; his head to be cut off, his body to be divided into four quarters, and his head and quarters to be disposed of at the pleasure of the king's majesty."—Simon Dover, Thomas Brewster, and Nathan Brooks, were further indicted for printing and publishing one book, called, *The Speeches and Prayers of Harrison, Cook, Hugh Peters, and others condemned for the murder of the late King;* and another book, called *The Phœnix; or, Solemn League and Covenant.* They were again found guilty, and lord chief justice Hyde, in passing sentence, made the following remark:—"You three, Thomas Brewster, Simon Dover, and Nathan Brooks; you have been severally indicted for a heinous and great offence: Brewster, you have been indicted for two several books, as full of villany, and slander, and reproach to the king and government, as possibly can be: And I will tell you all three, it is the king's great mercy you have not been indicted capitally; for every one of those are books filled with treason, and you for publishing of them, by strictness of law, have forfeited your lives and all to the king: It is his clemency towards you. You may see the king's purposes; he desires to reform, not to ruin his subjects. The press is grown so common, and men take the boldness to print whatever is brought to them, let it concern whom it will, it is high time examples be made. I must let you and all men know, by the course of the common law, before this new act was made, for a printer, or any other, under the pretence of printing, to publish that which is a reproach to the king, to the state, to his government, to the church, nay to a particular person, it is punishable as a misdemeanour. He must not say He knew not what was in it; that is no answer in law. I speak this, because I would have men avoid this for time to come, and not think to shelter themselves under such a pretence. I will not spend time in discoursing of the nature of the offence, it hath been declared already; it is so high, that truly the highest punishment that by law may be justly inflicted, is due to you. But, Thomas Brewster, your offence is double: Therefore the judgment of the court is,

"That you shall pay to the king, for these offences committed, an hundred marks: And for you (the other two), Simon Dover and Nathan Brooks, you shall pay either of you a fine of forty marks to the king.

"You shall each of you severally stand upon the pillory from eleven to one of the clock in one place at the Exchange, and another day (the same space of time) in Smithfield; and you

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shall have a paper set over your hats, declaring your offence, for printing and publishing scandalous, treasonable, and factious books against the king and state.

"You shall be committed till the next gaol-delivery without bail; and then you shall make an open confession and acknowledgment of your offences in such words as shall be directed you.

"And afterwards you shall remain prisoners during the king's pleasure: And when you are discharged, you shall put in good security by recognizances, yourself £400 a-piece, and two securities each of you of £200 a-piece, not to print or publish any books, but such as shall be allowed of." And this is the judgment of the court.

1663, *April* 8. This is the date of the *first* printed play bill that was issued from Drury lane theatre. The play was the *Humorous Lieutenant*, and commenced at three o'clock. The prices of admission were, boxes, 4*s*. pit, 2*s*. middle gallery, 1*s*. 6*d*. gallery, 1s.

Previous to this the announcement of the evening's or rather afternoon's entertainment, was not circulated by the medium of a diurnal newspaper, as at present, but broadsides were pasted up at the corners of the street to attract the passer-by. The puritanical author of a *Treatise against Idleness, Vaine Playes, and Interludes*, printed in black letter, without date, but possibly anterior to 1587, proffers an admirable illustration of the practice.—"They use," says he, in his tirade against the players, "to set up their bills upon postes some certain dayes before, to admonish the people to make resort to their theatres, that they may thereby be the better furnished, and the people prepared to fill their purses with their treasures." The whimsical John Taylor, the water-poet, under the head of Wit and Mirth, also alludes to the custom.—"Master Nat Field, the player, riding up Fleet-street at a great pace, a gentleman called him, and asked what play was played that day. He being angry to be stay'd on so frivolous a demand, answered, that he might see what play was plaied on every poste. I cry your mercy, said the gentleman, I took *you* for a poste, you rode so fast."

It may naturally be inferred, that the emoluments of itinerant players could not afford the convenience of a printed bill, and hence from necessity arose the practice of announcing the play by beat of drum. Will. Slye, who attended Kempe in the provincial enactment of his "Nine Men of Gotham," is figured with a drum. Parolles, in Shakspeare's "All's Well that ends Well," alludes to this occupation of some of Will. Slye's fellows, "Faith, sir, he has led the drum before the English comedians."

In the "Twelfth Night," Malvolio says, "He'll stand at your door like a sheriff's post," &c. It was the custom for that officer to have large *posts* set up at his door as an indication of his office, the original of which was, that the king's proclamations and other public acts might be affixed thereto. From these terms are derived the modern name of *posting-bills*.

1663. An act was passed, which amongst other obnoxious clauses, directed that, in future, "Every printer should send *three copies* of every book new printed, or reprinted with additions, to the stationers' company, to be sent to the king's library, and the vice chancellors of the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The first entry of books on the stationers' records, took place on the 1st of December, 1663.

1663. A precept from the lord mayor was received, for sending ten members of the company of stationers, substantially horsed, and apparelled in velvet coats and chains of gold, to attend his lordship, and wait on the king and queen, at their return from their progress. A court was accordingly called for their nomination.

1663. *Nov.* 20. *Mercurius Rusticus.* In this paper appears the following singular advertisement: Newly published, the second part of *Hudibras*, by the author of the former, which, if possible, has cut down the first. Sold by John Merlin and James Allestry, at the Bell, St. Paul's church yard.

Pepys, in his *Diary* of the date of Nov. 28, says, "To Paul's church yard, and there looked over the second part of *Hudibras*, which I *buy* not, but to *borrow* to read, to see if it be as good as the first, which the world cried up, though it hath a good liking in me."

1664, *March* 10. *A Tryal of Witches,* at the Assizes held at Bury St. Edmund's, for the county of Suffolk.* Before sir Matthew Hale, knt. Then lord chief baron of his majesty's court of exchequer. Taken by a person then attending the court. London: Printed for William Shrewsbery, at the Bible, in Duck lane. 1682. This curious tract, with many others, have been lately reprinted, with an Appendix, at the private press of Charles Clark, at Great Totham, Essex. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Only one hundred copies were printed. London: Longman and Co. The reprints of Mr. Clark (author of *Epsom Races*, a poem) are very well executed, and do great credit to his typographical skill, as well as to his judgment and learning. They are only printed upon one side the paper.

1664. *Common Prayer* in the Welch language, black letter. London.

In the beginning of this book is wrote as follows, viz. Memorandum, that "PETER BODVEL, the undertaker of this book was a Presbyterian bookseller at Chester, and often bragged of comparing the king to an owl, the royal family to cranes, and the clergy and their followers to apes, by the capitals in the Morning and Evening service at the beginning of these prayers."

The black letter at this time began to give

* *The Discovery of Witches, in answer to severall Queries lately delivered to the judges of Assize for the county of Norfolk; and now published by Matthew Hopkins, of Mannington, Essex, Witch Finder, for the benefit of the whole nation.* London, 1647. Reprinted verbatim, with an Appendix from the original edition, with a portrait of Hopkins, from a print in the Pepysian library at Magdalen college, Cambridge. Printed at the private press of Charles Clark, Great Totham, Essex. London: Longman and Co. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Printed on one side the paper.

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way to the roman. Beza's Bible, in small 4to. was one of the first which appeared in this letter, with small neat wooden cuts.

1664. From a newspaper printed in this year, we obtain an account of the extent of bookselling carried on in Little Britain, London. It says 460 pamphlets were published there within four years. Bookselling in Little Britain might have emanated from John Day, the eminent printer, who lived over Aldersgate, in the immediate vicinity. Little Britain was as remarkable for booksellers through the reigns of Charles I. Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, as Paternoster row is at present. The honourable Mr. North, in the first volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731, says, "the race of booksellers in Little Britain is now almost extinct; honest Ballard, well known for his curious divinity catalogues, being their only genuine representative." Again he says, "Little Britain was, in the middle of the last century, a plentiful and learned emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade; the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation."

1665, *Jan. Journal des Savans*, par le Sieur Hédouville (Denis Sallo) et continué par J. Gallois, de la Roque, L. Cousin, Dupin, Fontenelle, de Vertot, Terrasson, Burette, du Resnel, des Fontaines, Trublet, Moncrif, de Guignes, Bonguer, Clairaut, Dupuy, Macquer, de Lalande, &c. Paris, 1665-1792, 111 vols. 4to.

The origin of many of the journals was the project of Denis de Sallo, a counsellor in the parliament of Paris. He published his Essay in the name of the sieur de Hedouville, his footman! Was this a mere stroke of humour, or designed to insinuate that the freedom of his criticism would only be allowed in a footman? This work however, met with so favourable a reception, that Sallo had the satisfaction of seeing it the following year, imitated throughout Europe, and his journal, at the same time, translated into various languages. But as most authors lay themselves open to an acute critic, the animadversions of Sallo were given with such asperity of criticism, and such malignity of wit, that this new journal excited loud murmurs, and the most heart-moving complaints. Denis de Sallo, after having published only his third volume, felt the wasps of literature thronging so thick about him, that he very gladly abdicated the throne of Criticism. Intimidated by the fate of Sallo, his successor, Abbe Gallois, flourished in a milder reign. He contented himself with giving the titles of books accompanied with extracts; and was more useful than interesting. * * This work was carried to a vast extent. A curious Index has been formed occupying several volumes in 4to. and may be considered as a very useful instrument to obtain the science and literature of this century.—*Curiosities of Literature*, vol. i. p. 22.

A re-impression of the *Journal des Savans*, combined with the *Memoires de Trevoux*, (from Jan. 1754 to December, 1763) was published at Amsterdam, in 79 vols. 12mo.; comprising a volume of Index.

1665. *The Philosophical Transactions* was the first periodical work of Science published in England, and continued for many years in numbers, monthly, quarterly, or annually, as materials were supplied.

1665. The reverend Thomas Triplett gave to the stationers' company £20 for the use of the poor; and in 1668, he further gave £100 to the same purpose. This gentleman was born in or near Oxford, and was beyond doubt in some way related to Robert Triplett, stationer or bookbinder, at the sign of the Aqua Vitæ Still, neere Olde Fish-street, whose name occurs in a book without date, about the year 1587. Dr. Thomas Triplett obtained many church preferments, and died July 18, 1676.

1665, *Oct.* 27. The act of parliament received the royal assent which confirmed "the right of the king's prerogative in printing."

Charles II. issued many proclamations for various purposes, but the most remarkable, are those which concern the regulations of coffee-houses, and are for putting them down, on purpose to restrain the spreading of false news and licentious talking of state and government; the speakers and the hearers were made alike punishable. This was highly resented as an illegal act by the friends of civil freedom, who succeeded in obtaining the freedom of the coffee-houses, under the promise of not sanctioning treasonable speeches. In this year was passed the *Five-mile Act* for the prevention of seditious preaching within five miles of any town sending members to parliament.

1665. Richard Carpenter, a poet and divine, who flourished at this period, published a work entitled, *Experience, History, and Divinity*; or the *Downfall of Popery*, in four volumes 8vo., in which the following curious passage occurs in his list of errata, and will remind the reader of some passages quoted by Cervantes from the Spanish romances:—"I humbly desire all clean hearted and right spirited people, who shall read this book, (which because the press was op-*pressed*, seems to have been sup-*pressed*, when it was by little and little im-*pressed*, but now at last truly *pressed* through the *press* into public) to correct the following errata," &c. Richard Carpenter was born early in this century, was first at Eton, and afterwards elected to King's college, Cambridge. He was the author of many singular tracts and sermons, one of which was entitled, *The Anabaptist Washed, and Shrunk in the Washing*. Quitting England, he became a convert to the church of Rome, in which he took orders, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict; he was sent to England as a missionary, when he recanted, and obtained a vicarage in Sussex. On the rebellion, returning to Paris, he once more declared himself a Catholic, and at the restoration again settled himself as a zealous Protestant at Aylesbury.

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in Buckinghamshire. He wrote a comedy, called the *Pragmatical Jesuit*, and changed his religion once more, dying a Catholic at last.

1665, *Nov.* 7—14. The *Oxford Gazette*, No. 1. This *Gazette* began to be published twice a week, by Leonard Litchfield, in a folio half-sheet, the first of which (undated) contains the news of Nov. 7—14, 1665, the king and queen, with the court, being then at Oxford; and was reprinted in London, by Thomas Newcomb, "for the use of some members and gentlemen who desired them:" but upon the removal of the court to London, it was called the *London Gazette*; the first of which (No. 24, Feb. 1—5,) was published on a Monday, the Oxford one having been published on a Tuesday. The *Oxford* and *London Gazettes* were for several years entered in the stationers' register as the property of Thomas Newcomb in the Savoy, who had formerly published for Thurloe, and whose name continues as printer till July 19, 1688.

Richard Allen, a clergyman of the church of England, who was ejected from the living of Batcomb, in Dorsetshire, for nonconformity, published a religious tract, entitled a *Vindication of Godliness*, which was, and is, in high reputation among persons of Calvanistic sentiments. It consists of three parts, published in 1664—6. As it was printed without a license, the king's bookseller, Richard Royston, caused the copies to be seized, but afterwards purchased them from the king's kitchen, where they were sent as waste paper, and bound them up and sold them; being, however, discovered, he was obliged to make subversion to the privy council, and the books were ordered to be destroyed.

1666. H. Hall, printer to the university of Oxford, printed an edition of the *New Testament* in the Turkish language. 4to. This translation appears to have been first suggested to the translator, Mr. William Seaman, by sir Cyril Wiche, and to have been completed under the patronage of the hon. Robert Boyle; who proposed to print it at his own expense, but relinquished that honour to the Levant company, at their request, though he contributed £60 towards the publication of it.

1666. Miles Flesher gave to the stationers' company two silver salts.—"This bowle and collar was made in the year 1721 out of two large saltes the gift of Miles Flesher, printer to the worshipful company of stationers in the year 1666." To this gentleman the elder Mr. Bowyer was an apprentice.

1666. About this period, under the administration of the duke of Buckingham, the following extraordinary prosecution, for a singular libel, occurred. Some fiddlers, at Staines, were indicted for singing scandalous songs of the duke. The songs also did not fail to libel both the king and his brother the duke of York. The bench were puzzled how to proceed. The offensive passages they would not permit to be openly read in court, lest the scandals should spread. It was a difficult point to turn. The judges were anxious that the people should see that they did not condemn these songs without due examination. They hit upon this expedient. Copies of the songs were furnished to every lord and judge present; and the attorney-general in his charge, when touching on the offending passages, did not, as usual, read them out, but noticed them by only repeating the first and final lines, and when he had closed, they were handed to the fiddlers at the bar, interrogating them whether these were not the songs which they had sung of the duke? To this they confessed, and were condemned in a heavy fine of £500, and to be pilloried and whipped. This novel and covert mode of trial excited great discontent among the friends of civil freedom.

1666, *Sept.* 2. The hall of the company of stationers shared in the dreadful conflagration of the great fire of London,* and the first court, October 2, was held at Cooks' Hall; and afterwards at St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the *lame hospital hall*. On December 21, all the ruined ground, as well belonging to the hall,† as to the other tenements of the company of stationers destroyed by the late dreadful fire, was ordered to be forthwith cleared away, and measured. By this calamity, the booksellers dwelling about St. Paul's lost an immense stock of books in quires, amounting, according to Evelyn and lord Clarendon, to £200,000, which they were accustomed to stow in the vaults of the cathedral, and other churches.

1666, *Oct.* 23. A paper entitled *The Case and Proposals of the Free Journeymen Printers in and about London*, was published this day, from which it appears that the entire number of working printers, who had served a regular apprenticeship, then resident in and about London, was no more than 140,‡ There were, to be sure, in addition, some "foreigners," as they were called, that is, workmen who had not obtained their freedom by their serving a regular apprentice-

* This visitation consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, and 89 churches, with the city gates, &c. It began at the house of the king's baker (Faryner), at two o'clock of the morning, in Pudding-lane, and stopped at the Temple, called Pye-corner. The *fire* destroyed the *plague* most righteously. On the 23rd of October William Lilly, the astrologer, was examined before a committee of the house of commons, respecting the *causes* of the fire of London, which he had predicted in hieroglyphic. At this time religious prejudices warped the minds of the people, and they listened eagerly to the malicious reports that were circulated; and as popery was then the alleged object on which slander could rest her suspicions, on the monument which perpetuates this sad event, it stands recorded, from the pen of Dr. Thomas Gale, afterwards dean of York, that "the burning of this Protestant city was begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the popish factioh." Next to the guilt of him who perpetrates an atrocious crime, is the guilt of those who charge it on the innocent.

† Mr. Hansard, in his *Typographia*, has preserved a curious relic, the *real original* block of Stationers' Hall before the fire; and, says that gentleman, "while it presents a resemblance of the old elevation, furnishes at the same time, a specimen of wood engraving of former days."

‡ According to the population returns for 1831, the number of printers then in the metropolis was 3628, or probably more than twenty times the number it contained in 1666; and by the same census the population of Ireland amounted to 7,767,401, of which there were engaged in paper making about 600 persons, and in letter-press printing 914.

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ship; but they are not spoken of as very numerous. The paper is a remonstrance against any such interlopers being allowed to be employed.

1666. JOHN FORBES, who had succeeded Mr. Brown* as printer to the town of Aberdeen, was among the first Scottish printers who were possessed of music-types; and printed in this year a *Collection of cantos and songs set to music, with a brief introduction to the art as taught by Thomas Davison in the music school of Aberdeen*: which work he reprinted in the year 1682.

1666, *Feb.* 1—5. *The London Gazette*, No. 24.

1666, *June* 4. *The Current Intelligencer.*

1666. *Intelligence*, by J. Macock.

1667, *April* 27. Milton executes this day the contract disposing of the copy-right of his *Paradise Lost* to Samuel Simmons, a printer and stationer of London, for the *present* sum of five pounds, and five pounds more when 1300 copies of the first impression should be sold in retail, and the like sum at the end of the second and third editions, *to be accounted as aforesaid; and that* [*each of*] *the said first three impressions shall not exceed fifteen books or volumes of the said manuscript.* The price of the small 4to. edition was 3s. in plain binding.

This national epic, when ready for the press, was nearly being suppressed through the ignorance and malice of the licenser, who saw or fancied treason in the following noble simile of Satan with the rising sun, in the first book:—

> As when the sun, new risen,
> Looks through the horizontal misty air,
> Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
> In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
> On half the nations, and with fear of change
> Perplexes monarchs.

The second edition, which was brought out under the superintendence and correction of the author, in 1674, is ushered in by two copies of verses; the first in English, by Andrew Marvel; and the second in Latin, by Samuel Barrow, physician to the army under General Monk, and who had been actively concerned in bringing about the restoration; in the latter of which the poem is expressly placed "above all Greek, above all Roman fame." Dryden, the poet-laureat, and the most popular writer of verses in that period, had, with the author's permission, turned Milton's story into an opera, entitled the *State of Innocence*, which was also published in 1674. In the preface to this performance, Dryden observes—"What I have here borrowed will be so easily discerned from my mean productions, that I shall not need to point the reader to the places, the original being undoubtedly one of the greatest, most noble, and sublime poems, which either this age or nation has produced."

This is one of the earliest authenticated instances of a copy-money being given by previous agreement for an original work. Posterity, in its real or fictitious admiration of Milton, has set down this bargain as in the highest degree disgraceful to Mr. Simmons; but when we learn that the first impression of the poem does not seem to have been fully sold off before the expiration of seven years, nor till the bookseller had given it five new title-pages by way of wets to the public appetite, the transaction will appear quite accordant with the natural course of things at the period. The second five pounds was received by Milton, and no further profit was realised by the family, except eight pounds, for which sum his widow, in 1680, resigned to Simmons the full copyright. The *Paradise Lost* may therefore be said to have been sold to *the trade** for eighteen pounds. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Life of Dryden*, remarks, that probably the trade had no very good bargain of it. The copyright, however, afterwards fell into the hands of Jacob Tonson, who, according to Mr. D'Israeli, rode in his carriage from the profits.

However ill paid Milton might have been, the editors of that poet were better rewarded: Dr. Bentley, got one hundred guineas for his edition; and Dr. Newton no less than six hundred and thirty pounds for the *Paradise Lost*, and one hundred and five pounds for the *Regained*.

It was an extraordinary misjudgment of the celebrated Waller, who speaks thus of the first appearance of *Paradise Lost*:—"The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the Fall of Man: if its length be not considered as its merit, it has no other."—Poor Milton was obliged to keep school for his livelihood.

1667. Wisingsburg, an island in the lake of Wetter, in the province of Jünköping, in Sweden. Its proprietor, the count Peter Brahe, who is called Drotzetus regni, having established a school at this place, in the year 1666, for the furtherance of literature erected there a press of his own, which continued until 1681, when the island was ceded to Sweden. In 1688 the press was removed to Jünköping. The first printer was Johannes Kankel, himself a learned man, who declares the first specimen of his press to be *Itinerarium Nicolai Matthiæ Kiöpingi*, dated 1667. Gestrin and Axner, who published a special dissertation on the Wisingsburg printing establishment, (4to. Upsal, 1733,) enumerate and describe twenty-eight books, executed here, chiefly in the Swedish language, declaring at the same time that all of them are rare, and some of them extremely so, from the small number of copies which were struck off.

* Mr. Brown died in 1662, when John Forbes, stationer, purchased from Agnes Rutherford, his widow, the whole types, printing-presses, and apparatus, which had belonged to her husband; and on the 23d of April, that year, Mr. Forbes and his son jointly, were appointed by the magistrates and council, printers to the town and universities, with the exclusive privilege of printing. As an encouragement to prosecute the business, they were provided with a printing-office on the north side of the Castle-street, and a dwelling-house, rent free; and by an act of council all merchants and chapmen were prohibited from importing into the town any pamphlets or small books to their prejudice.—Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen.*

* The booksellers, having much commercial intercourse with each other, have acquired a habit of terming themselves *the trade*, in contradistinction to the public.

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1667, *April* 2. A precept was received by the master and wardeps of the stationers' company to attend the lord mayor, for receiving his majesty's pleasure about rebuilding their hall.

1667, *May* 2. *Died*, GEORGE WITHERS, a poet of some eminence, who was imprisoned for his first work, called *Abuses Whipt and Stript*, but still continued to write satires and eclogues in prison. Sir John Denham begged his life that it might be said that there was a worse poet living than himself. The following inscription is from a collection of rare portraits in the Crcherode collection, in the British museum:—

No matter where the world bestowes her praise,
Or whom she crownes with her victorious bayes:
For he that fearless hath opposed the crymes
And checkt the gyant vices of the tymes;
He that unchanged hath afflictions borne,
That smiles on wants, that laughs contempts to scorne,
And hath most courage when most perills are,
Is he that should of right the laurel weare.

The motto of George Withers was, "I grow and wither both together."

1667, *July* 28. *Died*, ABRAHAM COWLEY, a writer of considerable note, whom Dr. Johnson places at the head of our metaphysical poets. Cowley is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty; his poems possess great shrewdness, ingenuity, and learning; yet, though they frequently excite our admiration, they seldom convey pleasure. The Anacreontics (gay trifles in the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon) are reckoned the best. He wrote a comedy called the *Cutter of Coleman Street*. His prose works extend but to sixty folio pages, and consist of a *Discourse on the government of Cromwell*, and a *Proposition for the advancement of Experimental Philosophy*. In these essays it is allowed that he writes with more natural ease, and is therefore more successful in prose than in verse. He was born in London in 1618, where his father was an apothecary, and received his education first at Westminster school, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty, and then went to Oxford, where he materially served the royal cause. He afterwards went to France, and on his return, in 1656, he was committed to prison, from whence he was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. In 1657 he obtained the degree of M. D. from the university of Oxford. At the restoration he obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, valued at £300 a-year, where he died. His remains were deposited in Westminster abbey, and a monument erected to his memory.

1667, *Aug.* 10. The charter of the stationers' company was exemplified, at the request of Humphry Robinson, master, and Evan Tyler and Richard Royston, wardens.

1667, *Aug.* 13. *Died*, JEREMY TAYLOR, bishop of Downe and Connor, in Ireland, and one of the most admired English writers, especially in the department of theology. He was born of poor parents at Cambridge, between the years 1600 and 1610, and through his attention to learning procured the friendship of archbishop Laud, who obtained for him a fellowship of All Souls' college, Oxford. Being devoted to the royal cause he was obliged to live in obscurity during the time of the commonwealth, and for his support he taught school in Carmarthenshire. He afterwards went to Ireland in the suit of lord Conway; and at the restoration, (1661) he was raised to the episcopal bench. The principal work of bishop Taylor, is the *Liberty of Prophecying*, which is remarkable as being the first treatise published in England, in which it was assumed, and attempted to be proved, that no man has a right to prescribe the religious faith of another, or prosecute him for difference of opinion. His other works are, the *Rule and Exercise of Holy Living*, and the *Rule and Exercise of Holy Dying*, besides many sermons. An eminent critic says of bishop Taylor, that, "in one of his prose folios, there is more fine fancy and original imagery—more brilliant conceptions and glowing expressions—more new figures and new applications of old figures—more, in short, of the body and soul of poetry, than in all the odes and epics that have since been produced in Europe."

1668. The company of stationers gave directions, "that the beadle do give notice to every printer, to reserve in his custody THREE of every book by him printed, *of the best and largest paper*, according to the act of parliament at Oxford in 1665.

1668, *April* 2. Amongst other libertine libels there was one now printed and thrown about, called a *Bold Petition of the poor W—es to Lady Castlemaine:* written, it would appear, by Evelyn himself.—Evelyn's *Diary*.

1668. The earliest English publication which has any claim to be considered as an annual register, is Edward Chamberlayne's *Angliæ Notitia*, or the *Present State of England*, which continued to be annually published, with the requisite alterations, till the year 1703 inclusive. This work, however, presented merely an account of the country in its existing state, with the list of public functionaries, &c.

1668. The art of printing introduced into the episcopal town of LUND, capital of Schonen, in Sweden. In 1666, Charles XI. founded an university in this town, and the new academy immediately looked round for a printer. In 1668 they established in that capacity Vitus Haberger from Malmoe. Troublesome times, however, prevented this printer from continuing long at Lund, from whence having retired to Malmoe after a sojourn of only eight years, in 1687 he removed his press to Carlscrona, *ut Ammiralitatis fieret typographus;* but not succeeding to his expectation, he returned once more to Malmoe. At Lund, Peter Winstrupius, bishop of Scania, erected a printing-office of his own for the express purpose of printing some *Pandects on St. Matthew's Gospel*, the first volume of which appeared in 1666. George Schroeder, who afterwards directed this press, was imprisoned for publishing some seditious or treasonable pamphlets during the war with Denmark, and

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the press was moved to Malmoe. Fortia, in his *Travels in Sweden*, mentions a rare work printed at Lund in the year 1682, entitled *Lisera polygamia triumphatrix*, which was publicly burnt at Stockholm: a copy however was preserved in the royal library of that city.

1668, *April 7. Died*, Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT, poet laureat, and author of *Gondibert*, a heroic poem, which he finished while a prisoner in Carisbrooke castle, Isle of Wight, having been taken prisoner while fighting in the royal army, and narrowly escaped with his life. During the interregnum, Davenant was still considered as the laureat by his own party. After his death, the office of poet laureat, with that of royal historiographer, was conferred upon Dryden, a salary of £200 being appointed, in addition to the butt of wine, for the united offices. The patent bore a retrospect of the term after Davenant's demise, and is declared to be to "John Dryden, master of arts, in consideration of his many acceptable services theretofore done to his present majesty [Charles II.], and from an observation of his learning and eminent abilities, and his great skill and elegant style, both in verse and prose." He was born at Oxford, March 3, 1606, and is supposed, (though erroneously,) to have been a son of Shakspeare; his father was a vintner, and sir William was knighted for his loyalty and attachment to the house of Stuart.

1668, *May* 18. In the *Gazette* of this day Mr. Ogilby's lottery of books is announced, which was the first of the kind in England; the shares were five shillings each, the value of the books was £13,700, and the number of lots was 3368. The highest prize was books to the amount of £51, the second £49, &c. &c.

1668. *The Mercury; or, Advertisements concerning trade.*

1669. *London Mercury, City and Country Mercury.*

1669, *July* 22. *The Faithful Mercury, imparting News foreign and domestick.*

1669. *The English Intelligence*, by Thomas Burnell.

1670. THOMAS COWLEY gave a legacy of £100 to the poor of the stationers' company.

1671. ANDREW ANDERSON, who had served his apprenticeship in the city of Glasgow, went to Edinburgh, and prevailed on the printers of that city to apply for a patent, to be taken out in his name, by which they were to be jointly vested with the office of king's printer. Having succeeded in their application, they, in this year, obtained a patent so extensive that no one in the kingdom was at liberty to print any book, from a bible to a ballad, without a licence from Andrew Anderson. He printed a *New Testament* so full of errors, that the privy council prohibited the sale of it. His patent was afterwards restricted to *Bibles* and *Acts of Parliament*, and to be in force for forty-one years.

1671. HUMPHRY ROBINSON. Young Mr. Robinson gave £10 to the company of stationers to be bestowed on a piece of plate in memory of his father. A silver tankard was purchased weight 34 ounces 10 pennyweights.

1671. *The Protestant Oxford Intelligence; or Occurrences foreign and domestick*, by Thomas Benskin.

1672, *Jan.* 15. *Died*, JOHN COSIN, bishop of Durham, a lover of literature, who lavished great sums of money on the bindings of his books, consisting of the choicest works, which the following document attests:—

To the Right Ffather in God, John Ld. Bp of Durham.

For one booke of Actes bd. in white lether	0	2
For binding the Bible and Comon Prayer and double gilding and other trouble in fitting them	3	0
Pd. for ruleing the Comon Prayer	0	8
The Totall	£3	10

This, taking into consideration the value of money at the time, appears to have been the very height of luxury and extravagance; but it nothing when compared with the other ornaments lavished on the above bible and prayer.

"Receivd the 31 of January, 1662, of the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Durham, by the hands of Myles Stapylton, the summe of one hundred pounds being in *part of payment* for the plate and workmanship of the covers of a Bible and Common Praier Booke. I say received by me, M. S Houser, Goldsmith, £100."

This munificent patron of the art does not appear to have confined his endeavours to the embellishment of his own library, and the book of the church over which he presided, but to have influenced by his example the patronage of others. In a letter bearing the date of Dec. 8 1662, from Mr. Arden to the bishop's secretary Myles Stapylton, is this passage:—"My Lord desires you to bespeake *black leather cases*, lined with green, for the *silver* and *gilt bookes*, for the countess of Clarendon to carrie and keep them in."

On the 18th of October, 1670, the bishop expressly enjoined that "the bookes should be al *rubbed once a fortnight* before the fire to prevent moulding." In another letter, in the year 1671 to his secretary, Stapylton, he says, "You spend a greate deale of time and many letters about Hugh Hutchinson, and the *armes he is to set upon my bookes*. Where the backs are *all gilded over*, there must bee of necessity a piece of *crimson leather* set on to receive the stamp, and upon all paper and parchment bookes besides. The like course must be taken with such bookes as are rude and greasy, and not apt to receive the stamp. The impression will be taken better if Hutchinson *shaves the leather thinner*."

1672, *May* 28. *A true relation of the engagement of his majesty's fleet under the command of his royal highness, with the Dutch fleet.* Published by authority.

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1672. The sum of £4,000 was raised by the university of Oxford for the purpose of purchasing types in France, Holland, and Germany, there being at this time no type foundry in England.

1672, *Aug.* 13. The biographers of Milton speak highly of the lenity of Charles II. to the immortal bard, but mention an order which was issued to seize two of his political works. It was not, however, until 1797, that a copy of the royal proclamation for that purpose was discovered, when it was found to be much more severe than was generally believed. The following is a copy of this royal order for seizing and burning the works of a man whose talents have been the admiration of ages.

"By the king,

"A proclamation for calling in and suppressing two books written by John Milton, the one intituled, *Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano Defensio contra Claudii Anonymi, alias Salmasii Defensionem Regiam;* and the other, in answer to a book intituled, *The Portraiture of his Sacred Majestie in his Solitudes and Sufferings;* and also a third book, intituled, *The Obstructors of Justice,* written by John Goodwin.*

"CHARLES R.

"Whereas John Milton, late of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, hath published in print two several books, the one intituled, "*Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano Defensio contra Claudii Anonymi, alias Salmasii Defensionem Regiam;* and the other, in answer to a book intituled, *The Portraiture of his Sacred Majestie in his Solitudes and Sufferings,* in both which are contained sundry treasonable passages against us and our government, and impious endeavours to justify the horrid and unmatchable murder of our late dear father of glorious memory.

"And whereas John Goodwin, late of Coleman-street, London, Clerk, hath also published in print a book, intituled, *The Obstructors of Justice,* written in defence of the traitorous sentence against his late majesty. And whereas the said John Milton and John Goodwin are both fled, or so obscure themselves, that no endeavours used for their apprehension can take effect, whereby they might be brought to legal trial, and deservedly receive condign punishment for their treasons and offences. Now to the end that our good subjects may not be corrupted in their judgments with such wicked and traitorous principles as are dispersed and scattered throughout the before-mentioned books, we, upon the motion of the commons in parliament now assembled, do hereby strictly charge and command all and every person and persons whatsoever, who live in any city, borough, or town incorporate, within this our kingdom of England, the dominion of Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in whose hands any of those books are or hereafter shall be, that they, upon pain of our high displeasure, and the consequence thereof, do forthwith, upon publication of this our command, or within ten days immediately following, deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the mayor, bailiff, or other chief officer or magistrate in any of the said cities, boroughs, or towns incorporate, where such person or persons so live; or, if living out of any city, borough, or town incorporate, then to the next justice of peace adjoining to his or their dwelling or place of abode: or if living in either of our universities, then to the vice-chancellor of that university where he or they do reside.

"And in default of such voluntary delivery, which we expect in observance of our said command, that then and after the time before limited is expired, the said chief magistrates, of all the said cities, boroughs, or towns incorporate, and the justices of the peace in their several counties, and the vice-chancellors of our said universities respectively, are hereby commanded to seize and take all and every the books aforesaid, in whose hands or possession soever they shall be found, and certify the names of the offenders unto our privy council.

"And we do hereby also give special charge and command to the said chief magistrates, justices of the peace, and vice-chancellors, respectively, that they cause the said books which shall be so brought unto any of their hands, or seized, or taken as aforesaid, by virtue of this our proclamation, to be delivered to the respective sheriffs of those counties where they respectively live, the first and next assizes that shall after happen. And the said sheriffs are hereby also required, in time of holding such assizes, to cause the same to be publicly burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

"And we do further strictly charge and command, that no man hereafter presume to print, vend, sell, or disperse any of the aforesaid books, upon pain of our heavy displeasure, and of such further punishment as for their presumption in that behalf may any way be inflicted upon them by the laws of this realm.

"Given at our court at Whitehall, the 13th of August, in the twelfth year of our reign, 1672."

1673. The first *Almanack* in England, in the present shape, was compiled by Maurice Wheeler, canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and printed in that city in this year. "There were," says Anthony Wood, "near thirty thousand of them printed, besides a sheet almanack for twopence, that was printed for this year; and because of

* John Goodwin was chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and a nonconformist; but of a different stamp to the generality of them. He was excepted out of the act of indemnity, for having written a defence of Charles's murder; which book, with that of Milton's, was burnt by the common hangman. "He had a clear head, a fluent tongue, a penetrating spirit, and a marvellous faculty in descanting on scripture, and must be owned to have been a very considerable man."—*Baxter.*

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the said almanack, they were all vended. Its sale was so great, that the society of booksellers in London bought off the copy for the future, in order to engross it in their own hands."

1673. *The Empress of Morocco.* A tragedy with sculptures. As it is acted at the Duke's theatre. Written by Elkanah Settle, servant to his majesty.

Primos da versibos annos. Petr. Arb.

London: printed for William Cademan, at the Pope's Head, in the lower walk of the new exchange, in the Strand.

This play is much sought after, as being the first which was ever published with engravings, and which was sold for what was then thought the enormous sum of two shillings. The engravings were executed by W. Dolle, and were not improbably a representation of the scenes, in one of which the most shocking tortures are exhibited. Horace did not think it possible that it should enter into the human imagination to exhibit things so offensive. It was exhibited before the king, by the great personages of the court. Lord Mulgrave wrote the prologue, and lord Rochester the epilogue, both of which were spoken by lady Elizabeth Howard.*

Elkanah Settle had the distinguished honour of being poet laureat to the city of London, and the misery of dying a poor pensioner in the charter house. He wrote seventeen plays.

1673. ROBERT SANDERS who had succeeded Andrew Anderson about 1668, calls himself printer to the city and university of Glasgow. His work appears to be very neatly executed.

1673. *Bloody News from Shrewsbury; a true relation of a horrible villian, by name Thomas Reynolds, who before he was eighteen, murdered Alice Stephens and her daughter Martha, and set their house on fire. He likewise set on fire one Goodman Merick's house, and twice attempted to murder one Miss Corfuds.* 4to.

1674. Printing introduced into BOSTON, the capital of the state of Massachusetts, in New England. This town was the second place throughout the United States of America to receive the art of printing, which was first practised here under a special license from government, by John Forster, who printed the first book, 1676.

1674. *Died*, RICHARD WHITLOCK, M.D., who, at the restoration, says Wood, took orders, and obtained a living in Kent, from archbishop Sheldon, where he died. In 1654 he published a work entitled, *Zootomia, or, Observations on the Present Manners of the English; briefly anatomizing the Living by the Dead. With an Usefull Detection of the Mountebanks of both Sexes.* By Richard Whitlock, M. D. late fellow of All Souls' college, in Oxford. London: Printed by Thomas Roycroft, &c. 1654. 8vo. (610 pp. with a frontispiece.)

This worthy doctor labours to be witty and original, till he becomes unintelligible; expressing a good meaning in terms so unconnected and far-fetched, that it is often difficult to discover his allusions. Yet his style and manner of quoting much resemble those of his cotemporary, Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, this also being an anatomy.

As a specimen of his style, the following extract is taken from his *Teares of the Presse.*

"Now the causes of the enormities of the presse, are either in writers or readers.

"1. Among writers, first some that write to eat, as beggars examine not the vertues of benefactours, but such as they hope or finde able, or willing, they ply, be they good or bad, wiseman or foole, so do they beg of any theme that will sell; true or false, good or bad, in rime or prose, and that pitifull or passable, all is one, ink must earne ale and three penny ordinary's; write they must against things or men, (if the spirit of contradiction prove saleable,) that they can neither master nor conquer; sparing neither Bacons, Harveys, Digbys, Brownes, or any the like of improvement colledge, (as I may terme them) though (beside some little somewhat for the venture) they get nothing, but such a credit as he did, that set Diana's temple on fire to perpetuate his name.

"2. A second sort are discoverers of their affections by taking the cudgels on one side or other, and it is come to that now, that author scarce passeth that writeth not controversies, ecclesiasticall, politick, or philosophicall. Though farre better it were for public good there were more, deserving the name of Johannes de Indagine) progressive pioners in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliatours which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biassed to one side or other, but these are, Desiderata, *vereor semper desideranda*, things wanting, and to be desired (I feare) for ever.

"Second cause are buyers, the chapman's vanity and weakness of choice, maketh the mart of lesse worthy books the bigger. Such is the fate of books, of all other ware, the courser the ware, the more the seller getteth by it; examine the truth of it at stationers' hall, and it will too truly appeare in these latter times, the bookseller hath got most by those bookes, the buyer hath got the least, being not only the luck of Rablais his bookseller, that was a looser by his book of sence and judgment, but abundantly repaired by that ingenious nothing, the *Life of Garagantua and Pantagruel.* What age ever brought forth more, or bought more *printed waste papers?* to reach which, is the worst spending of time (next the making them) and the greater price given for them, and farre above their worth, &c. But not to make our eyes sore by looking only on the hurt; let us turne them on the benefits of the well employed press; and we shall see it a mint of solid worth, the good it hath done, (and yet may do) being inestimable; it is truth's armory, the bank of knowledge, and nursery of religion, never suffering a want of the sincere milk of the word, nor piety's practice to be out of print (and

* For further anecdotes on this subject, see Malone's *Life of Dryden.*

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that not only in one book) weekly issuing forth helps to doing, as well as knowing our duty. But the worth of the warehouse will be best known by the wares, which are books, of which see further in my *Essay of Books*," which he entitles *The Best Furniture*.

"They are for company, the best friends; in doubts, counsellours; in damps, comforters; time's prospective; the home traveller's ship or horse; the busie man's best recreation; the opiate of idle wearinesse; the mindes best ordinary, nature's garden, and seed plot of immortality.

Time spent (needlessly) from them is consumed, but with them twice gained. Time captivated and snatched from thee by incursions of business, thefts of visitants, or by thy own carelesnesse lost, is by these redeemed in life, they are the soules viaticum; and against death its cordiall."

"Bookes are not only titles on their author's monuments, but epitaphs preserving their memories, be they good, or bad, beyond short lived pyramids, or mausolæan piles of stone."

1674, *Nov.* 8. *Died*, JOHN MILTON, author of *Paradise Lost*,* *Regained*, &c. "The character of Milton," says the historian of the Commonwealth, "is one of those which appears to gain by time. To future ages it is probable he will stand forth as the most advantageous specimen that can be produced of the English nation. He is our poet. There is nothing else of so capacious dimensions in the compass of our literature (if, indeed, there is in the literary productions of our species), that can compare with the *Paradise Lost*. He is our patriot. No man of just discernment can read his political writings without being penetrated with the holy flame that animated him; and if the world shall ever attain that stature of mind as for courts to find no place in it, he will be the patriot of the world. As an original genius, as a writer of lofty and expansive soul, and as a man, he rises above his countrymen; and, like Saul, in the convention of the Jews, from his shoulders and upward he is higher than any of the people."

"Fancy," says Johnson, speaking of this divine character, "can hardly forbear to conjecture with what temper he surveyed the silent progress of his work, and marked its reputation stealing its way in a kind of subterraneous current, through fear and silence. I cannot but conceive him calm and confident, little disappointed, not at all dejected, relying on his own merit with steady consciousness, and waiting, without impatience, the vicissitudes of opinion, and the impartiality of a future generation."

Milton has left several passages, both in his prose and poetical works, in which he refers to his affliction of blindness; but instead of complaining or reflecting upon the wisdom and goodness of Providence, they indicate the most exalted rational piety, and resignation to God.

Hail, holy light, offspring of heaven's first-born!
Or of th' Eternal, coeternal beam,
May I express thee unblam'd? since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity; dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? Before the sun,
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a mantle didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite.
——————— Thee I revisit safe,
And feel thy sov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet not the more
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song: but chief
Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit: nor sometimes forget
Those other two, equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown,
Blind Thamyris, and blind Mæonides;
And Tiresias, and Phineus, prophets old:
Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers; as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in shadiest cover hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. Thus with the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surround me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal blank
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and rais'd,
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.
So much the rather thou, celestial light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there plant eyes, all mist from thence
Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight.

Paradise Lost, b. iii.

The literary fate of Milton was remarkable: his genius was castrated alike by the monarchical and the republican government. The royal licenser expunged several passages from Milton's history, in which Milton had painted the

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* *An Essay on Milton's use and imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost.*

Things unattempted yet in prose or rhime.

London: printed for J. Payne & Borquet, Paternoster-row, MDCCL. This work was written by William Lauder, who had much more audacity than ingenuity, and is one of the greatest literary impositions upon record. His alleged quotations from Grotius and others passed as genuine for some time, but at length they were detected, and proved forgeries of Lauder, by Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury. Lauder, on being discovered, subscribed a confession of his offence, dictated by Dr. Johnson.

William Lauder was a native of Scotland; and first taught Latin at the university of Edinburgh, where he published in 1739, an edition of Johnston's *Psalms*. From thence he went to London, and wrote the work against Milton. After his detection he went to Barbadoes, where he kept a school. He died in 1771, contemned by all the world.

SONNET,

On the first Impression of Lauder's Forgeries; to Nicholas Hardinge, by William Hall, Esq.

Hardinge! firm advocate of Milton's fame!
Avenge the honour of his injur'd muse!
The bold *Salmasius* dar'd not *so* accuse,
And brand him, living, with a felon's name!
More hellish falsehood could not *Satan* frame,
Arch forger, cursed poison to infuse
In Eve's chaste ear, her freedom to abuse:
That lurking fiend,—Ithuriel's arm and flame,
Ætherial gifts, detected: up arose
In his own form *the toad*: But this new plot
Thou hast an arm, and spear, that can expose:
With lashes keen, drive, to that trait'rous spot,
The nurse of base impostors, to his snows,
And barren mountains, the blaspheming Scot!

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superstition, the pride, and the cunning of the Saxon monks, which the sagacious licenser applied to Charles II. and the bishops; but Milton had before suffered as merciless a mutilation from his old friends the republicans; who suppressed a bold picture, taken from life, which he had introduced into his *History of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines*. Milton gave the unlicensed passages to the earl of Anglesea, a literary nobleman, the editor of Whitelock's *Memorials;* and the castrated passage, which could not be licensed in 1670, was received with peculiar interest when separately published in 1681.* "If there be found in an author's book one sentence of a venturous edge, uttered in the height of zeal, and who knows whether it might not be the dictate of a divine spirit, yet not suiting every low decrepit humour of their own, they will not pardon him their dash." The unpopularity of Milton's prose writings arises out of the general ignorance of their high and incomparable qualities, none who have ever looked into them can doubt. For profundity of thought, energy of diction, felicity of illustration, vigour of reasoning, sublimity of conception, and almost every variety of the most original and nervous eloquence, his prose compositions are distinguished from those of all his cotemporaries.

Speaking of knowledge, Milton uses the following beautiful expressions:—"We see in all other pleasures there is satiety, and after they be used, their verdure departeth, which showeth well they be but deceits of pleasure, and not pleasures: and that it was the novelty which pleased, and not the quality: and therefore we see, that voluptuous men turn friars, and ambitious princes turn melancholy; but of *knowledge*, there is no satiety, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable."

"If it be true that a wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the drossest volume, and that a fool will be a fool with the best book,—yea, or without a book,—there is no reason that we should deprive a wise man of any advantage to his wisdom, while we seek to restrain from a fool, that which, being restrained, will be no hinderance to his folly."

> However many books
> Wise men have said, are wearisome, who reads
> Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
> A spirit and a judgment, equal or superior,
> (And what he brings, what need he elsewhere seek?)
> Uncertain and unsettled still remains,
> Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
> Crude and intoxicate, collecting toys
> And trifles for choice matters worth a spunge,
> As children gathering pebbles on the shore.
>
> *Paradise Regained*, b. iv.

1674. *Died*, ANTHONY STEPHENS, *son of Paul*. He was a native of Geneva, commenced his studies at Lyons, and finished them at Paris. La Caille says he obtained letters of naturalization, which bear date Sept. 20, 1612: and that having in the presence of cardinal Perron abjured the reformed opinions, he obtained a pension of five hundred livres, and the post of "Huissier de l'Assemblé du Clergé," which he retained till 1635. He also says, that he was admitted, "Imprimeur et Libraire," at Paris, Oct. 26, 1618, and honoured with the appointment of "Imprimeur du Roy," in December, 1623, with a pension of six hundred livres: and that he had moreover the office of "Imprimeur et libraire du Rochelle," which became vacant by the death of his brother Joseph, in 1630. This is the only mention which is found of such a brother.

Anthony Stephens enjoyed the special favour of cardinal Perron, who from the period of the decease of Pattison, consigned to him the impression of his works. Many of the specimens of this typographer are of an important as well as voluminous description: but the most considerable in both respects, are those which he executed for, or in conjunction with, the company of printers, who styled themselves "Societas Græcarum Editionum." From a preface to a fine impression of the *Sybillina Oracula, Gr. Lat. Obsopœi*, 8vo. dated 1599, it appears that such a society had been formed ten years before that date, but had been interrupted in its operations by the civil wars. The above-mentioned impression of the *Sybillina Oracula* (which was repeated in 1670,) exhibits a first and very pleasing specimen of its renewed labours. The types employed by this society are the royal ones; and as a characteristic distinction of their editions, we generally find conspicuous, amongst other titular embellishments, the figure of an *ancient galley* in full sail, as it appears in the arms of the city of Paris, (of which it is emblematical,) with the word *Lutetia*, and sometimes the motto *Vogue la Galere*. This emblem or device, however, is not always found in the title-pages of impressions by that society.

Perhaps the double character in which Anthony Stephens appears, namely, as a printer on his own private account, and as such, in connexion with the society above-mentioned, may have involved Maittaire in some confusion, when he attempts to describe his professional distinctions. "The books," says he, "which proceeded from Anthony's *officina*, were characterized by his family symbol, the *olive*, with the legends, '*Noli altum sapere*,' or '*Noli altum sapere, sed time*,' '*De fracti sunt rami ut ego inserer*er:' or if he used the royal types or published any state papers, the royal arms: sometimes his impressions have no device, sometimes they exhibit the portrait of the author whose works were printed, sometimes the device of the printer with whom he associated himself. Underneath his own device he often placed the initials of his name. In the titles of his impres-

* It is a quarto tract, entitled *Mr. John Milton's Character of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines in 1681: omitted in his other works, and never before printed, and very seasonable for these times.* 1681. It is inserted in the uncastrated edition of Milton's prose works in 1738. It is a retort on the Presbyterian Clement Walker's *History of the Independents;* and Warburton, in his admirable characters of the historians of this period, alluding to Clement Walker, says, "Milton was even with him in the fine and severe character he drawa of the Presbyterian administration."

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sions he variously styles himself 'Typographus Regius,' 'Architypographus Regius,' 'Imprimeur du Roy,' 'Premier Imprimeur et Libraire du Roy,' 'Premier Imprimeur et Libraire ordinaire du Roy.' He often added 'ad Insigne Olivæ Roberti Stephani,' 'a l'Olivier de Robert Estienne.'"

In personal erudition Anthony Stephens certainly did not degenerate from his predecessors. *Il estoit*, says La Caille, *grand orateur and bon poëte tout ensemble.* Various literary productions of his pen are mentioned.

He appears to have had several children, and in particular a son Henry, who was admitted "Imprimeur et Libraire," in 1646, and afterwards became king's printer. This Henry, (adds La Caille,) during his life supported his father Anthony; who became needy, infirm, and even blind, in his old age. Almeloveen says, that Anthony Stephens ended his days in a hospital of Paris, having outlived his children, with the exception of one daughter only, who supported herself by manual labour, and was surviving in 1683. La Caille informs us that Anthony Stephens died at the age of eighty years; but (he adds) his fine impressions will render his name immortal, and no less estimable than those of his ancestors, in the opinion of posterity. The children of his son Henry did not live to years of maturity. He may therefore be considered as the last individual of this renowned family.

1674. *News from Puddle Docke; or, a narrative of apparitions and transactions in the house of Mr. E. Pitts, at Puddle Dock.* 4to.

1674. *News from Kensington, being a relation how a maid there, is supposed to have been carried away by an evil spirit.* 4to.

1674. *Strange and terrible news from Shoreditch of a woman that hath sold herself to the Devil, living in Badger alley.* 4to.

1675, *Nov.* 4. *The City Mercury;* or, Advertisements concerning Trade. With allowance. No. 1. Advertisements received at the *Intelligence* offices upon the Royal Exchange, and next door to the Pigeon tavern, Charing Cross. Complaints rectified, on application to Mr. R. L'Estrange in Gifford's buildings, Holborn.

1675. *Strange and terrible News from Oakingham, in Berks, of a thunder clap, &c.*

1675. Mr. Crofts left £5 to the company of stationers.

1676. The first book auction in England of which we have any record, was the library of Lazarus Seaman, D. D. and sold by William Cooper, bookseller, in Warwick-lane, London. Prefixed to the catalogue there is an address, which thus commences:—"Reader, it hath not been usual here in England, to make sale of books by way of auction, or who will give most for them; but it having been practised in other countries to the great advantage of both buyers and sellers, it was, therefore, conceived (for the encouragement of learning,) to publish the sale of these books in this manner of way."

The next book sale was the library of the reverend Mr. Kidner, rector of Hitchin, sold also by William Cooper, in Little Britain. And that these were the first in the kind, may be gathered from the preface to the third, which was, that of the reverend William Greenhill, minister of Stepney, at the Turk's Head coffee-house, in Bread-street (in ædibus Ferdinandi Stable, *coffipolæ*, ad insigne capitis Turcæ,) by Zach. Bourne, who sets forth, that "the attempts in this kind (by the sale of Dr. Seaman's and Mr. Kidner's libraries) having given great content and satisfaction to the gentlemen who were the buyers, and no discouragement to the sellers, hath encouraged the making this trial by exposing (to auction or sale) the library of Mr. William Greenhill." Cooper next sold the library of Dr. Thomas Manton, at his late house in King-street, Covent Garden, 1678; and in the same year, John Dunmore and Richard Chiswell, booksellers, those of Dr. Benjamin Worsley, and two other learned men, over against the Hen and Chickens, in Paternoster-row, at nine in the morning. By manuscript prices in some of the early catalogues, it appears that *one penny* was a very common bidding.

For some curious particulars concerning the early book sales see Dibdin's *Bibliomania.*

1676. *General Catalogue of Books, printed in England since the dreadful fire* 1666, *to the end of Trinity term*, 1676, *London, folio.*

This catalogue was published by Robert Clavel, an eminent bookseller. It is a thin folio, and includes an abstract of the bills of mortality. The books are classed under the heads of divinity, history, physic, and surgery, miscellanies, chemistry, poetry, &c. The titles of the books are briefly stated, and the publishers' names are given. The catalogue was continued every term till 1700.

Dunton says, "Mr. Robert Clavel is a great dealer, and has deservedly gained himself the reputation of a just man. Dr. Barlow,* bishop of Lincoln, used to call him *the honest bookseller.* He has been master of the company of stationers [1698 and 1699] and perhaps the greatest unhappiness of his life, was his being one of alderman Cornish's jury. He printed Dr. Comber's works," &c.—*Life and Errors*, p. 283.

1676, *Sept.* 4. *Died*, John Ogilby, geographical printer to king Charles II. and a voluminous writer. He was born near Edinburgh in 1600, and was originally a dancing master. The earl of Stafford, in whose family he was employed, as teacher to his children, appointed him deputy master of the revels at Dublin, where he erected a theatre. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion he returned to Cambridge. He was appointed in 1661 to conduct the coronation of Charles II. and of which he published a pompous account in folio, with plates. He also published a magnificent Bible, with plates, for

* Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, died October 8, 1691, aged 85, and was buried at Buckden. It is stated, that whilst he sat, bishop [1675—1691] he was remarkable for having never visited any part of his diocese in person, or been ever in all his life at Lincoln; so that he was commonly called the bishop of *Buckden*, where he mostly lived.

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which he was remunerated by the house of Lords. Ogilby translated Virgil and Homer into English verse; *an Account of Japan*, folio; an *Atlas*, folio; the *Fables* of Æsop, in verse, two volumes 8vo.; and a *Book of Roads*, 8vo. He died at London, and was buried in the church of St. Bride, Fleet-street.

1676. *News from Sussex; or, the barbarous Robber strangely convicted.* 4to.

1676. *News from St. John's Street of a Monster brought forth by a Sow.* 4to. Sold at Mr. Bindley's sale for £3 7s.

1676, *March* 23. *Poor Robin's Intelligence, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date hereof.* Printed by A. P. and T. H. for the general assembly of hawkers, No. 1.

1677. *Died*, USCAN, or OSGAN, minister of Erivan, the seat of the Armenian patriarch,* and editor of the *first printed Armenian bible.* Manuscript copies of the bible were become so scarce in Arminia, that a single copy cost 1200 livres, or £50. Such being the rarity of copies of the scriptures, a council of Armenian bishops, assembled in 1662, resolved to call in the art of printing, of which they had heard in Europe. For this purpose they applied first to France; but the Roman catholic church having refused their request, Uscan was sent to Europe about the year 1662, by Acopus (Jacobus) Carractri, patriarch of the Armenians, for the purpose of having an edition of the Armenian scriptures printed under his inspection. According to the commission of the patriarch he went to Rome, where he remained fifteen months, and then removed to Amsterdam, where he established an Armenian press, and printed the bible in 1666, 4to., and an edition of the new testament in 1688, in 8vo., which was reprinted in 1698, in a smaller form. His chief assistant was Solomon De Leon, a deacon, his nephew, who afterwards married a young lady at Marseilles; his printers' names were Etzmiatzneus and Sergius. In 1669 Uscan obtained permission from the king of France to establish an Armenian printing office at Marseilles, under the restriction of printing nothing contrary to the Catholic faith. The court of Rome immediately adopted every precaution to prevent any errors being inserted in the publications printed by the Armenians of Marseilles. A written confession of faith was demanded from Uscan, and an Armenian priest, named John Agolp, was sent to watch the press. Whilst Uscan, who was a man of great prudence, lived, the printing establishment was conducted peaceably; but after his death several law suits were commenced. These being terminated, Solomon De Leon continued the establishment, but not without considerable uneasiness, occasioned by Thomas Herabied, an Armenian priest, who had been appointed inspector of the press, in the place of John Agolp. The printing establishment was finally transferred to Constantinople.—*Le Long.*

1677, *March* 28. *Died*, WENCESLAUS HOLLAR an eminent copper-plate engraver, of whom it is stated, that he used to work for the booksellers at the rate of *fourpence* per hour. He was born at Prague, in 1607, and died, in great poverty, at Westminster. His works amount to nearly two hundred and forty prints.

1677. *Died*, JAMES LASCAILLE, a celebrated printer in Holland, whose press was famous for the number of beautiful and accurate editions which issued from it. He was esteemed so excellent a poet that, in 1663, he was honoured with the poetic crown by the emperor Leopold. James Lascaille was born in 1610 of an illustrious family at Geneva, which removed to Holland. His daughter, Catharine Lascaille, who died June 8, 1711, was so much admired for her poetic talent, as to be called the Dutch Sappho, and tenth Muse. A collection of her poems was printed in 1728, with several tragedies, which, although they were not written according to the ordinary rules of the drama, frequently discover marks of superior genius.

1677. The earliest *Almanack* published in Scotland commenced in this year, by Mr. Forbes, of Aberdeen, under the title of *a new Prognostication, calculated for North Britain;* which was embellished by the armorial bearings of Aberdeen on the title-page. Mr. Forbes continued to publish this almanack until the year 1700.

1677, *July* 13. *Died*, SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY, governor of Virginia from the year 1670, and who, while in that colony, made the following reply with regard to the press:—"I thank God there *is* no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. God keep us from both. He was buried at Twickenham, near London.

1677. A type foundry was established at the university of Oxford, the matrices of which were severally given by BISHOP FELL,* in 1667, and Mr. JUNIUS, in 1677. The university still possess some very valuable unique materials of these foundries, and published in the years 1706 and 1770, specimens which are now to be found only in the collections of the curious, but which Mr. Rowe Mores, p. 28, says, are "no credit to that learned body," and "not so accurate as might have been expected from an *archetypographus* and the *curators* of the *Sheldonian.*

1677. SIR THOMAS DAVIES, knt. lord mayor, gave two large silver cups, weight 124 oz. 9 dwts. on his translation from the company of stationers to the company of drapers. In 1667 he was chosen an assistant of the stationers' company, and master in 1668-1669. "*Aug.* 4, 1673. Ordered,

* When the British envoy, sir Harford Jones, was sent to Persia, in 1808 and 1809, he was met about four miles from Ispahan, by an advanced part of the inhabitants. First came the merchants of the city, in number about three hundred, all in their separate classes. Then followed a deputation from the Armenian clergy, composed of the bishop and chief dignitaries, in their sacerdotal robes. They carried silken banners, on which was painted the Passion of our Saviour. The bishop, a reverend old man with a white beard, presented the Evangelists, bound in crimson velvet, to the envoy, and proceeded on with his attendant priests, chanting their church service.

* John Fell, bishop of Oxford, was born at Longworth, June 23, 1625, died July 10, 1686, and was buried in Christ Church, Oxford.

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That if sir Thos. Davies do not provide his brace of bucks in time towards the entertainment on the 10th of August, that then the master and wardens of the company shall provide the said brace of bucks at their own charge, and shall repay themselves out of the said sir Thomas Davies's next dividend."

1677. Mrs. Mary Crooke gave to the company of stationers a silver cup, weight 22 oz. 18 dwts. She was the widow of Mr. Crooke, bookseller, near Temple Bar, who was master in 1665 and 1666; and of whom Dunton says, "He was well acquainted with Mr. Hobbes, and published many of his books. He got a good estate by his trade, and was a man of extraordinary sense, which he had the happiness of being able to express in words as manly and apposite as the sense conveyed under them."

1677. Abel Roper gave to the stationers' company a large silver flagon; weight 31 oz. 3 dwts. "He rises in the world, and his behaviour, methinks, is extremely obliging. He prints the *Post-boy*, the *Life of King William*, the *Annals of Queen Anne*, and several excellent abridgments."—*Dunton's Life and Errors.*

1677. Thomas Vere gave to the stationers' company a silver cup, with a handle, weighing 21 oz. 15 dwts.

1677, *Sept.* 14. *Died*, Richard Atkyns, a typographical author, who suffered much on account of his loyalty. After the restoration he was a deputy-lieutenant of Gloucestershire. Having been at the expense of above £1,000 in law-suits for twenty-four years, to prove the right of the king's grant in printing law-books, he had some hopes of repairing his finances by his pen; and published his *Origin and Growth of Printing in England*, 4to. 1664. See page 146, *ante*. He was of a respectable family in Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1615, and educated at Oxford. He died a prisoner for debt, in the marshalsea, and was buried at the expense of sir Robert Atkyns, a baron of the exchequer, to whom he was related.

Richard Atkyns appears to have been a bold ambitious man, and his writings were all in favour of the court, and arbitrary government. His *Origin and Growth of Printing*, was to defend the *Oxford Book* in favour of Corsellis against Caxton. But it is strange that a piece so fabulous, and carrying such evident marks of forgery, could impose upon men so knowing and so inquisitive, as some who have coincided with Atkyns.

1678. *Nov. Translation of the Gazette into French.*

Nov. 6. A complaint being made to the house, of a material mistake in that part of the translation of the *Gazette* into French, which has reference to his majesty's proclamation for removing the Papists: ordered that Mons. Moranville, who translated the *Gazette* into French, and Mr. Newcombe the printer, be summoned to attend this house on to-morrow morning.

Nov. 7. Mr. Newcombe being called in, to give an account of the translation of the *Gazette* into French, informed the house, that he was only concerned in the setting the press, and that he understood not the French tongue; and that Mons. Moranville had been employed in that affair for many years, and was the only corrector of it. Mons. Moranville, being called in, acknowledged himself guilty of the mistake; but he endeavoured to excuse it, alledging it was through inadvertency.

Ordered, that Mons. Moranville be committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms; and that he be searched, and his house and lodgings. And several papers written in French being found about him; Ordered, that the said papers be referred to the consideration of the committee appointed to examine Mr. Colman's papers, to translate the same, and report to the house.

Ordered, that it be referred to a committee further to examine the matter concerning the translating, printing, and publishing the French *Gazette*.—*Journals of the house of commons*, v. 9.

Whitehall, Nov. 10. A great and malicious abuse being found to have been committed by the person entrusted to translate the *Gazette* into French, in the translation of his majesty's late proclamation, commanding all persons, being popish recusants, or so reputed, to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and all other places within ten miles of the same; for which he is in custody, and the matter under examination, in order to his just punishment: it is thought for the rectifying the said abuse, that a new and true translation of his majesty's said proclamation be given to the world in the French *Gazette* of this day.—*Gazette*, November 7—11, 1678.

Nov. 18. Serjeant Seis reports from the committee appointed to examine concerning the translating, printing, and publishing of the *Gazette* in French, that the committee had taken the particulars thereof, and put the same into writing, which he delivered in at the clerk's table.—*Journals of the house of commons*, v. 9.

1677. An edition of five hundred copies of the *Four Gospels*, and *Acts of the Apostles*, in the Malayan language, was printed at Oxford, in 4to. at the expense of the Hon. Robert Boyle, and under the superintendence of Dr. Thomas Hyde,* keeper of the Bodleian library. A preface

* Thomas Hyde, D.D., the learned editor of the *Malayan Gospels*, and *Acts of the Apostles*, was born near Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, June 29, 1636, and was educated at Cambridge. He rendered considerable assistance to Dr. Wallien, in the Polyglott Bible, by his knowledge of the Arabic. In 1665, he was chosen head keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford. His extraordinary knowledge of the oriental languages gained him considerable promotion in the church. In April, 1701, he resigned the office of *Protobibliothecarius*, or head keeper of the Bodleian library, and died Feb. 18, 1703, and was buried in the church of Hamburg, near Oxford. His work on the *Religion of the Ancient Persians, (Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum,)* Oxford, 1700, 4to. will remain a monument of his various and profound erudition. Several of his smaller works were collected and republished by Dr. Gregory Sharpe, master of the Temple, under the title of *Syntagma Dissertationum et Opuscula*, 1767, 2 vols. 4to. accompanied with a life of the author. A list of other works projected by Dr. Hyde, but not completed, is given by Wood, *Athen. Oxonienses*, and Chalmers, *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

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was prefixed by Dr. Thomas Marshall, rector of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards dean of Gloucester; with a dedication by Mr. Hyde. This edition being sent over to the East Indies, a second was published, in 1704, 4to. at Oxford, superintended by Mr. Thomas Bowrey.* As both these editions were printed in Roman type, Bowrey added a specimen of the Malay character, which he had obtained from Dr. Hyde.

1677. *Poor Robin's Intelligence revived.*

1677. *Lamentable and bloody News from St. Albans; being an account of the late great robbery and barbarous murder committed there by highwaymen.* 4to.

1677. *Strange News from the deep, with an account of a large prodigious whale.* 4to. With a wood-cut.

1677. *Strange and wonderful News from Bridewell of a converted whore.* 4to.

1677. *News from Buckinghamshire, or a perfect relation how a young maid hath been for twelve years possest with the Devil.* 4to.

1677. *Horrid News from St. Martin's, being a relation of a girl not sixteen, poysoning her mother, a servant maid, and two gentlewomen,* 4to.

1677. R. SABBATHÆUS BEN JOSEPH erected a printing-office at Dyrenfurt, a small town of Silesia, of which Wolfius relates some anecdotes respecting it. Several of the Dyrenfurt publications are found in the Oppenheimer library, now at Oxford.

1677. Printing carried on at Dunkirk, a seaport of French Flanders, by JAN WINS.

1677. *A French and Italian Dictionary*, in two octavo volumes, bears for imprint, Imprimé au chateau de Duillier, en Suisse.

1678, *July* 19. *Died*, ANDREW MARVELL, who stands in the very first and very highest rank, *facile princeps*, as an incompatible patriot, the best of controversialists, and the leading prose wit of England. His are the "first sprightly runnings" of that glorious stream of wit, which will bear upon it down to the latest posterity, the names of Swift, Steele, and Addison. Before the time of Marvell, wit was to be forced, strained, and conceited. From him wit first came sparkling forth, untouched with baser matter. It was like his personal character. Its main feature was an open clearness. Mean detraction, or sordid jealousy never for an instant stained it. He turned aside in the midst of an exalted panegyric to Oliver Cromwell, to say the finest things that have ever been said of Charles I. He left for a while his own wit in the *Rehearsal Transposed*, to praise the wit of Butler, his rival and political enemy. As a poet, Marvell was true, and this is the grand point in poetry. He was not of the highest order, not perhaps in even a high order, but what he did was genuine. It is sweetness speaking out in sweetness. In the language there is nothing more exquisitely tender than the *Nymph Complaining for the Loss of her Fawn*. Such poems as this and the *Bermudas* may live, and deserve to live, as long as the longest and the mightiest. Of as real a quality are the majority of the poems of Marvell. In a playful and fantastic expression of tender and voluptuous beauty, they are well nigh unrivalled.

Andrew Marvell was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov. 15, 1620, where his father was a celebrated preacher of the church of England. The son was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he first associated with Milton, and both being attached to the popular cause in politics, formed a friendship which lasted during his life. It is related of him, that, while he represented the town of Hull in parliament, and was without any other resources than a small allowance, which he received for that duty, a courtier was sent with a thousand pounds in gold to buy him over to the opposite side; he placidly refused the bribe, pointing to a blade-bone of mutton which was to serve for his dinner on the ensuing day, as a proof that he was above necessity. He was buried in St. Giles's in the Fields, London.

He was the author of several political treatises, published anonymously, particularly one, *On the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England; more particularly from the long Prorogation of November*, 1675, *ending the 15th of February*, 1676, *until the Meeting of Parliament, July* 16, 1677. The king and his ministry were so offended at this production, that an advertisement appeared in the *Gazette*, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery of the author, and fifty pounds for the apprehension of the printer. He entered into a long and bitter controversy with Parker, bishop of Oxford, a temporising prelate, a famous partisan, and virulent writer on the side of arbitrary government, and between him and Marvell many pamphlets were written. On one occasion a letter, dated July 3, 1676, was received by Marvell, subscribed J. G., and concluding with these words:—"*If thou darest to print any lie or libel against Dr. Parker, by the eternal God I will cut thy throat.*"

Marvell gives the following pertinent description of the powers of the press:—"The press, invented much about the same time with the Reformation, hath done more mischief to the discipline of our church than all the doctrines can make amends for. It was a happy time when all learning was in manuscript, and some little officer did keep the keys of the library. Now, since printing came into the world, such is the mischief, that a man cannot write a book but presently he is answered. There have been ways found out to fine, not the people, but even the grounds and fields where they assembled! but no art yet could prevent these seditious

* Thomas Bowrey was the author of a *Grammar* and *Dictionary* of the Malay tongue, published at London, 1701. 4to. He had been engaged nineteen years in the Eastern isles, in mercantile concerns, and accompanied his edition of the *Malay Gospels* and *Acts of the Apostles*, printed at the expense of the East India company, with a map of the Malay islands.

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meetings of letters. Two or three brawny fellows in a corner, with mere ink and elbow-grease, do more harm than a hundred systematic divines. Their ugly printing letters, that look like so many rotten teeth, how oft have they been pulled out by the public tooth-drawer; and yet these rascally operators of the press have got a trick to fasten them again in a few minutes, that they grow as firm a set, and as cutting and talkative, as ever. Oh, printing! how hast thou disturbed the peace of mankind! Lead, when moulded into bullets, is not so mortal as when founded into letters! There was a mistake sure in the story of Cadmus, for the serpent's teeth which he sowed, were nothing else but the letters which he invented. The first essay that was made towards this art, was in single characters upon iron, wherewith of old they stigmatized slaves and remarkable offenders; but a bulky Dutchman diverted quite from its original institution, and contrived these innumerable syntegems of alphabets. One would have thought in reason, that a Dutchman at least, might have contented himself only with the wine-press."

1678, *Died*, MARCHMONT NEEDHAM, the great patriarch of newspaper writers; a man, says D'Israeli, of versatile talents and more versatile politics; a bold adventurer, and most successful, because the most profligate of his tribe. From college he came to London: was an usher in Merchant Taylors' school; then an under clerk in Gray's Inn; at length studied physic, and practised chemistry; and finally he was a captain; and in the words of honest Anthony Wood, "siding with the rout and scum of the people, he made them weekly sport by all that was noble, in his intelligence, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, wherein his endeavours were to sacrifice the fame of some lord, or any person of quality, and of the king himself, to the beast with many heads." He soon became popular, and was known under the name of Captain Needham of Gray's Inn; and whatever he now wrote was deemed oracular. But whether from a slight imprisonment for aspersing Charles I., or some pique with his own party, he requested an audience on his knees with the king, reconciled himself to his majesty, and showed himself a violent royalist in his *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and galled the Presbyterians with his wit and quips. Some time after, when the popular party prevailed, he was still further enlightened, and was got over by president Bradshaw, as easily as by Charles I. Our mercurial writer became once more a virulent Presbyterian, and lashed the royalists outrageously in his *Mercurius Politicus;* at length, on the return of Charles II., being now conscious, says our friend Anthony, that he might be in danger of the halter, once more he is said to have fled into Holland, waiting for an act of oblivion. For money given to an hungry courtier, Needham obtained his pardon under the great seal. He latterly practised as a physician among his party, but lived universally hated by the royalists, and now only committed harmless treasons with the college of physicians, on whom he poured all that gall and vinegar which the government had suppressed from flowing through its natural channel.

He was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, in 1620, and educated at All Souls' college, Oxford.

An account of Marchmont Needham, with a list of his publications, will be found in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*

1678. *Died*, RICHARD HEAD, a bookseller of London, and author of several low works.* He was the son of an Irish ecclesiastic, who suffered in the dreadful massacre which took place in that kingdom in the year 1641. Mrs. Head and her son came to England, when being sent to school, he was fitted for the university, and through the interest of some of his father's friends forwarded to Oxford, where he completed his studies, in the same college in which his father had been formerly elevated. His mother's income being but slender, Head was taken from the university before he had acquired any degree, and apprenticed to a bookseller. Having accomplished his time, he married, and set up in business for himself; but his passion for gaming, shortly after, obliged him to relinquish business, when he retired for a period into Ireland, and there wrote his comedy of *Hic et Ubique;* when having acquired a little money, he commenced business, and was again unsuccessful, upon which he had recourse to his pen for subsistence, and produced several works, the whole being more or less tinctured by indecency. The following character of Richard Head is to be found in Dr. William King's works. "He was of a lively genius, and had a considerable knowledge in the scenes of low life and debauchery; he was the author of *Hic et Ubique, or the Humours of Dublin*, a comedy, printed in 1663, by which he acquired much reputation, and of several other pieces, particularly *Nugæ Venales*, which would have

* *Hic et Ubique; or the Humours of Dublin.* A Comedy by Richard Head; acted privately with general applause. 1663. 4to. A copy sold at Rhodes' sale for 19s.

The English Rogue, described in the *Life of Meriton Latroon, a Witty Extravagant.* 4 parts, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1661-1680. With portraits and cuts. Complete copies of this work are of rare occurrence, and when found, generally produce a large sum. It sold for £8 8s. but it can be purchased at the present day for about half that sum.

Proteus Redevivus; or the art of Wheedling, or Insinuation, obtained by General Conversation, and extracted from the several Humours, Inclinations, and Passions of both Sexes, respecting their several Ages, and suiting each Profession or Occupation. Collected and Methodized by the Author of the First Part of the English Rogue, [Richard Head.]

Thy credit wary keep, 'tis quickly gone,
B'ing got by many actions, lost by one.

London: printed by W. D., and are to be sold at the sign of the Ship, St. Mary-Axe, and by most booksellers, 1675. 8vo. (pp. 352, Title and Epistle to the Reader, 8 leaves.)

The Canting Academy, or Villanies discovered. Lond. 1674. 8vo. With a frontispiece. Sold at Nassau's sale for £2 2s.

Nugæ Venales; or, a Complaisant Companion: being New Jests, domestic and foreign, Bulls, Rhodomontades, Pleasant Novels and Miscellanies. Lond. 1675. 12mo. 1681. 12mo. 1686. 12mo. third edition, with a portrait. Sold at Lloyd's sale for £2 10s. Fourth edition, with additions, 1687. 12mo.

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served as a general title to his works. Roguery, fornication, and cuckoldom, were the standing topics of this author, who was persuaded that his books would sell in proportion to the prevalency of those vices. In the first part of the *English Rogue*, he had given scope to so much licentiousness, that he could not procure an *imprimatur*, until some of the most luscious descriptions were expunged." Head, after many crosses and difficulties, at last perished at sea, when crossing to the Isle of Wight. The editors of the *Biographia Dramatica*, notice only his comedy of *Hic et Ubique*, and the *English Rogue;* and Watts simply mentions the above play. Francis Kirkman, who had been his partner in the bookselling trade, was also the author of two works of a similar description to those of Head.

1678, *Dec.* 3. *The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome*, or the Popish Courant, No. 1.

1678. *News from Bartholomew fair*, 4to. With a wood cut.

1678. *Bloody News from Angel alley, being a true account of the cruel murdering of one Dorothy Jewens, who was barbarously robbed and killed by two of her lodgers*, 4to.

1678. *News from Maidstone, a narrative of the tryals and condemnation of four notorious house breakers, &c.* 4to.

1678. *News from Wicklow, a relation how Dr. Moore was taken invisibly by his friends*, 4to.

1678. *News from Hallidy Wells of a barbarous father who killed his own son*, 4to.

1678. *Poor Robin's public and private occurrences and remarks*, printed for T. C. near Fleet Bridge.

1678. *Public Occurrences truly stated by George Larkin.*

1679. In this year there were two *German* versions of the *Old Testament* printed by the Jews, for the use of their Hebrew brethren.

The first of these versions was made by R. Jekuthiel ben Isaac Blitz, of Wittmund, in East Friezland, who received eight florins and sixteen stivers, per sheet, for the translation: it was revised by R. Meir Stern, chief rabbi of the synagogue of Amsterdam, who received six florins and six stivers, per sheet, for the revision. The printer was URI VEIBSCH BEN ACHARON HALEVI, who undertook the edition at his own charge, but being involved in expensive lawsuits, he relinquished the undertaking to the Christians, WILLIAM BLEAU, and LAURENCE BAAK, at whose cost the work was completed, and printed at Amsterdam, 1679, folio. R. Jekuthiel is said to have corrupted the text, and to have inserted various remarks demonstrative of the most determined hatred to Christianity.

The other version was executed at the expense of JOSEPH ATHIAS, the celebrated Jewish printer, of Amsterdam, where it was printed in the same year as the former, in folio. Josel Witzenhausen was not only the principal translator of this version, but acted also as the compositor of it in the office of Athias. He received four imperials per sheet for his labour. R. Meir Stern received the same sum and rather more, for revising the translation.

1679. A news writer in Holland, who had presumed to print some very severe and sarcastic reflections on Madame Maintenon* and Louis XIV. suffered the following severe punishment. Some months after this offence, he was induced, by a person sent expressly for the purpose, to make a tour into French Flanders. The instant he had quitted the Dutch territories, he was put under arrest, and immediately, by his majesty's express command, conducted to Mount St. Michael, then one of the state prisons of France. He was shut up in a wooden cage, comprising about twelve feet square and twenty feet in height. Here he lived upwards of three and twenty years; and here he at length expired.—During the long nights of winter, no candle or fire was allowed him; nor was he permitted to have any book. He saw no human face except the jailor, who came once every day to present him, through a hole in the wicket, with his little portion of bread and wine; no instrument was given him, with which he could destroy himself; but he found means at length to draw out a nail from the wood, with which he cut or engraved, on the bars of his cage, certain fleurs de lis, and armorial bearings, which formed his only employment and recreation.—Mr. Wraxall, in a visit to Mount St. Michael, in August, 1775, saw the cage and the nail with which he had executed his work. The same gentleman thus apostrophised as he stood within this place of torture. "As I stood within this dreadful engine, my heart sunk within me. I execrated the vengeance of the prince, who, for such a trespass could inflict so disproportionate and tremendous a punishment. I thought the towers and pinnacles of the abbey seemed to shake, as conscious of the cruelty committed in their gloomy round; and I hastened out of this sad apartment, impressed with the deepest pity and indignation."

1679, *Dec.* 4. *Died*, Sir JOHN BIRKENHEAD, the fertile parent of numerous political pamphlets devoted to the court and its cause. He had a promptness to seize on every temporary circumstance, and a facility in execution; and his papers appear to abound in banter, wit, and satire. In buffoonery, keenness, and boldness, he was not inferior to his political opponent, Marchmont Needham, nor was he at times less an adventurer, being frequently imprisoned. His *Paul's Church Yard* is a bantering pamphlet,

* Frances D'Aubigny, madame de Maintenon, was born in the prison of Niort, November 27, 1635, and became the wife of Scaron, the French poet, and afterwards of Louis XIV. "A strange connexion," says Voltaire, "of tenderness and scruple on the part of the king, and of ambition and devotion on that of the new mistress, seems to have lasted from 1661 to 1686, which was the epoch of their marriage." Her life of penetential piety after her marriage; her extensive charity to the poor, and exemplary life, caused her to be universally respected. She founded the celebrated convent of St. Cyr, at Versailles, for the maintenance of thirty-six nuns, ladies of quality, and twenty-four assistant sisters. Upon this foundation, three hundred young ladies were received and educated gratis. Madame Maintenon died at St. Cyr, April 15, 1719, aged 84 years, regretted by the nation.

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containing fictitious titles of books and acts of parliament, reflecting on the mad reformers of those times. One of his poems is entitled *The Jolt*, being written on the protector having fallen off his own coach-box: Cromwell had received a present from the German count Oldenburgh, of six German horses, and attempted to drive them himself in Hyde Park, when this great political phaeton met the accident, of which sir John Birkenhead was not slow to comprehend the benefit, and hints how unfortunately for the country it turned out! Sir John was during the dominion of Cromwell an author by profession. After various imprisonments for his majesty's cause, says Wood, "he lived by his wits, in helping young gentlemen out of dead lifts in making poems, songs, and epistles on and to their mistresses; as also in translating, and other petite employments." He lived, however, after the Restoration to become one of the masters of requests, with a salary of £3000 a-year. But he showed the baseness of his spirit, says Anthony, by slighting those who had been his benefactors in his necessities.

1679, *Dec.* 4. *Died*, Thomas Hobbes, who is celebrated as the first English writer on political philosophy. He was born at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, July 5, 1588, and in 1628, he began to publish a series of works, designed to warn the people as to the consequences of their efforts for the reduction of the royal power. The most remarkable of these, was the *Leviathan*, published in 1651, which is full of sophistry and bad maxims in philosophy and morals. At the restoration he received a pension, but in 1665 the parliament passed a censure on his writings. He died at Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, having been mostly employed as tutor in the family of the duke of Devonshire. It is very curious that, while Hobbes maintained the necessity of an established church under the supremacy of a temporal monarch, he expressed doubts of the existence of that deity, whose worship it is the business of a church to encourage. He asserts that Ezra wrote the *Pentateuch*, and that the *New Testament* was not received as canonical till the council of Laodicea, in the year 363.

1679, *Feb.* 14. *The Courant Intelligence;* or, an impartial account of transactions, both Foreign and Domestick. Printed for John Smith, bookseller, in Great Queen Street.

1679. *The Loyal Intelligencer.*

1679. *The Protestant Domestic Intelligencer.*

1679, *May* 1—24. *A List of one unanimous Club of Voters in his Majesty's Long Parliament, dissolved in* 1678; with votes of the house of commons concerning the pensioners.

1679, *June* 11. *An impartial Account of divers remarkable Proceedings in the last Session of Parliament, relating to the Popish Plot, &c.*

1679, *June* 7. *A Proclamation for calling out Heretors and Freeholders to attend the King's Host.* Printed at Edinburgh by the heirs of Andrew Anderson. It was reprinted at London, June 17.

1679, *June* 26. *The Declaration of the Rebels now in Arms in the West of Scotland;* with an address against the duke of Lauderdale.

1679, *July* 9. *Domestick Intelligence*, or news both from city and country, published to prevent false reports. Printed for Benjamin Harris, No. 1.

1679, *July* 10. *Some further Matters of Fact, relating to the Administration of Affairs in Scotland, under the Duke of Lauderdale.*

1679 *July* 10. *The Impeachment of the Duke and Dutchess of Lauderdale, with their Brother my Lord Hatton, presented to his Majesty by the City of Edinburgh.*

1679. *Articles of High Treason and other Misdemeanors against the Dutchess of Portsmouth.*

1679. *Articles of High Treason against Sir Wm. Scroggs, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.*

1679. *Plain Truth, or a private Discourse betwixt P[epys] and H[arbord], [about the Navy.]*

1679, *July* 14. *The Confession and Execution of Richard Langhorne, late Counsellor in the Temple, who was executed for treasonable Practices.*

1679, *July* 21. *The English Intelligencer.*

1679, *July* 22. *The Faithful Mercury*, No. 1.

1679, *Aug.* 14. *A true and perfect Collection of all Messages, Addresses, &c. from the House of Commons to the King's most excellent Majesty, with his Majesty's gracious Answers, from* 1660 *till the Dissolution of the Parliament.*

1679, *Sept.* 3. *The Weekly Packet of Advice from Germany;* or the History of the Reformation of Religion there, No. 1.

1679, *Sept.* 4. *Poor Robin's Intelligence newly revived;* published for the Accommodation of all ingenious persons, No. 1.

1679. *Relationes Extraordinariæ.*

1679. *Mercurius Civicus;* or, an Account of Affairs domestick and foreign, printed by R. Everingham.

1679. *The Weekly Intelligence;* or, News from City and Country, printed by Samuel Crouch.

1679, *Sept.* 7. *The Friendly Intelligence*, published for the Accommodation of all sober Persons, No. 1.

1679, *Sept.* 8. *The English Currant;* or, Advice domestick and foreign, for general satisfaction. Printed for Thomas Burrell, at the Golden Ball, Fleet-street.

1679. *Domestick Intelligence*, published gratis, for the promoting of Trade: printed by N. Thompson, for Benjamin Harris.

1679. *Domestick Intelligence;* or, News from City and Country, published to prevent false Reports. London: printed by Nathaniel Thompson, next the Cross Keys, in Fetter Lane, for Benjamin Harris, at the Stationers' Arms, in the Piazza, under the Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

1679, *Aug.* 26. *The true Domestick Intelligence;* or, News both from City and Country, published to prevent false Reports: printed by N. Thompson, No. 16. Against this paper B. Harris cautions the publick, as being a Popish impostor. Though called No. 16, it was the first by that publisher.—No. 25, Sept. 30, an-

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nounces, that "Mr. Garraway, master of the famous coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange, hath store of good cherry-wine; and 'tis said, that the Black Cherry and other wild cherries do yield good and wholesome Aquavitæs and Brandies.—In some part of Buckinghamshire they are said to have got from the Canaries a sort of Barley, which hath roes of Barley upon every ear. In some other places they have a sort of Wheat which bears four, five, or six ears of Wheat upon every stalk; but it is not much commended."

1679. *Account of the Proceedings at the Guildhall of the City of London, on Saturday, September* 12, 1679; *with the substance of Sir Thomas Player's Speech, and the Lord Mayor's Answer thereunto.*

1679. *A Reply to the excellent and elegant Speech made by Sir Thomas Player, the worthy Chamberlain of London, &c.* By H. B. an unworthy Member of the said city.

1679. *A Vindication of Sir Thomas Player.*

1679, *Sept.* 29. *The Speech of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Lord Mayor Elect, at Guildhall.*

1679, *Oct.* 7. *London's Choice of Citizens to represent them in the ensuing Parliament.*

1679, *Oct.* 21. *A true Account of the Invitation and Entertainment of the Duke of York at Merchant Tailors Hall by the Artillery-men.*

1679. *An impartial Account of the Trial of the Lord Cornwallis, on a Charge of Murder.*

1679. *London's Defiance to Rome;* a perfect Narrative of the magnificent Procession and solemn Burning of the Pope, at Temple Bar, Nov. 17, 1679, being the Coronation-day of that never-to-be-forgotten princess, queen Elizabeth. With a Description of the Order, rich Habits, extraordinary Fireworks, Songs, and generous Triumphs attending that illustrious ceremony.

1679. *The Rotterdam Courant.*

1679, *Nov.* 20. *Mercurius Anglicus;* or, the Weekly Occurrences faithfully transmitted, No. 1. London: printed by Robert Harford, at the Angel in Cornhill; and revived in October, 1681, by Richard Baldwin, in the Old Bailey.

1679. *A Letter from a Gentleman of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridge, to Colonel Roderick Mansel,* containing an Account of the first Discovery of the pretended Presbyterian Plot at the Assizes at Wisbech, Sept. 23, published Nov. 28.

1679. *A Proclamation against Vice and Immorality.* By the Mayor. Guildhall, Nov. 29, 1679. Printed by Samuel Roycroft, printer to the Honourable City of London.

1679, *Dec.* 10. *A Second Letter from Leghorn, with a farther Account, as incredible and unparalleled as the first, from aboard the Van-herring, and a Conspiracy for seizing the Ship detected.*

1679. *An Answer returned to the Letter from Leghorn, by L. F. a Merchant concerned in the Ship.*

1679, *Dec.* 27. *The True Newes; or Mercurius Anglicus,* No. 11.

1679. *The Universal Intelligence.*

1679. *The Epitome of the Weekly News.*

1679. *The Haerlem Courant truly rendered into English,* No. 1, Haerlem, Dec. 28, London, Dec. 29.

1679, *Dec. English Gazette.* Printed for W. E. and sold by Thomas Fox, at the Angel, in Westminster Hall.

1679. *The Snotty-nose Gazette, or Coughing Intelligence.*

1680, *July* 3. *Died,* JOHN MARTYN, printer, of London, aged 60 years. On a flat stone in St. Faith's vault, is the following inscription:—

M. S. Johannis Martyn, Societatus Regiæ Typographi &c.

on a very fine monument in the same vault, with a fine figure of him in robes, kneeling; his lady in beautiful drapery on the oppoite, and a pile of books in the middle. He was printer for many years to the royal society. He managed all his affairs with discretion, was a thriving man in his trade, and made a very pious end.—*Dunton.*

1680, *Sept.* 24. *Died,* SAMUEL BUTLER, author of the celebrated poem of *Hudibras,* i. and ii. parts, London, 1662-3, 8vo.; iii. 1678, 12mo. He was born at Strensham, in Worcestershire, Feb. 8, 1612, where his father was a small farmer, and received his education first at Worcester and then at Cambridge, where he remained six or seven years. His first employment was as clerk to a justice of the peace at Earl's Coombe, in his native county. His life was chiefly passed in obscurity and poverty; and we know, says D'Israeli, little more of Butler than we do of Shakspeare and of Spenser! Longueville, the devoted friend of the poet, has unfortunately left no reminiscences of the departed genius whom he so intimately knew, and who bequeathed to Longueville the only legacy a neglected poet could leave—all his manuscripts; and to his care, though not to his spirit, we are indebted for Butler's *Remains.* His friend attempted to bury him with the public honours he deserved, among the tombs of his brotherbards in Westminster abbey; but he was compelled to consign the bard to an obscure burial-place in Paul's, Covent Garden. Many years after, when Alderman Barber raised an inscription to the memory of Butler in Westminster abbey, others were desirous of placing one over the poet's humble gravestone. The following epitaph is attributed to Dennis. If it be Dennis's, says D'Israeli, it must have been composed in one of his most lucid moments.

Near this place lies interred
The body of Mr. Samuel Butler,
Author of Hudibras.
He was a whole species of Poets in one!
Admirable in a Manner
In which no one else has been tolerable;
A Manner which began and ended in Him;
In which he knew no Guide,
And has found no Followers.

After his death were published three small volumes of his posthumous works, and subsequently two volumes more were printed by Mr. Thyer, of Manchester, indubitably genuine. From none of these pieces can his life be traced,

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or his character fully discovered. Oldham, in his *Satires against Poetry*, thus speaks of Butler—

> On Butler who can think without just rage,
> The glory and the scandal of the age.

The *first* part of *Hudibras* is the most perfect; that was the rich fruit of matured meditation, of wit, of learning, and of leisure. Butler had lived amidst scenes which might have excited indignation and grief; but his strong contempt of the actors could only supply ludicrous images and caustic raillery. The *second* part was published the following year. The *third* and last part was given to the world when every thing had changed! the poet, the subject, and the patron. Butler appears to have turned aside, and to have given an adverse direction to his satirical arrows, and become the satirist of the party whose cause he had formerly so honestly espoused; and the greatest glory of Butler is, that his high and indignant spirit equally lashed the hypocrites of Cromwell, and the libertines of Charles.

Butler was fortunate, for a time, in having Charles II. to *admire* his *Hudibras*.* That monarch carried one in his pocket: hence his success, though the work has great merit. Yet merit does not sell a work in one case out of twenty. Butler, after all, was left to starve; for, according to Dennis, the author of *Hudibras* died in a garret.

In the *Public Intelligence*, published in 1662, there is the following warning to the public against a literary piracy:—"There is stolen abroad, a most false and imperfect copy of a poem, called *Hudibras*, without name either of printer or bookseller, as fitting so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition, printed by the author's original, is sold by Richard Marriott, under St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street; that other nameless is a cheat, and will but abuse the buyer as well as the author, whose poem deserves to have fallen into better hands."

1680. John North gave to the company of stationers a piece of plate 66¾ ounces, value £20.

1680. Dr. Plot† published the *Clog; or, Staffordshire Almanack*, engraven on a copper-plate.

1680. The tryal, sentence, and public flagellation of Elizabeth Cellier, for writing, printing, and publishing a scandalous libel, called *Malice Defeated*, &c. London.—Thomas Dangerfield's answer to a certain scandalous and lying pamphlet, entitled *Malice Defeated*, or the deliverance of Elizabeth Cellier. London.

1680, *Jan. Advice from Parnassus.* Printed for H. L.

1680, *Jan.* 6. *The Latin Gazette*, a paper imported from Germany, to be seen at the Widow's Coffee House, and Black Boy, Ave Mary Lane.

1680, *Jan.* 16. *The Protestant (Domestic) Intelligence*, No. 56.

1680, *Feb.* 5. *A short but just Account of the Tryal of Benjamin Harris for printing a seditious Book*, called, *An Appeal from the Country to the City.*

1680, *Feb.* 6. *An impartial Account of the Tryal of Francis Smith, for printing a Book*, called, *Tom Ticklefoot*, &c.; and of Jane Curtis, for printing *A Satyr upon Injustice.*

1680, *Feb.* 14. *The Currant Intelligencer;* or, an impartial Account of Transactions, both foreign and domestic, printed by John Smith, Great Queen-street, No. 1.

1680, *March* 13. *The Courant Intelligence;* or an impartial Account of Transactions, both foreign and domestick. Printed for Allen Banks, bookseller, in Fetter-lane.

1680, *Feb* 28. *Mercurius Publicus;* being a summary of the whole week's intelligence, No. 1.

1680, *March* 1. *Catholick Intelligence;* or, infallible News both Domestick and Foreign; published for the Edification of Protestants. Printed for J. How, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.

1680, *March* 4. *Mercurius Infernus;* or, News from the other world, discovering the cheats and abuses of this; being all Truth, no Fable, No. 1.

1680, *March* 22. *Mercurius Civicus;* or, a true Account of Affairs, both Foreign and Domestick, No. 1.

1680, *March* 27. *The True News*, No. 37, first announces, that "a project was setting on foot for conveying of letters, notes, messages, amorous billets, and all bundles whatsoever, under a pound weight, and all sorts of writings (challenges only excepted) to and from any part of the city and suburbs; to which purpose the projectors have taken a house in Lime-street for a general office, and have appointed eight more stages in other parts at a convenient distance; a plot, if not timely prevented by the freemen porters of the city, is like to prove the utter subversion of them and their worshipful corporation." It is not generally known that this important benefit to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of London and the environs, and also to the revenue (believed to be £200,000 and £300,000 per annum,) was the invention and property of a private merchant, a Mr. Docura,* who, about the year 1683, seeing the deficiencies

* John Townley, esq., of Lancashire, translated *Hudibras* into French, except the epistle to Sidrophel, which indeed has nothing to do with the rest of the poem. Mr. Townley was educated in France, and was for a long time in the French service, and thus naturally acquired an intimate knowledge of the French language. He was uncle to Charles Townley, esq., who died January 3, 1805, trustee of the British museum, and celebrated for his noble and elegant collection of ancient marbles. John Townley was born in 1697, and died in 1782.

† Dr. Robert Plot, a very celebrated antiquary, died at Borden, April 30, 1696.

* It is a singular fact, that to another of the same family London is indebted for one of its principal ancient relics, viz., St. John's Gate, built by sir Thomas Docura, the last grand prior of Malta in England, who sat as an earl in the house of peers. His family arms, derived from Palestine, are carved on the outside and painted on the roof. This was a noble and very generous family, originally from the north, afterwards of Herts (*vide* Chauncy) and Ireland, where they obtained lands and a peerage for distinguished services, 1621. They were allied to very noble families, and through that of the first lord St. John, of Blesto, to the royal stock of their own name. Between 1100 and 1650 they reckoned about twenty knights, English and foreign. A grand memorial is seen in Lelley church, Herts, and two houses, each styled Docura hall, remain at Kendal and Penrith.

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in this respect of the general post, established an office for the conveyance of letters to all parts of London, and the environs for ten miles (more or less) around, at one penny each; purchasing a great number of horses, and engaging steady men, who it may be supposed, were in those times armed. It almost instantly obtained general approval and acceptance. The government soon cast an anxious eye on this powerful novelty, and finally took it into their own hands. What license or patent he had is not fully known, but it is understood that he had some, besides a moral right; but he unfortunately made no demand for compensation. The public expected that he would be appointed superintendent of the new institution, with some benefit to his descendants; but no reward or compensation was given; on the contrary, his family suffered injury.

1680. *The English Gazette.*

1680. *The Loyal Intelligence;* or, News both from City and Country, No. 3, March 31, according to the old Julian, not the new Popish Gregorian Accompt.

1680, *April* 22. *Mercurius Librarius;* or a faithful account of all books and pamphlets, No. 2. "All booksellers that approve of the design of publishing this catalogue weekly, or once in fourteen days at least, are desired to send in to one of the undertakers any book, pamphlet, or sheet they would have in it, so soon as published, that they may be inserted in order as they come out: their books shall be delivered to them back again upon demand. To shew they design the public advantage of the trade, they will expect but 6d. for inserting any book; nor but 12d. for any other advertisement relating to the trade, unless it be excessive long."

1680, *April* 23. *The true Protestant (Domestick) Intelligence.* No. 1.

1680. *The Rotterdam Courant.*

1680, *May* 12. *Mercurius Civicus*, No. 241. In this paper first occurs a proposal to insure houses from fire, at an office in Threadneedle-street.

1680, *May* 12. *A Proclamation for suppressing the printing and publishing unlicensed News-books and Pamphlets of News.*

"Whereas it is of great importance to the state, that all news printed and published to the people, as well concerning foreign as domestick affairs, should be agreeable to truth, or at least warranted by good intelligence, that the minds of his majesty's subjects may not be disturbed, or amused by lies or vain reports, which are many times raised on purpose to scandalize the government, or for other indirect ends: And whereas of late many evil-disposed persons have made it a common practice to print and publish pamphlets of news without licence or authority, and therein have vended to his majesty's people all the idle and malicious reports that they could collect or invent, contrary to law; the continuance whereof would in a short time endanger the peace of the kingdom, the same manifestly tending thereto, as has been declared by all his majesty's judges unanimously; his majesty, therefore, considering the great mischief that may ensue upon such licentious and illegal practices, if not timely prevented, hath thought fit by this his royal proclamation (with the advice of his privy council) strictly to prohibit and forbid all persons whatsoever to print or publish any news-books or pamphlets of news not licensed by his majesty's authority."

1680. *The Impartial London Intelligencer* or Occurrences, foreign and domestick. Printed for Thomas Benskin.

1680. *Mercurius Publicus;* or domestick and foreign news.

1680, *Oct.* 7. *Weekly Advertisement of Books*, No. 1. Printed by R. Everingham, and annexed to the city mercury, from the office of the Royal Exchange, No. 250.—In No. 6, Nov. 11 is the following caution:—"It is not unknown to booksellers, that there are two papers of this nature weekly published; which, for general satisfaction, we shall distinguish. That printed by Thomas James is published by Mr. Vile, only for the lucre of 12d. per book. This printed by Robert Everingham is published by several booksellers, who do more eye the service of the trade, in making all books as public as may be, than the profit of insertions. All men are therefore, left to judge who is most likely to prosecute these ends effectually; whether a person that is no bookseller, nor hath any relation to that trade, or those who have equal end with all others of the trade, in dispersing the said papers both in city and country. All titles to be inserted in this paper are either to be left with Robert Everingham, a printer, or to be delivered to Mr. Orchard, a porter."

1680, *Nov.* 29. *Votes of the House of Commons.* Printed for John Wright and Richard Chiswell by authority of W. Williams, speaker.

1680, *Dec.* 22. *The English Gazette*, No. 1.

1680, *Dec.* 28. *The True Protestant Mercury* or Occurrences Foreign and Domestick, No. 1. Printed for H. T. and L. V. and sold by Langley and Curtis, Ludgate Hill; continued till 1682. From No. 79 it was printed at the sign of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, near Fleet-bridge.

1681. *May* 27. "The Sweet Singers" of the city of Edinburgh, renounce the *printed* Bible at the Canongate tolbooth, and all unchaste thoughts, words, and actions, and burn all story books, ballads, romances, &c.

1681. An edition of the *New Testament*, in the Irish character, was printed at London, 4to, at the expense of the Hon. Robert Boyle, who mentions the circumstance in a letter to the rev. J. Kirkwood; "I, with much ado, procured a version of the New Testament; and finding it to have been many years out of print, the copies having, as I have been informed, been bought up, from time to time, by some Romish ecclesiastic, I caused a fount of Irish letters to be cast, and the book to be here [in London] reprinted; of which *I sent over some hundreds, ready bound, to be distributed gratis* among those to whom they should upon the place be judged the most likely to do good." The press was corrected by

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a Mr. Reily, a person well versed in the Irish language, though born in France. An excellent preface was prefixed, written either by Mr. Boyle, or one of his friends: it is copied in the *Appendix* to the *Life of the Hon. Robert Boyle*, by Birch, No. 11, Works, vol. i. London, 1772, 4to.

The printing of the *New Testament* in Irish, was soon followed by the publication of the *Old*, under the patronage of the same benevolent person. The following curious account of the expenses of transcription, is given by Dr. Narcissus Marsh, in a letter to Mr. Boyle, dated August 24, 1685:

	£	s.	d.
Paid for transcribing 719½ sheets...	35	19	6
For pens, ink, and paper (whereof 18 quires were 8*d* per quire, the rest 6*d*.)	0	18	0
For translating 17 psalms that were wanting	3	0	0
To Mr. Mullan, for revising the transcript.....	4	10	0
At the custom for the Irish testaments	0	9	2
	£44	16	8

Mr. Mullan received £2 7*s*. 6*d*. more, afterward. These expenses included the transcription of the *Apocrypha*, (about 157 sheets) which was not printed. The whole Bible being transcribed and corrected, it was put to press, and an edition of five hundred copies in the Irish character was issued, printed at London, in two volumes 4to. Mr. Boyle contributed £700 towards defraying the expenses of printing these two editions.

1680. From Clavel's *Catalogue* it appears, that the whole number of books printed in England, from the year 1666 to 1680, was 3,550; of which 947 were divinity, 420 law, and 135 physic—so that two-fifths of the whole were professional books, 397 were school books, and 253 were on subjects of geography and navigation, including maps. On the average of the fourteen years the total number of works produced annually was 253; but deducting reprints, pamphlets, single sermons, and maps, the average would be much under one hundred. This will show an increase upon a former period, namely, from 1471 and 1600, a period of about 130 years, the average number of distinct works published each year in this country was seventy-five.

1681. The *Spanish Friar*, by John Dryden, was printed for Richard and Jacob Tonson, at Gray's Inn-gate, in Gray's Inn-lane, and at the Judge's Head, in Chancery-lane. This appears to be the first work published by the *Tonsons*.

Mr. J. Tonson was bookseller to the famous Dryden: and is himself a very good judge of persons and authors: and as there is nobody more competently qualified to give their opinion of another, so there is none who does it with a more severe exactness, or with less partiality: for, to do Mr. Tonson justice, he speaks his mind upon all occasions, and will flatter nobody.—*Dunton*.

1681. *Died*, John Foster, printer, of Boston, North America. He was graduated at Havard college, in North America, in 1667. In the year 1676, about forty years after the beginning of the settlement, he conducted the press, from which issued the *first book* ever printed in Boston. The following epitaph, in black letter, was placed on his grave-stone.

Thy body, which no activeness did lack,
Now's laid aside, like an old almanack;
But for the present only's out of date,
'Twill have at length a far more active state;
Yea, though with dust the body soil'd be,
Yet at the resurrection we shall see
A fair *edition*, and of matchless worth,
Free from *errata*, not in heaven set forth:
'Tis but a word from God, the great Creator,
It shall be done when he says *Imprimatur*.

1681. *Died*, George Sawbridge, printer. He was master of the stationers' company in 1675, and in 1677, he gave to them a large silver bowl, 46 oz. 3 dwts. He was treasurer to the company from the year 1647 to 1679.

George Sawbridge, esq. was the greatest bookseller that has been in England for many years, as may sufficiently appear by the estate he has left behind him; for, besides that he was chosen sheriff of London, and paid his fine, he left behind him four daughters, who had each of them for their portion £10,000 a-piece. And if Mr. Awnsham Churchill, his apprentice, continue to thrive as he has begun, he will be as rich as his master in a few years. Mr. George Sawbridge succeeds his father in the trade, and prints many valuable copies. He has good skill in military discipline, and made a very handsome figure in captain Robinson's company.—*Dunton*.

1681, *Dec.* 26. *Died*, Thomas Newcombe, printer to king Charles II. He left to the stationers' company a silver bowl, weight 68 oz. 12 dwts., which was presented by his executor, Mr. Henry Herringman. In the south aisle of the church at Dunchurch, in Warwickshire, on a white marble tablet, with open marble doors, is the following inscription:—

Here lieth interred the body of
Thomas Newcombe, Esq. a worthy Citizen of London, and Servant to his late Majesty K. Charles II. in his Printing-office; who departed this life 26 December, 1681, in the 53d year of his age.

In memory of whom, his son, Tho. Newcombe, Esq., Servant likewise to his late Majesty and his present Majesty King James II. in the same office, erected this monument.
He likewise departed this life March 21, 1691, being Good Friday.

On the left door:—

Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson, relict of Thomas Newcombe, sen. Esq. departed this life Feb. 28, 1718.

Near the church, to the west, are six almshouses, with this inscription:—

These Almeshouses are the Legacie of Tho. Newcombe, Esq. Printer to King Charles the 2d, King James the 2d, and his present Majesty King William 3d, for the maintenance of 3 poor men and 3 poor widows borne in this parish, built and endowed by his Widow and Executrix in the year of our Lord God 1693.

Thomas Newcombe, jun., gave by will £600 for this purpose; the building cost £150; and the rest was laid out in the purchase of land at

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Shawell, in Leicestershire. The vicar for the time being manages the whole, and makes up the allowance 1s. 6d. a week, with coals, &c.

1681. *Jan. The Haerlem Courant truly rendered into English.* Published by Henry Rhodes, next door to the Bear tavern, in Fleet-street.

1681, *Jan.* 15. *Westminster Gazette;* by Thomas Fox. No. 8.

1681, *Feb.* 1. *Heraclitus Ridens;* or a Dialogue between Jest and Earnest; where many a true word is pleasantly spoken, in opposition to libellers against the government, No. 1.

1681, *Feb.* 1. *Jesuita Vapulans;* or a Whip for the Fool's Back, and a Gag for his foul Mouth.

1681, *Feb.* 1. *Protestant Intelligence*, Domestick and Foreign, printed for Francis Smith, at the sign of the Elephant and Castle, in Cornhill, No. 1.

1681. *Sober yet jocular Answer to Heraclitus Ridens.*

1681, *Feb.* 2. *Plain Dealing;* or, a Dialogue between Humphrey and Roger.

1681, *Feb.* 2. *News from Parnassus*, No. 1.

1681. *A true Narrative of the Proceedings at Guildhall, Feb.* 5, *in their unanimous Election of Four Members to serve in Parliament.*

1681, *Feb.* 5. *The Weekly Discovery of the Mystery of Iniquity, in the Rebellion in England*, 1641, by Benjamin Tooke.

1681, *Feb.* 16. *The Weekly Discoverer stript naked*, or Jest and Earnest exposed to view in his proper Colours. Printed for Benj. Harris.

1681, *Feb.* 17. *Mercurius Bifrons;* or, the English Janus, the one side true and serious, the other jocular, No. 1. Printed for F. B.

1681, *Feb.* 21. *News from the Land of Chivalry;* containing the pleasant and delectable History, and the wonderful and strange Adventures of *Don Rugero de Strangemento*,* Knight of the Squeaking Fiddlestick, and of several other Pagan Knights and Ladies, No. 1. For J. P.

1681. *Dreams.*

1681. *Strange and Wonderful News from Norwich; the like not in all England besides.*

1681, *March* 9. *The Loyal Protestant and true Domestick Intelligence*, No. 1.

1681, *March* 17. *The Protestant Oxford Intelligence*, No. 3.

1681, *March* 17. *Democritus Ridens, or Comus and Momus;* a new Jest and Earnest Pratling, concerning the Times. Printed for Francis Smith, Cornhill.

1681, *April* 4. *The Impartial London Intelligence*, No. 1.

1681, *April* 13. *The Observator, in Question and Answer*, by Roger L'Estrange, Esq. No. 1. Written to vindicate the arbitrary measures of the court, and the character of the king.

1681. *Veridicus*, communicating the best English News; by William Henchman.

1681, *April* 20. *The Popish Mass displayed.*

1681, *April* 22. *The Weekly Visions of the late Popish Plot*, No. 1. Printed for Thomas Benskin.

1681, *April* 23. *A New News-book;* or Occurrences Foreign and Domestic, impartially related.

1681, *April* 26. *The Currant Intelligence*, No. 1.

1681, *April* 27. *The true and Impartial Protestant Mercury*, No. 1. Printed for R. Janeway, in Queen's Head alley, in Paternoster row.

1681, *April* 28. *The Debates of the House of Commons assembled at Oxford, March* 21, published for Richard Baldwin.

1681. The Votes of the House of Commons were first printed.

1681, *May* 6. *The Observator observed*, No 1.

1681, *May* 7. *The Impartial Protestant Mercury*, No. 5.

1681. *Universal Intelligence.*

1681, *May* 12. *Weekly Packet of Advice from Geneva;* or the History of the Reformation. Printed by N. Thompson.

1681, *May* 13. *Domestick Intelligence;* or, News both from city and country, impartially related, No. 1. Printed for T. Benskin, in St. Bride's church yard.

1681, *Sept. Several weighty Queries concerning Heraclitus and the Observator, in a Dialogue betwixt Timothy the Cutter, and Mr. Semple.*

1681. *A true and faithful Narrative of the late barbarous Cruelties and hard Usages exercised by the French against the Protestants at Rochel, after their Meeting at the Market-place there by Order of the inhabitants of that province;* published Oct. 4.

1681, *Oct.* 10. *Mercurius Anglicus*, No. 1.

1681. *The Mock Press*, No. 1.

1681, *Oct* 24. *Thanks given to the King, on the Behalf of the French and Dutch Churches in the City of London, for the favours granted by his Majesty to the Protestant Strangers retired into his Kingdom*, spoken Oct. 19, 1681, by David Primerose, Minister of the French Church in London.

1681, *Nov.* 24. *Protestant Observator;* or Democritus Flens, in a Dialogue. No. 2.

1681, *Nov.* 25. *A New Dialogue between Somebody and Nobody;* or the Observator observed.

1681, *Dec.* 9. *The Important Protestant Mercury*, No. 66. This paper contains proposals from the chamber of London, "for insuring houses in case of fire." On payment of £2 8s. the sum of £100 to be insured for 31 years.

1681. *The Monthly Recorder of all true Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestic.*

1682, *Jan. Acta Euriditorum*, the first critical journal published in Latin, and the most celebrated for its literary and scientific reviews, which was not confined merely to review of books, but inserted also accounts of scientific discoveries, and of the general progress of mathematical and physical discoveries. It began to be published at Leipzig under the conduct of the learned Otto Mencke, one of the professors of the university, assisted by several of his brother professors, and especially by Carpzov. (Morhof. *Polyhistor*, i. 178. edit. 1747). The numbers, which were in 4to., appeared once a month. On the death of its original editor, in

* Roger L'Estrange.

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the beginning of the year 1707, the management of the journal was undertaken by his son John Burchard Mencke; on whose death, in 1732, the charge devolved on his son Frederic Otto. The property of the work seems to have remained to the last in the hands of the Mencke family, or their heirs; but the latter editors were not men of distinguished name. The last was Charles Andrew Bel, professor of philosophy in the university, who, after managing the publication from 1754, died on the 4th of April, 1782. The volume for 1776 was only published in that same month. It was the last which appeared; although the publisher intimates his hope that the work will regain its ancient reputation, having thus got rid of the editor who had allowed it to fall so sadly into arrear, a matter, he remarks, concerning which the less that is said the better. In the hands of its early editors, it was considered to be admirably conducted; and Morhof congratulates his countrymen on having, in this publication, produced something which even commanded the approbation of foreigners, "who rarely," he is pleased to add, "find anything done by us (the Germans) to their taste." He mentions a translation of the *Acta* into French, which had been undertaken; but this undertaking does not appear to have proceeded beyond the first volume, which was published in 12mo. at the Hague, in 1685, under the title of *Ouvrages des Savans, publiéz à Leipzig*. After the first fifty volumes, coming down to the end of the year 1731, the journal took the name of the *Nova Acta*, or the New Acts. The first series, besides the fifty regular volumes, consists of ten supplementary volumes, one having been published every five years. Occasional supplements also appeared in the course of the new series; which, together with several volumes of indices, make the complete work amount to 117 volumes.

1682. *Died*, Evan Tyler, stationer, of London. He was master of the company in 1672, and by will, dated Dec. 5, 1681, he gave £500, and the interest of £120, to be applied to a yearly collation for the masters, wardens, and assistants, and such other members as they shall choose for their trouble. In 1688, the small sum which the company received towards a dinner from the legacy of Mr. Lamb, (amounting to £1 2s. 8d.) was consolidated with the interest of £120 (£7 4s.) given by Mr. Evan Tyler, to be expended in a dinner on May 29. The following epitaph is copied from Mr. Park's *History of Hampstead*:—

More mihi lucrum.

Here resteth ye body of Mr. Evan Tyler,
late Citizen and Stationer of London,
who departed this life ye fifth day of December,
anno Dom. 1682.

This tombe was erected for, and at the speciall appointment and direction of, Mr. Evan Tyler, by us Henry Teonge, clerke, Nicholas Hardinge, and William Miller, his executors, ye 12th day of February, anno Dom. 1683.

1682. *Friendly Advice to the correctour of the English Press at Oxford, concerning the English Orthographie.* London, folio.

1682. A magnificent missal, in the public library at Rouen, nearly three feet in height, which occupied the labour of a monk of St. Audeon for thirty years, was completed at this time. It is supposed to be the latest specimen of illuminated manuscripts.

1682, *Jan.* 1. *Monthly Recorder* of all true Occurrences both Foreign and Domestic, No. 1. This seems to be the first publication of a monthly miscellany; and it complains of the haste in which the weekly gazettes, intelligences, mercuries, currants, and other news books, were put together, "to make their news sell." Published by Langley Curtis.

1682, *Jan.* 17. *Complete Mercury, or Haerlem Courant*, truly rendered into English, No. 1.

1682, *Feb.* 16. *London Gazette*, No. 1695.

1682, *Feb.* 25. *Loyal Protestant and True Domestick Intelligence*, or News both from City and Country; published to prevent false, scandalous, and seditious Reports, No. 121.

1682, *March* 30. *England's Monitor*, or the History of Separation, No. 1.

1682, *April* 6. *London Mercury or, News Foreign and Domestick*; No. 1. by T. Violet.

1682, *May* 1. *Protestant Courant*, imparting News Foreign and Domestick, No. 3. printed for Richard Baldwin, near the Black Bull, in the Old Bailey.

1682, *May* 12. *News from Ireland, touching the Design of the Papists to forge a Sham Plot upon the Presbyterians.*

1682, *June* 9. *Loyal Impartial Mercury; or, News Foreign and Domestick*: by E. Brooks.

1682, *June* 14. *Loyal London Mercury*, or the Moderate Intelligencer, No. 1. printed by G. Croom, in Thames-street, over against Baynard's castle.

1682, *July* 14. *Conventicle Courant*; setting forth the daily Troubles, Dangers, and Abuses, that Loyal Gentlemen meet with, by putting the Laws in execution, against unlawful and seditious Meetings, by Captain John Hilton, No, 1.

1682, *Aug.* 1. *London Mercury*, No. 34.

1682, *Aug.* 23. *Loyal Mercury*, or Currant Intelligence, No. 1.

1682, *Aug.* 28. *Epitome of the Weekly News*, published by Langley Curtis.

1682, *Sept.* 25. *L'Etat present de l'Europe; suivant les Gazettes et autres Avis d'Angleterre, France, Hollande, &c.* Imprime a Londres pour Mr. Guy Miege, Auteur, No. 1.

1682. *New News Books; or, Occurrences both Foreign and Domestick*: by R. Janeway.

1682. *Moderate Intelligencer.* R. Robinson.

1682. *Current Domestick, and Foreign Intelligencer.* Printed by George Croom.

1683. *Fleta Minor; or, the Laws of Art and Nature in knowing the bodies of Metals*, &c. by sir John Pettus, who gave it this title from the circumstance of his confinement in the Fleet prison, London. *Fleta*, a well-known law production, was also written by a preson in the Fleet.

1683. Peter Walpergen, or Walperger, was a type-founder at Oxford in this year, but of whom no further information can be obtained.

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1683. *Died*, SAMUEL MEARNE, stationer to king Charles II. He was master of the stationers' company in 1679 and again in 1683, dying whilst in office. In 1685, Mrs. Ann Mearne his widow and executrix, presented to the company a silver salver weight 58¼ oz. Mrs. Mearne added a tankard 31 oz. 16 dwts. It was from the representatives of Mr. Mearne that king George III., in the year 1762, purchased the valuable collection of pamphlets, now in the British museum, known by the name of the *King's Pamphlets*. The following account of them is found annexed to the first folio volume of the manuscript index, which seems to have been printed with a view of promoting their sale at some subsequent period.

A Complete Collection of Books and Pamphlets begun in the year 1640, *by the special command of king Charles I. of blessed memory, and continued to the happy Restauration of the Government, and the Coronation of king Charles II.*

There hath been very much money disbursed, and great pains taken, and many hazards run in making an exact collection of all the pamphlets that were published from the beginning of that long and rebel parliament which began November, 1640, till his late majesties happy Restauration and Coronation, consisting of near thirty thousand several sorts, and by all parties. They may be of very great use to any gentleman concerned in publick affairs, both for this present and after ages, there being not the like in the world, neither is it possible to make such a collection. The collection contains upwards of two thousand volumes, all of them uniformly bound, as if they were done at one time, and all exactly marked and numbered. The method that has been observed, as time, and such punctual care was taken, that the very day is written upon most of them when they came out. The catalogue of them, fairly written, is in twelve volumes in folio, and though the number of them be so great, (when the books are set in their order, according to the mark set upon each of them) the smallest piece, though but one sheet of paper, being shewn in the catalogue, may be found in a moment; which method is of singular use to the reader. In the whole are contained near one hundred several manuscript pieces that were never printed, all or most of them on the king's behalf, which no man durst then venture to publish without endangering his ruin. But the peruser now may, by them, be let into the knowledge of many occurrences in those times, which have passed hitherto unobserved. This collection was so privately carried on, that it was never known that there was such a design in hand; the collector designing them only for his majesties use that then was: his majesty having occasion for a pamphlet, could no where compass the sight of it but from him, which his majesty having perused, was very well pleased with the design, and commanded a person of honour to restore it with his own hands, and withal, expressed his desire of having the collection continued. This was the great encouragement to the undertaker, who had otherwise desisted prosecuting so difficult and chargeable a work, which lay a heavy burden upon himself and his servants for above twenty years. To prevent the discovery of them, when the army was northwards, he packed them up in several trunks, and by one or two in a week, sent them to a trusty friend in Surry, who safely preserved them; and when the army was westward, and fearing their return that way, they were sent to London again, but the collector durst not keep them, but sent them into Essex, and so according as they lay near danger, still by timely removing them, at a great charge, secured them, but continued perfecting the work. And for a farther security to them, there was a bargain pretended to be made with the university of Oxford, and a receipt of a thousand pounds, given and acknowledged to be in part for them, that if the usurper had found them out, the university should claim them, who had greater power to struggle for them than a private man. All these shifts have been made, and difficulties encountered to keep the collection from being embezzled and destroyed; which, with the great charges of collecting and binding them, cost the undertaker so much, that he refused four thousand pounds for them in his life time, supposing that sum not sufficent to reimburse him.

The collector was a clergyman, and his name Thomason; for the direction, which is preserved, is, "For the Reverend G. Thomason. These."

It appears that after an interval of a few years they came into the possession of the king's stationer, for there is preserved, in the museum, the copy of an order of privy council, authorizing Anne Mearne, relict of Samuel Mearne, his majesties stationer, to dispose of them as she might think fit.

At the Court at Whitehall,
the 15th of May, 1684.

By the kings most excellent majesty and the lords of his majesties most honble. privy council.

The humble peticon Anne Mearne, relict of Samuell Mearne, his majesties stationer, lately deceased, being this day read at the board, setting forth, That his majesty was pleased, by sir Joseph Williamson, the Secretary of State, to command the petitioners husband to purchase a collection of severall bookes, concerning matters of state, being above thirty thousand in number, and being vniformly bound, are contained in two thousand volumes and vpwards, and that by reason of the great charge they cost the petitioners husband, and the burthen they are upon herselfe and family, by their lying vndisposed of soe long, Therefore most humbly prayes his majesties leave to dispose of the said collection of bookes, as being a ready way to raise money upon them, to support her selfe and family: His majesty in council was graciously pleased to give leave to the petitioner to dispose and make sale of the said bookes as she shall thinke fit.

PHI LLOYD.

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There was a CHARLES MEARNE, bookseller to the king, who died in the latter part of the year 1686, and was most probably a son of the above. His stock of French books was sold by Mr. W. Cooper, February 28, 1687, at the King's arms, Charing cross; and his English books by Mr. Millington, at Richard's coffee house.

1683, *Jan.* 27. *The English Gusman*, or Captain Hilton's Memoirs, the Grand Informer.

1683, *Feb.* 10. *Scot's Memoirs, by way of Dialogue*, No. 1.

1683. *Scotch Memoirs, by way of Dialogue between John and Elymas.* Printed, No. 1 and 2 for William Abbinton, and the subequent numbers for Richard Butts, at the Bear and Orange tree, in Prince's-street. February.

1683, *March* 22. *Domestick Intelligence*, published *gratis* every Thursday, for the promoting of Trade, by B. Harris.

1683. *Weekly Memento for the Ingenious;* or an Account of Books in 1682.

1683, *June* 28. *The Jockey's Intelligencer;* or, Weekly Advertisements of Horses and second-hand Coaches to be bought or sold. In this paper the charge for inserting advertisements (then untaxed) was a shilling for a horse or coach, for notification, and sixpence for renewal. Printed by J. Smith.

1683, *Dec.* 7. On this day was beheaded, on a groundless charge of high treason, on Tower-hill, the celebrated Algernon Sydney. He was a great patriot, and an eminent politician. His principles were highly appreciated, and his writings are still held in great repute. His *Discourses on Government* are chiefly designed to show the necessity of a balance between the popular and monarchial parts of a mixed government, and have obviously a particular reference to the political evils of his own time, to which, unfortunately he was himself a victim.

> The boldest son of public weal
> See Sydney leaning o'er the block! his mien,
> His voice, his hand, unshaken, clear, serene;
> Unconquer'd patriot! form'd by ancient lore,
> The love of ancient freedom to restore,
> Who nobly acted what he boldly wrote
> And seal'd by death, the lessons that he taught.

He was the son of Robert earl of Leicester. and born about 1617. He distinguished himself at the beginning of the civil wars by his opposition to Charles I., but when Cromwell assumed the sovereignty, under the title of protector, Sydney retired to private life. He was apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the Ryehouse plot, tried before judge Jefferies, and sentenced to death. The sentence against him was declared illegal in the first parliament of William and Mary. His *Discourses* were not published until the year 1689, and again by Hollis. Lord William Russell had before fallen a victim to the jealously and fears of the king. This eminent patriot was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1682, aged forty-four years.

1684, *Feb.* 5. A remarkable frost overspread the Thames from the beginning of December, 1683, until February 5, 1684. Evelyn, who was an eye-witness of the diversions carried on upon the ice, furnishes perhaps, the most extraordinary account of it in his *Diary*, where, on January 24, he observes that "the frost continuing more and more severe, the Thames before London was still planted with boothes in formal streetes, all sorts of trades and shops furnish'd, and full of commodities, even to a printing presse, where the people and ladyes tooke a fancy to have their names printed, and the day and yeare set down when printed on the Thames: this humour took so universally, that 'twas estimated the printer gained £5 a day, for printing a line onely, at sixpence a name, besides what he got by ballads, &c. Coaches plied from Westminster to the Temple, and from several other stairs to and fro, as in the streets; sleds, sliding with skeetes, a bull baiting, horse and coach races, puppet-plays, and interludes, cookes, tipling, and other lewd places, so that it seem'd to be a bacchanalian triumph, or carnival on the water." Charles II. with other personages of the royal family, visited these diversions, and had their names printed on the ice. The author of some curious verses, entitled, *Thamasis's Advice to the Painter, from her Frigid Zone; or, Wonders upon the Water*, says,

> Then draw the King, who on his Leads doth stay,
> To see the throng as on a Lord Mayor's day,
> And thus unto his Nobles pleas'd to say,
> With these Men on this Ice, I'de undertake
> To cause the Turk all Europe to forsake:
> An army of these Men, arm'd and compleat,
> Would soon the Turk in Christendom defeat.

The same poem contains the following advice to its readers:

> ——————To the *Print-house* go
> When Men the *Art of Printing* soon do know:
> Where for a *Teaster* you may have your *Name*
> Printed, hereafter for to show the same;
> And sure in *former ages* ne'er was found
> A *Press* to *print* where men so oft were drowned.*

London: Printed by G. Croom, on the ICE, on the River of Thames, January 31, 1684.

1684. *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres.* The celebrated PETER BAYLE published this work. He possessed the art, acquired by habit, of reading a book by his fingers, as it has been happily expressed; and of comprising, in concise extracts, a just notion of a book, without the addition of irrelevant matter. Lively, neat, and full of that attic salt which gives a relish to the driest disquisitions, for the first time the ladies and all the *beau-monde*, took an interest in the labours of the critic. He wreathed the rod of criticism with roses. Yet even Bayle, who declared himself to be a reporter, and not a judge, Bayle the discreet sceptic, could not long satisfy his readers. His panegyric was thought somewhat prodigal; his fluency of style somewhat too familiar; and others affected not to relish his gaiety. In his latter volumes, to still

* The original of this poem is in the possession of Mr. William Upcott, of the London Institution, whose valuable collection of rarities can also boast one of the very papers on which the king and his royal companions had their names printed. This document consists of a quarter-sheet of coarse Dutch paper.

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the clamour, he assumed the cold sobriety of an historian; and has bequeathed no mean legacy to the literary world, in thirty-six small volumes of criticism, closed in 1687. These were continued by Bernard, with inferior skill; and by Basnage more successfully in his *Histoire des Ouvrages des Sçavans*. Voltaire has said that Bayle confessed he would not have made his dictionary exceed a folio volume, had he written only for himself, and not for the booksellers. This dictionary, with all its human faults, is a stupendous work, which must last with literature itself.

1684, *Oct.* 13. The charter of the company of stationers was again exemplified, at the request of Roger Norton, then master, and Henry Hills and James Cotteral, wardens of the company.

1684, *Nov.* The music feast on St. Cecilia's day was held at stationers' hall. In the wardens' accompts from the 5th day of July, 1684, to the 24th of July, 1685, is the following entry under the head of charge: "Received, the 25th of November, 1684, for the music feast kept in the hall, £2. The price paid by the stewards of this feast for the use of the hall, till 1694, was only £2; in 1694 and 1695, £4; in 1698, £5; and in 1700 six guineas was paid.—For some curious particulars, see Malone's *Life of Dryden*, vol. i.

1684, *July* 26. *The Observator Reformed*, No. 104. It is announced in one of the numbers of this paper, that advertisements of *eight lines* are inserted for one shilling.

1684, *Nov.* 26. *Account of the Proceedings against Nathaniel Thompson, upon his Trial at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster.*

1685. *Feb.* 6. *Died*, CHARLES II., king of England, whose character it is difficult to describe with any certainty.* With graceful manners and a pleasing address, he possessed various talents, and a fund of ready wit. Some historians have defined him according to their own peculiar principles and prejudices; all allow that he was gifted with sense and judgment, and all agree in representing him to have been trifling, capricious, and extravagant; addicted to voluptuous pleasures, and incapable of serious attention. His affability was such, that he always treated others as gentlemen, but was himself deficient of kingly dignity. His natural indolence induced him to follow the advice of others, rather than take the trouble to think for himself; his sensuality rendered him heartless and ungrateful; and he wanted energy to be generous, or he could not have allowed the author of *Hudibras* (a work from which the royal cause derived great advantages, and the monarch a continual source of amusement) to live in obscurity, and die in distress; and the pathetic Otway* to expire from hunger. With respect to religion, he wanted the real principle of virtue; and while in the enjoyment of health, felt careless as to the appearance of it; but having been early initiated in the Catholic faith, he fled to its sanctuary in the moment of expecting dissolution.

Of the writers of this reign there were some of considerable reputation. Four of the poets were of the rank of earls, the earl of Rochester,† celebrated for his profligacy and wit; the earl of Roscommon‡ who was a smooth and elegant versifier; the earl of Halifax,§ an eminent historical personage; and the earl of Dorset,‖ who remains as the only worthy poetical personage of this list. The nautical ballad. *To all you ladies now on land*, by this nobleman, remains as the only worthy poetical memorial of a very amiable nobleman, and munificent patron of poets.

> The wits of Charles found easier ways to fame
> Nor wish'd for Jonson's art or Shakspeare's flame.
> Themselves they studied, as they felt they writ;
> Intrigue was plot, obscenity was wit.
> Vice always found a sympathetic friend;
> They pleased their age, and did not aim to mend.
> Yet bards like these aspired to lasting praise,
> And proudly hoped to pimp in future days.

Of the writers of this period Wordsworth gives the following character.

> Great men have been among us; hands that penned
> And tongues that uttered wisdom, better none:
> The latter Sidney, Marvel, Harrington,
> Young Vane, and others who called Milton Friend.
> These Moralists could act and comprehend:
> They knew how genuine glory was put on:
> Taught us how rightfully a nation shone
> In splendour: what strength was, that would not bend
> But in magnanimous meekness. France, 'tis strange,
> Hath brought forth no such souls as we had then.
> Perpetual emptiness! unceasing change!
> No single volume paramount, no code,
> No master spirit, no determined road;
> But equally a want of books and men!

1685. *County Gentleman's Courant*, published by Morphey. The editor remarks that, "seeing promotion of trade is a matter that ought to be encouraged, the price of advertisements is *advanced* to twopence per line."

1686. JOSEPH MOXON published his typographical work, entitled *Mechanical Exercises*, a work which has commanded respect to the present day, and though it may yield in extent

* Evelyn in his *Diary* of February 6, says, "The king died. I can never forget the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming, and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, total forgetfulness of God, (it being Sunday evening,) which this day se'nnight I was witness of. The king sitting and toying with his concubines Portsmouth, Cleavland, and Mazarine, &c. and a French boy singing love songs; whilst above twenty of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at basset round a large table, with a bank of at least 2000 in gold before them."

* Thomas Otway was born at Trotting, March 3, 1651; he was the son of a clergyman, and by profession a player and a poet, though unsuccessful in both capacities. After a life spent in the utmost poverty, degradation, and wretchedness, he is said to have died in consequence of eating, when almost famished, a roll which had been given him in charity. Out of ten plays, written by this unfortunate author, two only are now in repute, *Venice Preserved* and the *Orphan*; and upon the appearance of the former, in 1682, it took such hold of the stage, that even to this day it has not been diminished. Otway died April 14th, 1685, and was buried in St. Clement Danes, London.

† John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, the inseparable companion of Charles II., died July 26, 1680.

‡ Wentworth, earl of Roscommon, died Jan. 17, 1684.

§ Charles Montagne, earl of Halifax, was born April 17, 1660, and died 1715.

‖ Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, was born in 1637, and died in 1706.

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and practical value to those of Fournier, it must be remembered that the pursuits of Mr. Moxon were those of general science, while Fournier was by birth, education, and profession, a letter-founder. Moxon was the first of English letter-cutters who reduced to rule the art which before him had been practised but by guess, and left to succeeding artists examples that they might follow; by nice and accurate divisions, he adjusted the size, situation, and form of the several parts and members of letter, and the proportion which every part bore to the whole. The letters most in use in England when Moxon wrote, were pearl, nonpareil, brevier, long primer, pica, english, great primer, double pica, two-line english, and french canon. These are all the bodies of letter noticed by Moxon, from which it appears, that in his time printers were not incumbered with so many different founts as they are at present; for now there are seven sorts of letter more than are noticed in the above list, viz. minion, bourgeois, small pica, paragon, two-lines pica, two-lines great primer, and two-lines double pica. For, if these seven sorts had then existed, Mr. Moxon would not have failed to have mentioned them, as he does small pica; concerning which he says, "We have one body more, which is sometimes used in England, that is, a small pica; but I account it no discretion in a master printer to provide it, because it differs so little from pica, that unless the workmen be more careful than they sometimes are, it may be mingled with the pica, and so the beauty of both may be spoiled."

Mr. Moxon followed the business of a mathematical instrument maker, and resided at the sign of the Atlas, on Ludgate hill, where he suffered materially by the great fire of London. On November 30, 1678, he was elected a fellow of the royal society, and hydrographer to king Charles II.

The provisions of that absurd and oppressive decree which had restrained the number of master printers to twenty, and, by the same act, the number of the type-founders to four, like all other enactments which are opposed to the spirit of an age, were found to have been impossible of execution. The demand for knowledge had become so general that twenty printers and four founders were quite inadequate to the supply, whatever might have been the opinion of Charles II. and his arbitrary court. The supply, therefore, went; for Mr. Moxon informs us, that "the number of founders and printers were grown so many, insomuch that, for the more easy management of typography, the operators had found it necessary to divide it into the several trades of the master-printer, the letter-cutter, the letter-caster, the letter-dresser, the compositor, the corrector, the pressman, the ink-maker, besides several other trades which they take into their assistance, as the smith, the joiner, &c." Such a division of labour indicates the natural progress of an art towards perfection, and is indeed in itself a cause of that perfection. Moxon says that letter-cutting was a handy-work at that time, kept so concealed among the artificers of it, that he could not learn any one had taught it any other. Moxon himself, however, laid down mathematical rules for the formation of letters, but his science does not seem to have led him to any improvement in shape, for the characters which he formed are like the ugly Elzevirs.

1686, *May*. King James II. granted a licence to Obadiah Walker, and his assignees only, for twenty-one years, to print and sell the books following, without incurring any penalty, loss, or disability whatsoever; so that the number of any one of the said books printed in any one year exceed not 20,000.

Succession of the Clergy; Church Government; Eucharist; Communion in one kind; Eucharist in Compendium; Motives to Christian Piety; Necessary Piety; Infallibility; Obligation of Judgments; Short Confessions of Faith; Danger of Schism; Concerning Sacred Things; Celibacy; Miracles; Idolatry; Anti-Christ; Append. to Roman Devotions; Benefits of the Holy Ghost; Adam's Fall; Litanies and Hymns; Pietas Romana, et Parisiensis; Rubric; Consid. on the Lives of Saints; Oral Tradition; Instit. of the Soc. of Jesus; State of the Dead; Guide in Controversies; Roman Devotions vindicated; Roman Doctrine of Repentance and Indulgencies vindicated; Stillingfleet's Principles consider'd; Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles; Benefits of our Saviour; Life of Jesus Christ; S. Teresa's Works; S. Austin's Life; Greg. Lopez's Life.

Obadiah Walker was at first a divine of the church of England, but afterwards joined the Roman catholics. He was himself the author of several of the above mentioned pieces. In the same place above referred to, will be found king James's licence, dispensation, and pardon, for Obadiah Walker, master of university college, Oxford, and others. The original of this licence is preserved among bishop Tanner's manuscripts in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

1686. William Leybourn, a printer in London, but of whom there is no account of his birth or death. He published several of the mathematical works of Samuel Foster, astronomical professor to Gresham college. He afterwards became an eminent author himself, and appears to have been the most universal mathematician of his time. He published many mathematical treatises in the seventeenth century. Among these his *Cursus Mathematicus* was esteemed the best system of the kind extant. His *Panarithmologia; or, Trader's Sure Guide*, being tables ready cast up, was long in use. It was formed upon a plan of his own, and has been adopted by M. Barenne, in France. The seventh edition was published in 1741.

1686. Pennsylvania* was the second English colony in America (Massachusetts being the first) in which the art of printing was established. About the year 1686 or 1687, William Bradford, a native of Leicester, in England, set up a press *near* Philadelphia; commencing his labours by printing a sheet *almanac* for the year 1687: in 1689 he moved *into* the city, where one of his earliest essays was a quarto pamphlet by George Keith, respecting the New England churches.

* This province was founded by the justly celebrated William Penn, in the year 1682. He was born in London, Oct. 1644, and died July 30, 1718.

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1686. The famous Olaus Rudbeck erected a press in his own house at Upsal, an ancient and celebrated city of Sweden, which, together with the fourth volume of his great work, the *Atlantica*, was consumed in the dreadful fire which laid waste that city in the year 1702: not more than three or four copies are supposed to have escaped, one of which is treasured up in the library of the university of Upsal, and another in the royal library at Stockholm. Only two hundred and ten pages of the volume were finished at the press when the fire occurred. The first volume of the *Atlantica* was published in 1675, (and with a reprinted title in 1679, and again in 1684,) the second in 1689; the third, printed in the author's own house, in 1698; and the fourth has no title. The best and most minute account of this valuable work is to be found in the travels of M. Fortia, to whom it was communicated by one of the best bibliographers of Sweden, in the year 1791. Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Runic types were used at Upsal soon after the commencement of the seventeenth century. In 1637 Grotius notices, in one of his epistles, that the Greek types then used were deficient in elegance, and that the paper was of inferior quality. The first Arabic types ever used in Sweden were brought to Upsal by Peter Kirstenius, of Breslau; at whose death, in 1640, his printing apparatus was purchased by the university. His types were thought to be cast in imitation of those of the Medicean press at Florence.

It is believed that printing was first exercised in this city about the year 1510, by Paul Griis, three of whose books are named, the earliest of them being a Latin psalter, with the imprint, *Impressum Upsaliæ in domo Venerabilis patris domini doctoris Ravaldi Archidiachoni ibidem per Paulum Griis anno Dei MDX:* but Alnander observes that there is some little uncertainty about the exact period of the introduction of the art. It appears to have declined about 1541, after the publication of an edition of the Swedish bible in that year, [a small folio with wood-cuts, a copy of which (on the authority of Fortia) is preserved in the library of the academy of sciences at Stockholm; a second, in the collection of M. Giæurwell, librarian to the king; and a third, in the university library of Upsal,] and to have revived in 1604. Charles XI. granted to the college of national antiquities a typographer of their own: the university likewise possessed a printing establishment peculiar to themselves.

1686. Louis XIV. king of France, by an edict, separated the corporation binders from the printers of books in the university of Paris; but by the same edict, the binders were always rated and reputed of the number of the agents of the university, and enjoyed in this quality the same privileges they had done before. Louis erected a press in the Louvre; and the editions of the *Greek Testament*, of *Terence*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Juvenal*, and *Sallust*, which were issued from this press, were, indeed princely, and observes Dr. Harewood, the institution of a royal typography in the Louvre, in the estimation of every wise and judicious person, added prodigious splendour to the enlarged and exalted views of Louis XIV.* and redound more to his true glory, than the false and momentary splendour he acquired by sacking peaceful cities, and desolating happy provinces.

1686, *Sept.* 28. The following certificate serves as a curious instance in what manner the censors of books clipped the wings of genius when it was found too daring and excursive.

"I, the under-written John Paul Marana, author of a manuscript Italian volume, entitled *L'Esploratore Turco, tomo terzo*, acknowledge that Mr. Charpentier, appointed by the lord chancellor to revise the said manuscript, has not granted me his certificate for printing the said manuscript, but on condition to rescind four passages. The first beginning, &c. By this I promise to suppress from the said manuscript the places above marked, so that there shall remain no vestige; since, without agreeing to this, the said certificate would not have been granted to me by the said Mr. Charpentier; and for surety of the above, which I acknowledge to be true, and which I promise punctually to execute, I have signed the present writing. Paris, 28th September, 1686.

"John Paul Marana."

These rescindings of the censor appear to be marked by Marana in the printed work. We find more than once chasms, with these words: the beginning of *this* letter is wanting in the Italian translation; the *original* paper *being torn.*"

The ingenious writer of the *Turkish Spy* is John Paul Marana,† an Italian, so that the *Turkish Spy* is just as real a personage as Cid Hamet, from whom Cervantes says he had his *History of Don Quixote*. Marana had been imprisoned for a political conspiracy; after his release he retired to Monaco, where he wrote the *History of the Plot*, which is said to be valuable for many curious particulars. Marana was at once a man of letters and of the world. He had long wished to reside at Paris; in that emporium of taste and luxury his talents procured him patrons. It was during his residence there that he produced his *Turkish Spy*. By this ingenious contrivance he gave the history of the last age. He displays a rich memory, and a lively imagination; but critics have said that he touches every thing, and penetrates nothing.

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* Louis XIV., was born at St. Germains, Sept. 6, 1638, and died at Versailles, Sept. 1, 1715.

† John Paul Marana was descended of a distinguished Italian family, and was born in the city of Milan, or its immediate vicinity, in the year 1642. In consequence of being concerned in a political conspiracy, he went to France, and setled at Paris, where he seems to have met with patronage and friendship from the noble and the learned. It was during his residence in this city that he wrote his *Turkish Spy*, in 6 vols. 12mo. He was also the author of two or three other works, which prove him to have been a keen observer and a man of learning. Being restored to his native country, he died in 1693.

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His first three volumes greatly pleased: the rest are inferior. Plutarch, Seneca, and Pliny, were his favourite authors. He lived in philosophical medic rity; and in the last years of his life retired to his native country, where he died.

In Boswell's *Life of Johnson* is this dialogue concerning the writer of the *Turkish Spy*. B. —Pray, sir, is the *Turkish Spy* a genuine book? J.—No, sir, Mrs. Manley, in her *Life* says, that *her father wrote the two first volumes;* and in Dunton's *Life and Errors*, we find that the rest was *written* by *one Sault*, at two guineas a sheet, under the direction of Dr. Midgley.*

It is not known on what authority Mrs. Manley advances that her father was the author; but this lady was never nice in detailing facts. Dunton, indeed, gives some information in a very loose manner. He tells us, p. 242, that it is probable, by reasons which he insinuates, that *one Bradshaw*,† a hackney author, was the writer of the *Turkish Spy*. This man probably was engaged by Dr. Midgley to translate the volumes as they appeared, at the rate of 40s. per sheet. On the whole, all this proves, at least, how little the author was known while the volumes were publishing, and that he is as little known at present by the extract from Boswell.

1686, *Died*, RICHARD ROYSTON, bookseller. He was master of the stationers' company in 1673 and 1674; and gave £5 to the poor. Two silver candlesticks, the gift of Mr. Richard Royston, deceased, (57 ounces 15 dwts.) were presented by his widow; to accompany which, a pair of snuffers and a snuffer-box of silver (10 ozs. 13 dwts.) In the south aisle of Christ Church, Newgate-street, is this inscription:—

Richard Royston, bookseller to three kings, died 1686, in the 86th year of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of Luke Meredith, grand-daughter of the above Richard, 1689.

Mary Chiswel, late wife of Richard Chiswel, bookseller, another daughter of the above Richard Royston, 1698.

1686. The first *Historical Dictionary* was the work of the learned and industrious Nicholas Lloyd, fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, who spent thirty years in compiling it; Oxford, folio, 1670; again with additions, at London, 1686.

Some consider Gessner's work in this light, printed in 1545, and consequently abridgments of it; and others the Dictionary of Charles Stephens, from the materials collected by Robert Stephens, his father. But whoever considers and compares the work of Mr. Lloyd with these will see it is a very different thing, and built upon a much broader foundation.

We stand indebted for the scheme of an *Historical Dictionary*, in its utmost extent to a French ecclesiastic, Lewis Morreri, who formed it before he was twenty-five, and executed it before he was thirty. Lyons: 1674. folio, 1 vol.

1686. *Died*, JOHN LEIGH, treasurer to the company of stationers. He was appointed to that office in 1679.

1686, *Dec.* 1. SAMUEL JOHNSON, a divine of remarkable learning and steadiness in suffering for the principles of the revolution of 1688, published a pamphlet entitled, *A Humble and Hearty Address to all the Protestants in the present army;* for this work he was sentenced in the court of king's bench to stand in the pillory, in Palace-yard, Westminster, Charing Cross, and the Old Exchange; to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, after he had been degraded from the priesthood. This cruel and arbitrary sentence was put into execution upon this day. "He came," says the writer, "with his cassock on to the pillory, (which had been omitted in the act of degradation, and therefore saved his living,) when Mr. Rouse, the under-sheriff tore it off, and put a frieze coat upon him." Samuel Johnson was born in the year 1649, and died in 1703.

1686, *April* 26. *Hippocrates Ridens;* or, Joco-serious Reflections on the Impudence and Mischief of Quacks, and Illiterate Pretenders to Physick, No. 1; licensed by Robert Midgley.

1686, *June* 21. *An Account of the Proceedings against Samuel Johnson, who was tryed at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster.*

1686, *Observations on the Weekly Bill, from July 27 to August 3; with directions how to avoid the Diseases now prevalent;* licensed by Robert Midgley, Aug. 9.

1687. An edition of Dryden's poems, the *Hind and Panther*, a quarto volume of 90 pages, appeared this year, with the imprint Holyrood-house, printed by J. Watson. Of this book Dr. Cotton could give no information, until he met with a work entitled *A Description of the Antiquities, &c. of Holyrood-house*, 8vo. 1821, from which the following particulars are extracted:—

"During the reign of James VII. (*our* James II.) who manifested an unconstitutional partiality to Roman Catholics, Holyrood-house appears to have been destined by that bigotted prince as a nursery for superstition. Not satisfied with securing to his popish subjects, within the precincts of his palace, the free exercise of their religion, at a time when the most limited degree of that religious toleration now so liberally enjoyed by every British subject was considered

* Dr. Midgley was a cotemporary writer with Mr. Fraser, and had his deputation from the bishop of London. His humour was constantly kind and agreeable; his aspect cheerful and strangely obliging. He licensed for me Mr. Jay's tragedies of sir Barlow's *Treatise of Fortification*, and other divine essays that were out of Mr. Fraser's province. He was a good physician, and very *high* for the church; yet (to do Dr. Midgley justice,) censoriousness, and speaking unhandsomely of persons, or believing easily any ill reports of those that dissented from him, were vices his soul abhorred. In a word, he was a man of singular modesty; and living a pious life, when he lay on his death-bed, he expressed no concern to live, nor fear to die: he kept nothing in reserve for his last hours, and, being ripe for death could not be surprised; and the same may be said of his brother licenser, Mr. D. Poplar.—*Dunton.*

The following memorandum was taken from a copy of the original conveyance in the hands of the late Mr. Charles Bathurst, bookseller, in London, in May 1767. "Dr. Robert Midgely, of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, conveys 27th Dec. 1693, to Jos. Hindmarsh, Rd. Lane, and Henry Rhodes, all the copyright in the *Turkish Spy*, in eight volumes. He first says: *translated, written, and composed by himself.* Afterwards *written originally in Arabick, translated into Italian, and from thence into English.* Last of all, he calls himself the sole author of these copies of books. He sold the copy for £209 11s. 9d.

† See Dunton's *Life and Errors*, vol. 2.

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as a connivance at heresy, James most imprudently instituted 'a popish college in the abbey of Holyrood,' and published rules for it on the 22nd of March, 1688, inviting children to be there educated *gratis*.

"He also appointed one Watson,* a popish printer, who had availed himself of the protection of the sanctuary, to be the king's printer in Holyrood-house. This Watson also obtained a right from the privy council to print all the *Prognostications* at Edinburgh; which accounts for several books bearing in their title-pages to have been printed in Holyrood-house."

Dr. Lee, in his *Memorial*, states that he was acquainted with several books printed here in 1687 and 1688, many of them being popish works, allowed to be printed and dispersed by king James II. Again, in the year 1775, there was a press in this palace, when a tract by James Fea, a surgeon, entitled the *Present State of the Orkney Islands considered*, (8vo. pp. 66,) was published, bearing the imprint Holyrood-house.

1687, *Feb.* 10. A proclamation for preventing and suppressing unlicensed books and pamphlets.

1687, *March* 25. In order to retain the lower class of people in the Protestant religion, charity schools were set up in and about London; the first were opened at Norton Falgate, and St. Margaret's, Westminster.

1687, *Sept.* 1. *Died*, Dr. HENRY MORE, the Platonist, and a celebrated divine, whose works were once read with great enthusiasm by the people. Time, however, has long cast into the shade the visionary papers of Henry More, and he seems himself to have survived that fame which he had once promised to himself. His philosophical and theological works have been collected into two volumes folio. The following is a curious fact relating to his writings:—A gentleman who had died beyond sea, left a legacy of £300 for the translation of Dr. More's works. The task was cheerfully undertaken by the doctor himself; but when he had finished it, he was compelled to give the bookseller the £300 to print them. He was born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, October 12, 1614.

1687. WILLIAM HAMMOND, of Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, gave £10 to the poor of the stationers' company.

1687, *Oct.* 21. *Died.* EDMUND WALLER, a poet of some celebrity, whose writings partake of the gay and conceited manner of Charles I. and chiefly consist in complimentary verses, of an amatory character, many of which are dedicated to a lady whom he addressed under the name of *Sacharissa*.† In his latter years, Waller wrote in a more formal manner which had by that time been introduced. He was born at Colshill, in Buckinghamshire, March 3, 1605, and was educated at Cambridge. At the age of eighteen he became a member of parliament, and in 1643, was sent to the tower on the charge of conspiring to deliver the city to the king. Two persons were executed for the plot, and Waller was condemned to be hanged, but saved himself by an abject submission, and a liberal distribution of money. After a year's imprisonment he went into exile; but returned by favour of Cromwell, on whom he wrote an elegant panegyric. He also wrote another on the death of the protector, and afterwards celebrated the restoration, and praised Charles II. He was elected to serve in parliament, where, by his eloquence and wit, he was the delight of the house. He endeavoured to procure the provostship of Eton, but being refused by the earl of Clarendon,* he joined in the persecution of that great man.

1687, *Feb.* 21. *Publick Occurrences truly stated; with Allowance.* By Henry Case. No. I. Printed by George Larkin, at the Two Swans, without Aldersgate.

1687. *News from Pannier-alley*, or a true relation of some pranks the Devil hath lately played with a plaster pot there. 4to.

1688, *Aug.* 31. JOHN BUNYAN author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Holy War*, *Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners*, and other works. He was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1628, and was brought up to his father's business, which was that of a travelling tinker. For some time he led a very profligate kind of life; but by degrees he acquired a sense of religion, and the ability to read and write, and by study he soon acquired a great knowledge of the scriptures. In the civil war he entered into the parliamentary army, and was present at the seige of Leicester. In 1655 he became a member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, in which he used to exhort. For this, at the restoration, he was taken up, and confined in Bedford jail† upwards of twelve years, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. There also he wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress*, which has gone through innumerable editions, and been translated into most European languages. Its object is to give an allegorical account of the life of a Christian, his difficulties, temptations, and ultimate triumph. On his release from

* Father of J. Watson, queen's printer in the reign of queen Anne.

† The Sacharissa of Waller's muse was Dorothy Sidney, afterwards countess of Sunderland. She died in 1693.

* Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, was born at Dinton, 1609, and was lord chancellor of England from 1658 to 1667, when, having lost the royal favour, he retired to France, and passed the last six years of his life in exile, where he finished that splendid monument of his genius and impartiality, the *History of the Rebellion*, (for such was the epithet bestowed by the royalists on the civil war.) It was not published till the reign of queen Anne, in six volumes. His *Essays* belong to the language, they express the man, showing his unfitness for a station, where integrity and decency caught no reflection from the court. He died December 9, 1674, and was buried in Westminster abbey. In 1660, James, duke of York, afterwards king of England, married Anne, eldest daughter of lord Clarendon. She was the mother of our two queens, Mary and Anne.

† In March, 1814, the library of Mr. Palmer, of Hackney, was sold by Mr. Munn. In this collection were some curious and valuable pieces of the old Puritan divines; but the chief article of attraction was the lot No. 121, a copy of Bill and Barker's 4to. bible, in morocco, and in excellent preservation. It was the identical pulpit bible of John Bunyan, and also his companion during his twelve years' unjustifiable confinement in Bedford jail, where he wrote his memorable *Pilgrim's Progress*. This bible was purchased for Mr. Whitbread, M.P., for Bedford, at the price of £21.

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prison in 1672, for which he was indebted to Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, a violent Calvinist, he became a preacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford. He also travelled into various parts of England, on which he was called bishop Bunyan. He died in London of a fever, and his remains were interred in Bunhill Fields.

Dr. Beattie, in his *Dissertations, Moral and Critical*, thus speaks of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. "Few books have gone through so many editions, in so short a time, as the *Pilgrim's Progress*. It has been read by persons of all ranks and capacities. The learned have not thought it below their notice; and among the vulgar it is an universal favourite. I grant, the style is rude, and even indelicate sometimes; that the invention is frequently extravagant; and that, in more than one place it tends to convey erroneous notions in theology. But the tale is amusing, though the dialogue be often low; and some of the allegories are well contrived, and prove the author to have possessed powers of invention, which, if they had been refined by learning, might have produced something very noble This work has been imitated, but with little success. The learned bishop Patrick* wrote the *Parable of the Pilgrim:* but I am not satisfied, that the bishop borrowed the hint, as it is generally thought he did, from John Bunyan. There is no resemblance in the plan; nor does the bishop speak a word of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which I think he would have done, if he had seen it. Besides, Bunyan's fable is full of incident—Patrick's is dry, didactic, verbose, and exceedingly barren in the invention."

It has been stated that Bunyan was indebted for the incidents in his work, to some of the early French romances, but more particularly to the *Pilgrimage of Human Life*, written by Guillaume de Guilleville, in rhyme, about 1330, and printed by Michael le Noir, at Paris, in 1506. This work was very favourably received at its first appearance; and was turned into prose at the request of Jeane de Lavac, queen of Jerusalem and Sicily, &c. Ant. Verard gave a new impression in prose, Paris, 1511, folio. Not only in early ages, but in later also, mankind have been found less willing to be instructed by abstract reasoning, than by fables or similitudes. Hence the popularity of these old religious fictions. "The *Pilgrim's Progress* of our days," says Mr. Greswell, "confessedly excels all other productions of its kind; and though some have endeavoured to trace its prototype in earlier works, it was probably, a perfectly spontaneous and original effort of its unlettered author."

1688. *The Saints' Triumph; or, the Glory of the Saints with Jesus Christ.* Discoursed in a Divine Ejaculation. By (John) B (unyan.) Printed by J. Millet, for J. Blaze, at the Looking Glass on London Bridge. 1688, small 4to. A rude but characteristical wood cut portrait of Bunyan is indented in the margin of this title-page.

1688. *Died*, Thomas Buck, printer to the university of Cambridge. He left two legacies to Catharine Hall, where he had been a fellow, or scholar, to purchase books. He was buried in St. Mary's church on the 16th of November.

1688, *Nov.* 12. The first sale of books by auction, which took place in Scotland, commenced upon this day by Andrew Anderson, jun. with the following notice: "A catalogue of excellent and rare books, especially History and Romances, for the most part in English, and the variorums, to be sold by way of auction, the 12 day of November, 1688. The books are to be seen, from the first day of November to the day of the auction, at Edinburgh, on the south side of the High-street, a little above the cross, being the close immediately above the Fish-market close, in the head of the said close, on the left hand, where a *placat* will be on the gate, and the catalogues are to be had there *gratis*. The time for sale is only in the afternoon, from two of the clock till four. Edinburgh, printed in the year 1688;" only nine pages, closely printed in two columns. "He who pays not his money presently, is to give earnest, to take them away and pay his money before the next day the auction begins; or else to lose his earnest, and the books to be put to sale again. What books shall happen to be unsold at the auction, are to be had afterwards."

1688, *May* 9. *The Weekly Test Paper;* with Allowance, No. 1. Printed by G. C. [George Croom] for the author.

1688, *May* 12. *Poor Robin's publick and private Occurrences and Remarks;* written for Merriment and harmless Recreation, No. 1.

1689, *May* 25. *A true and impartial Account of the remarkable Incidents, Casualties, and other Transactions of the like Nature, happening in City and Country*, &c.

1688. *Historical Account of Books and Transactions of the Learned World*, published at Edinburgh. This was the earliest review of books in Scotland or in Great Britain.

1688, *Nov.* 22. *Declaration of the nobility, gentry, and commonalty, at the rendezvous at Nottingham.*

Three new papers made their appearance on the 12th of December. King James II. had abdicated on the preceding day.

1688, *Dec.* 12. *Universal Intelligencer*, No. 1. For John Wallis.

1688, *Dec.* 12. *English Courant*, No. 1.

1688, *Dec.* 12. *London Courant*, No. 1.

1688, *Dec.* 18. *London Mercury, or Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 1. Printed by George Croom, at the Blue Ball, in Thames-street.

1688, *Dec.* 24. *Observator*, volume last, No. 1.

1688. *Orange Intelligence.* Printed by George Croom.

1688, *Dec.* 31. *Orange Gazette*, with allowance. For Jane Curtis.

* Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, was born at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, September 8, 1628. He is well known for his valuable commentary on the *Old Testament*, usually published with bishop Lonth, *On the Prophets*, and Whitby on the *New Testament*. The Imprimatur to his *Parable of the Pilgrim* is dated April 11, 1665. He died May 31, 1707.

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1689, *Feb.* 13. THE REVOLUTION. William Prince of Orange, and the Princess Mary, a daughter of the abdicating monarch, are proclaimed on this day, (Wednesday) with the approbation of the lords and commons.

The most important period in the history of Great Britain, is that of the revolution under William III. Then it was that our constitution, after many fluctuations, and frequent struggles for power by the different members of it, (several of them attended by vast effusions of blood,) was finally settled. A revolution so remarkable, and attended with such happy consequences, has perhaps no parallel in the history of the world. This it was, says Hume, that cut off all pretensions to power founded on hereditary right; when a prince was chosen who received the crown on express conditions, and found his authority established on the same bottom with the privileges of the people; so that there have been no differences between our kings and parliament since. Indeed, all the danger we have reason to apprehend since that period, seems to be from the aid which the parliament itself may be induced, by indirect methods, to give the court, to encroach upon the liberties of the people; or as Montesquieu observes, when the executive shall be more corrupt than the crown.

1689, *May* 26. JOHN WHITE was a printer in the city of York, and at the landing of the prince of Orange, in 1688, printed his manifesto, it having been refused by all the printers in England, and for which he was sent prisoner to Hull castle, where he was confined till the place surrendered. He was afterwards rewarded by king William's appointing him his majesty's sole printer for the city of York, and the five northern counties, as appears by his majesty's grant, dated at Hampton court, May 26, 1689.

1689. JOHN DRYDEN being unable both from religious and political prepossessions, to take the oaths to the government of William and Mary, this illustrious poet was compelled with an anguished heart to resign his offices. They were conferred, with a salary increased to £300, upon Thomas Shadwell, a person now only known to British literature through the immortal satire of *Macflecnoe*, in which Dryden had pilloried him as the prince of dullness.

> The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
> But Shadwell never deviates into sense.
> Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
> Strike through, and make a lucid interval;
> But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray.

A modern critic, reviewing the comedies of Thomas Shadwell, gives a judgment, which will be startling to those who have been content to take him upon the opinion of his great rival and antagonist. According to a writer, in the *Retrospective Review*, xvi. 56. "he was an accomplished observer of human nature, had a ready power of seizing the ridiculous in the manners of the times, was a man of sense and information, and displayed in his writings a very considerable fund of humour." Whatever truth there may be in this decision, it seems reasonable to conclude with sir Walter Scott, that, in his advocacy of whig principles, and the sufferings he had endured under the old government, as a "non-conforming poet," he probably possessed merits with king William, which were deemed by that prince as of more importance than all the genius of Shakspeare, Milton, and Dryden, if it could have been united in one person.

1689. At the end of the *Ninth Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England*, quarto, there is a curious advertisement, of which the following is nearly a verbatim copy:—Lately published, the *Trial of Mr. Papillon;* by which it is manifest that the (then) lord chief justice Jefferies* had neither learning, law, nor good manners, but great impudence, (as was said of him by Charles II.) in abusing all those worthy citizens who voted for Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, calling them a parcel of factious, pragmatical, sneaking, canting, snivelling, prick-eared, crop-eared, atheistical fellows, rascals, and scoundrels, as in page 19 of that trial may be seen. Sold by Michael Janeway, and most booksellers.

1689. SUSANNA LATHUM gave the company of stationers a silver tankard "The gift of Susanna Lathum," 31 oz. 15 dwts.

1698, *June. Died*, PETER PALLIOT, historiographer, printer, and bookseller, to the king of France, and genealogist of the duchy of Burgundy, was born at Paris, March 19, 1608. In his youth he showed a taste for genealogy, and heraldic studies, in which he made great proficiency, by a relation who had published a work on armorial bearing. In his 25th year he settled at Dijon, where he married Vivanda Spirinx, the daughter of a printer and bookseller, with whom he entered into business. At his leisure hours, however, he pursued his heraldic studies, and laboured with so much perseverance as to produce five large works in folio. He left also thirteen volumes of manuscript collections, respecting the family of Burgundy. It is an additional and remarkable proof of his industry and ingenuity, that he engraved the whole of the plates in these volumes with his own hand. Palliot died at Dijon, at the age of 89.

1689, *Jan.* 10. *England an unlucky Soil for Popery,* (no printer's name.) No. 1.

The same paper in French.

1689, *Jan.* 14. *King James's Letter to the Lords and others of his Privy Council, from St. Germans en Laye.*

1689, *Jan.* 15. *London Intelligence,* No. 1.

1689, *Jan.* 19. *Weekly Memorials; or, an Account of Books lately set forth; with other Accounts relating to Learning;* by authority. No. 1. This is the earliest specimen of an English *Review.*

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* George Jefferies, baron Wem, commonly known by the name of judge Jefferies, the infamous lord chancellor under James II., and one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that unhappy tyrannical reign. His sanguinary and inhuman proceedings will ever render his name detested. He died a prisoner in the tower, April 18, 1689.

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1689, *Feb.* 14. *Haerlem Courant*, No. 1. Printed for John Search.

1689, *March* 23. *Roman Post-boy*, or Weekly Account from Rome, printed by G. C[room.] for John Mumford.

1689, *March* 25. *Account of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Estates of Scotland*, with licence. Published by Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard. No. 1. This paper, printed on a folio half-sheet, was continued by Richard Baldwin till October 1690; and, together with the proceedings of the Convention, contained news and advertisements. When the Revolution had been accomplished in Scotland, it seems to have ceased in England.

Mr. George Chalmers, in his *Life of Thomas Ruddiman*, says, that "in the annals of our literature, and our freedom, it is a memorable fact, that there was not a newspaper printed in Scotland, at the era of the revolution. The few had doubtless instructed themselves, during several years, from the *London Gazette*. And the many had been too busy, during the late times, with the affairs of the other world, to be very anxious about the events of this. Yet, were the estates of Scotland, who assembled at Edinburgh, on the 4th of March, 1689, and the mobs which outraged, on that occasion, both law and religion, sufficiently inflamed without the aid of a newspaper. Whatever freedom, either of thought, or of printing, may have been established in Scotland, by the revolution, ten years elapsed, before it was deemed safe by the public, or advantageous by an individual, to print a newspaper." In order to supply that deficiency at Edinburgh, the above paper was printed at London.

1689, *April* 11. *Great News from Ireland;* being motives of encouragement for the officers and soldiers who shall serve in the present war of Ireland; licensed by J. Fraser,* No. 1.

1689, *May* 29. *New Heraclitus Ridens;* or, an Old Dialogue between Jest and Earnest revived, No. 1.

1689, *June* 19. *Geographical Intelligence, for the better understanding of foreign news*, No. 1.

1689, *A full Narrative of the Pope's Death*, between the 12th and 13th of August; licensed.

1689. *A full and true Account of the besieging and taking of Carrickfergus by the Duke of Schomberg;* as also a Relation of what has lately passed in the islands of Antego, Mevis, and Monteserrat, in the West Indies; where their Majesties have been solemnly proclaimed; in a Letter from Chester, Aug.* 31; licensed and entered according to order; printed for R. Baldwin.

1689. *The Universal Intelligence.* Printed by Thomas More,† in the Whyte Friars.

1689, *Nov.* 6. *A Ramble round the World*, by Kainophilus, a lover of novelties; performed by a single sheet coming out every Friday; to each being added the Irish Courant: No. 1.

1689. *A Dialogue between two Friends, concerning the present Revolution*, &c.

1689, *Dec.* 6. *True Protestant Mercury;* or, an impartial History of the Times, No. 1.

1689. *Strange News from Arpington, near Bexley, in Kent; a true relation of a young maid who was possessed with several Devils or Evil Spirits*, &c. 4to.

1689, *Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome*, by R. Carre.

1690. R. Everingham‡ printed an edition of 3000 Bibles, and 1000 New Testaments, in 8vo. in the Roman character, for the use of the highlands of Scotland, and the Irish people generally. In the promotion of this design, the rev. James Kirkwood, of Astwick, was particularly active. He obtained a promise of £100 from Mr. Boyle; and by circulating proposals, and personally soliciting subscriptions, was enabled to procure this impression. To silence the objections made by certain persons against printing the bible in the Irish or Gaelic tongue, a valuable paper was written, entitled *An Answer to the objection against printing the Bible in Irish;* which is given at length by Birch, in the *Appendix* to the *Life of the Hon. Robert Boyle*, No. 3, pp. cxci.—cxciii. The translation from the Irish into the Roman character, was done by

* Commonly called catalogue Fraser, from his skill in books and constant frequenting of auctions. He was our chief licenser for several years, and it was pity he had not continued longer in the same post, for his treatment was kind and impartial. He licensed for me the *Athenian Mercuries, The Works of the Learned, The Royal Voyage*, and such a numerous company of other books, as advanced his fees (for bare licensing) to thirty pounds per annum, which I paid him for several years together, as appears by receipts under his own hand; and as Mr. Fraser was an impartial licenser, I suppose the booksellers were as forward as myself to have recourse to him, which made his salary very considerable, and he deserved every penny of it; for his compass of learning was very large; his judgment correct and moderate; his imagination lively: and he was diligent and impartial in every part of his duty; but, notwithstanding these qualifications, the highflyers were continually punching at him, and at last he surrendered his deputation. There is little happiness in high posts; they are attended with fatigue and trouble. Advancement exposes a man as the mark of envy, and the malice of others; every common mortal must be throwing in his censure, and meddling with the characters of those above him; and when neither the man nor his management is well known, he must sit to every ill-natured club and have his picture daubed with suspicion and prejudice. Mr. Fraser had his full of this hard measure, though no man was better skilled in the mystery of winning upon the hearts of booksellers, nor were the company of stationers ever blessed with an honester licenser. He has now a very honourable place in Chelsea college, where he has a noble library, and lives in great reputation.—*Dunton.*

* Frederic Armand, duke of Schomberg, a celebrated French general, was shot by mistake, by the French refugees of his own regiment, while crossing the river at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. He was buried in St. Patrick's, Dublin.

† I once travelled with him to Brentford, and found him a true lover of the present government. He is a very conscientious man, punctual to his word in the smallest matters, courteous and affable in his conversation, and is ready to do every one what good he can: and reader, I must say there is no virtue I would wish in a friend but I find it in Mr. More.—*Dunton.*

‡ Mr. Everingham and Mr. Whitledge were two partners in the trade. I employed them very much, and looked upon them to be honest and thriving men; had they confined themselves a little sooner to household love, they might possibly have kept upon their own bottom; however, so it happened that they loved themselves into journeyman printers again. Their misfortunes do not take off my affections for them, for it will always be a pleasure to me to hear of their welfare.—*Dunton.*

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Mr. Robert Kirk, who also superintended the printing of this edition, at London.

1690. In this year white paper first began to be made in England, before which time the manufacture had been confined to brown only.

1690, *Feb.* 13. *His Majesty's Letter to the Lord Bishop of London, to be communicated to the two provinces of Canterbury and York.*

1690, *March* 17. *Athenian Mercury*, No. 1. Printed for John Dunton, at the Raven, in Jewin-street.

1690. *Mercurius Reformatus*, or the New Observator, printed for Dorman Newman.*

1690, *April* 4. *Irish Courant*, or the Weekly Packet of Advice from Ireland, by J. F. No. 1.

1690. *Account of the Victory obtained by the King in Ireland, on the 1st day of this instant July*, printed by Edward Jones.

1690, *Sept.* 30. *Dublin Intelligence*, published by Authority, No. 1; printed by Joseph Ray,† on College Green; reprinted at London by W. Downing.

1690, *Nov.* 11. *Mercurius Britannicus;* or, the London Intelligencer turned Solicitor, No. 1.

1699. *Pacquets of Advice from Ireland, with the Irish Courant.*

1690. *Lampoons;* or Reflections on Public News Letters. R. Taylor.

1690. *Coffee-house Mercury;* containing all the remarkable Events that have happened, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11; with reflections thereupon. Printed by J. Astwood.

1690, *Dec.* 31. *Abdicated King and Queen, under the disguised names of Mr. and Mrs. Redding.*

1690. *Plaine Scottish; or, Newes from Scotland*, 4to.

1691, *Dec* 31. *Died*, The Hon. Robert Boyle, inventor of the air pump, and of whom it has been said that he was designed by nature to succeed lord Bacon, for by his experiments he filled up those plans that genius had sketched out. From his works may be deduced the whole system of natural knowledge.—Burnet, to whom flattery has never been imputed, sums up a brilliant eulogium upon the character of Boyle in the following strain. "I will not amuse you with a list of his astonishing knowledge, or of his great performances in this way. They are highly valued all the world over, and his name is every where mentioned with particular characters of respect. I will conclude this article with this, in which I appeal to all competent judges; that few men, if any, have been known to have made so great a compass, and to have been so exact in all parts of it as Boyle." He was the seventh son, and the fourteenth child, of Robert earl of Cork, and born at Lismore in Ireland, January 25, 1627. He died at London, and was buried at St. Martin's, Westminster.

1691. *The Works of the Learned*, 4to. by J. la Crose, a late editor of the *Universal Bibliotheque.* It continued only for a few years. The *Universal Bibliotheque* was an English translation, which was published for a short time, of Le Clere's *Bibliotheque Universelle*, begun at Amsterdam in 1686.

1691, *Feb.* 29. *Compendio Mercuriale.*

1691. *Momus Ridens;* or, Comical Remarks on the Public Reports.

1691. *Urbanicus and Rusticus;* or, the City and Country Mercury.

1691. *Pacquet of Advice from France.*

1691, *March* 25. *Weekly Remarks on the Transactions Abroad.* No. 1.

1691. *Athenian Gazette.* By an advertisement in the *Athenian Gazette*, dated Feb. 8, 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses of London had then, exclusive of the *Votes of Parliament* every day, *nine newspapers* every week.

1691, *Aug.* 5. *Mercurius Eruditorum;* or, News from the Learned World. No. 1.

1691, *Feb.* 1. *History of Learning;* or, an Abstract of several Books lately published, as well Abroad as at Home.

1691, *Dec.* 10. *Mercurius Reformatus;* or the true Observer, No. 1.

1691. *City Mercury;* or, advertisements concerning trade; by R. Everingham, B. Harris, Mercury and Intelligence offices, E. Hawkins, &c. for divers years.

1691. *Infernus;* or, News from the other World. Printed by Thomas Marlow.

1692, *May* 18. *Died.* ELIAS ASHMOLE, an eminent antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, which was the first institution in England for the reception of rarities in nature and art; and in the infancy of the study of natural history in this country, it possessed what was then considered a very valuable collection. He offered to bestow on the university all the collections in natural history which had been bequeathed to him by the Tradescants, the eminent botanists and gardeners at Lambeth, and to add to these his own coins, manuscripts, and books, provided the university would defray the expense of erecting a proper building for their reception. The offer was accepted, and the present edifice raised, under the direction of sir Christopher Wren. Twelve cart loads of rarities were deposited within its walls, by the hands of Dr. Plot, on the 20th of March, 1682.

* He published *Mercurius Reformatus*, or the New Observator. He was once a considerable dealer, but has been unfortunate. He is a man of excellent parts—a famous casuist; and since his misfortunes, is turned preacher. He served seven years to the same master; and to do him justice he was always kind and obliging to me. His usual appellation was, "Dear Brother." I had many fine things to hold forth on this subject, but I know not how it comes to pass, on the sudden they are all lost again, like friends in a crowd.—*Dunton.*

† He is slender in body; his head rather big than little; his face thin and of a moderate size; a smooth tongue, and voice neither deep nor shrill. His countenance is ever intermixed with joy and sweetness. He is a courteous man in his shop; and being both printer and bookseller, has got a good estate in a few years: he is the best situated of any bookseller in Dublin. But I shall leave Mr. Ray to ramble to Castle-street, where Eliphal Dobson with his wooden leg startled me with the creaking of it; for I took it for the *Crepitum Ossium*, which I have heard some of our physicians speak of. Mr. Dobson is a great dissenter; but his pretence to religion does not make him a jot precise. He values no man for his starched looks, or supercilious gravity, or for being a Churchman, Presbyterian, Independent, &c., provided he is sound in the main points, wherein all good men are agreed.—*Dunton.*

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In 1638 he settled in London as an attorney; but on the breaking out of the rebellion, he went to Oxford, and entered of Brasenose college. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he settled in London, and became a member of the society of astrologers. In 1649 he married lady Manwaring, with whom he had a good fortune. In 1658, we find him at Oxford, employed in drawing up a description of the coins given to the public library by archbishop Laud. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society. In 1669, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M. D. In 1672, he presented his "*History of the Order of the Garter*" to the king, who rewarded him with £400. He was born at Lichfield, May 23, 1617. Wood, in his account of Ashmole, tells us, "In his library I saw a large thick paper book, near a yard long, containing on every side of the leaf two, three, or more pictures or faces of eminent persons of England, and elsewhere, printed from copper cuts, pasted on them, which Mr. Ashmole had with great curiosity collected; and I remember he has told me, that his mind was so eager to obtain all faces, that when he could not get a face by itself, he would buy the book, tear it out, paste it in his blank book, and write under it from whence he had taken it." An admirable portrait this of our modern portrait collectors, who have sent back many a volume to the bookseller's shop stript of its graven honours. A most noted collector told a person at Cambridge, "That his own collection must needs be large and good, as it rested on six points. 1. I buy; 2. I borrow; 3. I beg; 4. I exchange; 5. I steal; 6. I sell." This book was consumed by fire, with the rest of his library, which took place at his chambers in the Middle Temple, London, together with his collection of about nine thousand coins, besides seals, charters, and other curious antiquities.

1692. JOHN MACOCK gave to the stationers' company a silver cup and foot, 45 oz. 4 dwts. the legacy of John Macock, who was master in 1680; to pair with that of Mr. Sawbridge.

1692, *Nov.* 21. *Died*, THOMAS SHADWELL, poet laureat and historiographer royal. He was succeeded in his offices by Nahum Tate, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, who is now only known for his joint labours with Nicolas Brady in a metrical version of the psalms. Tate retained the laurel till the reign of George I. and even wrote the first birth-day ode for that monarch, but is said to have died Nov. 21, 1715, in the Mint, where he was forced to seek an asylum for debt. Lord Rochester said, if Shadwell had burnt all he wrote, and printed all he spoke, he would have had more wit and humour than any other poet. Dorset was also his friend.

1692, *Feb.* 1. *London Mercury*, No. 1. The sixth and seventh numbers of this paper were ornamented with a curious wood-cut representing an owl perched on a raven, with the words "*Par pari*, or Birds of a Feather."

1692. *Lacedemonian Mercury*, being a continuation of the *London Mercury*.

1692, *March* 30. *Collection for Improvement of Husbandry and Trade.* By John Knighton, F.R.S. Published by Randal Taylor. No. 1.

1692. *The Gentleman's Journal*, for March.

1692. *Monthly Miscellany;* consisting of News, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Music, &c.

1692. *The complete Mercury*, or News for the Ingenious.

1692, *May* 8. *The Scotch Mercury;* giving a true Account of the daily Proceedings and most remarkable publick Occurrences in Scotland, No. 1. Printed for R. Baldwin.

1692, *May* 9. *Proclamation for calling out Heretors and Fencible Men to attend the King's Host.* Edinburgh: printed for R. Baldwin.

1692, *June* 9. *The Moderator*, No. 1.

1692, *Sept.* 13. *Proclamation for the better Discovery of seditious Libellers.*

1692, *Dec.* 13. *Athenian Mercury*, No. 1.

1693. Printing was introduced into the city of NEW YORK, the capital of the province of that name, in North America. WILLIAM BRADFORD, who had previously been the first to exercise the art of printing in Philadelphia. In that city he continued, we are told, "until some time in the year 1693, when he set up a press at New York, and was appointed printer to the government. The first book from his press was a small folio volume of the laws of the colony, bearing the date of that year." In the imprint he styles himself "printer to their majesties," and directs to his printing-house "at the sign of the Bible." Bradford possessed a paper-mill (perhaps the first built in British America) so early as the year 1728. He was a man of good character and affable manners; and, after holding his situation as printer to the government upwards of fifty years, closed his useful life in the year 1752, at the advanced age of ninety-four.

1693. An order was issued by the company of stationers, for prosecuting all printers, booksellers, and others, who neglect to send in their three books for the three libraries.

1693. CHARLES BLOUNT, a deistical writer, published a pamphlet, in which he grounded king William's (III.) claim on the right of conquest; it was burnt by the hands of the hangman; and another, on the *Life of Appollonius Tyaneus*, gave great offence, as an attack on Christianity.

He was the youngest son of sir Henry Blount, an ingenious writer of Hertfordshire, and born in 1654; on the death of his wife, he fell in love with her sister, and because he could not marry shot himself in 1693. His miscellaneous works were published by Gildon.

1693, *June* 1—3. The trial of WILLIAM ANDERTON, printer, at the Old Bailey, before the lord chief justice Treby, Mr. Justice Powell, sir John Fleet, knt., lord mayor, and sir Salathiel Lovel, knt., recorder of London, for high treason. The trial began on Thursday June 1, but respited till the Saturday following, June 3, that this scene might be acted with the greater solemnity. Mr. Anderton being brought to the

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bar, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and made it his request, that he might have a copy of his indictment; but it would not be granted. The crime laid to his charge was, the composing, printing, and publishing, two malicious, treasonable libels: the first entitled, *Remarks upon the present Confederacy and late Revolution in England;* the second, *A French Conquest, neither desirable nor practicable.*

The principal evidence against the prisoner was Robert Stephens,* the messenger of the press, who made oath, that coming to Scudamore's house, where the prisoner lodged, and asking what lodgers they had, he saw the prisoner's mother in the yard, who crying out murder, the prisoner came out of the house, and fell upon him; and that at the time of Mr. Anderton's apprehension, he did in words disown the government, and called king William Hooknose, not submitting himself: that he took at the said house an old trunk filled with seditious papers and pamphlets, and that he had seen the trunk formerly, and knew it to be Mr. Anderton's, and that he also found a desk, and took out of the said desk forty or fifty of a sort of the *Remarks* and *French Conquest*, and that he saw the prisoner shove up a bed, which run upon wheels, behind which was a door, which he opened, and there found a printing press, letters, and other materials proper for that trade; that he also found an errata, with an &c. set in the press, the very same which he believed were the book, called *Remarks upon the present Confederacy*. Hooper, the beadle of stationers' hall, seconded the aforesaid testimony, as also the constable and his beadle; they also alledged forty or fifty of the *French Conquest* to be there. Besides Stephens, the constable, and the beadles, there were also two printers sworn, viz. Roberts* and Snowden,† (a dissenter to whom Anderton was some time an apprentice) the substance of whose evidence was, that they had seen the characters in the hall, together with the &c., and that they did believe it was the letter that printed that book, (*i. e.* the book then shewed in court,) as also, that the two books were printed with one and the same letter or character. Another witness made oath, that about three quarters of a year before, he had sold the prisoner paper, by the name of Williamson.

In summing up the evidence, two or three old, musty, impertinent precedents were brought in, which had not seen the sun for many ages, the chief of which was that of sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, and he might as well have urged the case of the Man-in-the-Moon: for what was my lord Cobham's case to printing? That famous Wicklivite lived in the reign of Richard II., some scores of years before printing was thought on, which came not into England till the reign of Henry VII.; and the prisoner had very well observed, that it was not expressed in the statute, 25 Edward III., (and it is impossible printing should be expressed there,) is barred from being any ways adjudged, or interpreted treason, by the statute 1 Mary. In short, in summing up the evidence to the jury, every thing was aggravated to the utmost, every little punctilio was made use of, which was thought might be any thing serviceable to beget in the jury an hard opinion of the prisoner; the bed with wheels was not let alone: every little trifle was fetched in, with all the witty malice imaginable; nay, the very soul of the man was looked into, and the jury told what was within him; he was an ill-minded man, a disaffected person; he was no lover of the government; and that printing was an overt-act; so the jury were sent out to consider of their verdict.

After two hours debate, the greater part of

* Robert Stephens. And it is fit Robin should bring up the rear of the printers, as he is "messenger to the press," as well as a printer, and orders those *irregular things* as well as they their own heads of letter. I know Robin has many enemies, that *grunt* at him, and, perhaps, they have reason for it; and if I will praise the bridge that I went over, I must say he never did me the least injury; for if I printed a book that had no licence, I took such care to *dazzle* his eyes that he could not see it, and Robin will be as true to his friend (when there is a fellow-feeling in the case) as any man in the world, which is a rare quality in a man who lives by *informing*; and as Robin knows how to be just and kind to those that deserve it from him, so were I put to my oath, I could not swear but Robin Stephens and his brother messenger, *John Gellibrand*, are both very *honest* quiet men,—I mean as to me; and when the world has believed this, I will endeavour to find out their other virtues; for, as to Gellibrand, I never heard his honesty questioned; and as to Stephens, he is as much a saint as the world thinks him, and that is as high as I can go in his praise; for if he alone is a wise man, who hath a clear and certain knowledge of things, then I am excluded, for I mistake every thing, when I weigh the character of men (whether friends or enemies) if I come near them, I am within a circle and straightways as if conjured from giving a true verdict; yea, when I had *outlawed* a person, as one altogether unworthy of protection (and perhaps have thought him as black as "the *Observator*" has made Stephens) yet how hath the tender of some few qualities been ready to make me reverse it! hath not only stopped my mouth (as is seen in my character of Robin Stephens) but muddied my sounder judgment of him, so that now I have had enough to do to see the fault through my friend. My very judging faculty hath been somewhat bribed to spare the sin, lest I should fall too foul upon the subject of it, and how have I found out a weak brain, a strong temptation, or something or other to extenuate the offence? yea, an intent of getting a place myself, and some possibility of arriving to Robin's height, hath been such a powder mine, that I have been well nigh blown up in my own trenches, and my affections have been like a navy in a storm at sea, hardly kept together, so that you see, reader, if I have given Stephens too loud a character, it is so naturally the effect of those *conniving* favours I have received from him that to have *hoped* in his praise would have been very ungrateful; and for such who think I have mistook his virtues, or said too little in his commendation, I would have them consider that Robin has been a kind and honest messenger to me, and that is all I know of the matter.—*Dunton.*

* He was master over himself; when he had a storm in his heart, he made all fair weather in his face. He would look big, but I never found he was passionate, proud, or vain; however, he had this particular in him, that he never broke his word to a bookseller. In twenty books that he printed for me, he never disappointed me once, or exacted twopence, so that what he left to his widow will wear well, for it was every penny honestly gotten.—*Dunton.*

† He was my very dear and intimate friend for many years, a man of very great industry, and composed much himself. He was a great admirer of Mr. Lott. His widow follows the same trade; and though I was pretty deeply indebted to her husband, yet she has not once asked me for it, which I take as a very great and noble kindness, and so soon as I can possibly compass money to discharge my debts, she, to be sure, shall not lose a farthing.—*Dunton.*

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the jury became very well inclined to have found not guilty; but there was one amongst them who loved mischief, and he was for hanging them for being Jacobites, not for being guilty: and being since told of the severity of their verdict, he readily acknowledged, that the evidence did not amount to the proof of the fact; but, saith he, what of that? I believed he was guilty, and I will hang a hundred of them for half so much evidence.

When the jury appeared, the question was asked, whether they were agreed of their verdict? A zealous man answered, No. Whereat the court frowned, and shewed themselves much displeased, when the foreman of the jury, (desirous that all men may have fair play for their lives) put this question to the bench, Whether the having those things by him, without making any further use of them, did affect the prisoner as to life? Now this question was very pertinent, though nothing pleasing; but after some frowning and pouting, the court answered, No. But that was not their business, they were to find it printing, and that was a sufficient overt act. Some of the jurymen, by way of complaint, said thus: My lord, our foreman is of opinion this fact is not proved.—*Court:* Whether it be proved or no, you ought to determine; the bare finding the books in his custody would not be treason; but the case is, gentlemen, here is a man that has a printing-press, to which no man has admission but himself; and this man is found with an errata, and &c., so that he must needs print the treason. To this a juryman answered, 'Tis a very strong presumption, my lord. And then baron Powell clenched the nail with this grave saying, "a violent presumption is as much as if a man had been there and done it himself." These answers being returned to questions, the jury were sent back again, where almost three hours more were spent in debating the matter, before they could come to a conclusion; they then complied and brought in the prisoner guilty. The matter now lay wholly before the city recorder, sir Salathiel Lovell, who after a flourish or two of empty rhetoric, proceeded to pronounce that dreadful sentence which the law allots to treason; to have the heart and bowels torn out, and burnt, and the body dismembered, and the quarters set up, or disposed as authority orders.

Whilst Mr. Anderton was preparing for his death, his friends were struggling for his life. He had many friends upon the account of his known ability, industry, and integrity; others were taken up with his manly behaviour, and clear pleading upon his trial; and many more were forward to move in his case, in pity or indignation, at his usage, but all their efforts joined with that of his wife were of no avail, and the dreadful sentence was put into execution at Tyburn, upon the sixteenth day of the same month, except the disembowelling.

It was then well known that Anderton did not print the *French Conquest*, and that it was printed at a press which he never saw, and by persons with whom, for a long time, he had no communication: for the government had at that time in their custody those persons, who knew when and where it was printed, and (as it was said) had made a discovery of all, perhaps of more than they knew. The papers of that sort taken upon the prisoner, were sent to him the day before he was seized: and some have a vehement suspicion, that it being resolved he should be taken the next day, those pamphlets were sent before-hand, that something might certainly be found upon him; but his innocence in that matter hath since been made evident to all the world, by an irrefragable testimony; for at this September sessions at the Old Bailey, Price, in open court, made oath, that he, and the prisoners then at the bar, Newbolt and Butler, printed the *French Conquest*.—See Howell's *State Trials*, vol. 12, pp. 1240-1267.

1693, *Feb.* 14. *The Jovial Mercury.* No. 1.

1693, *Feb.* 18. *The Ladies Mercury*, No. 1.

1693, *April* 18. *Proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland.* Edinburgh. Sold by R. Baldwin. No. 1. Licensed *April* 29.

1693, *May* 31. *Observations upon the most remarkable Occurrences in our Weekly News.* No. 1.

1694. By the firm and decisive tone of the house of commons, the last restrictive laws against the press expired in England, and from this time it has been generally considered to be free. It was granted, says our philosophic Hume, to the great displeasure of the king and his ministers, who, seeing no where, in any government during present or past ages, any example of such unlimited freedom, doubted much of its salutary effects. At the same time the oppressive statutes of giving three copies of every printed book were repealed.

1694, *Sept.* 13. *Died*, JOHN BARBIER D'ANCOUR, a French advocate of talent, and a celebrated critic. When he was near his death, a friend told him that he left an immortal name behind him. "Alas!" said the critic, "if my works should have any sort of value of themselves, I have been wrong in the choice of my subjects; I have dealt only in criticism, which never lasts long. For if the book criticised fall into contempt, the criticism falls with it, since it is immediately seen to be useless; and if, in spite of the criticism, the work stands its ground, then the criticism is equally forgotten, since it is immediately thought to be unjust!" Pope says,

> "'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
> Appear in writing, or of judging ill."

It is related of Barbier, that he married the daughter of his bookseller, as a discharge for a heavy debt.

1694, *Nov.* 25. *Died*, JOHN TILLOTSON, archbishop of Canterbury, and a very distinguished theological writer. He was born at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, September 29, 1630, and rose through several gradations to the highest office of the church. Birch, in his life of the archbishop, states that on account of his great celebrity as a divine, a bookseller gave to his widow

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(the only property with which he was able to endow her) for the copyright of his unpublished sermons, no less a sum than two thousand five hundred guineas. They have ever since been admired as models of correct and elegant composition in the department of literature to which they belong. After the death of the archbishop, a bundle of libels were found among his papers, on which he had written, "these are libels, I pray God forgive them as I do." A striking proof of his charity and benevolence.

1695, *Nov.* 29. *Died*, ANTHONY WOOD, a celebrated antiquary, and author of the *History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford.* This work was commenced about the year 1656, and was completed in the year 1668. It consisted of two parts; the first being a general history of the University, from its institution to the year 1649; the second, a history of the ancient and present schools, theatres, lectureships, &c. together with a history of the several colleges and halls, from their first foundation, down to the year 1668. To the whole of this was subjoined an appendix, entitled, *Fasti Oxoniensis*, or a Commentary on the supreme Magistrates of the Universitie of Oxford, namely of the Chancellours, Commissaries, Prochancellours, or Vicechancellours, and Proctors: also of the High Stewards and Parliamentarie Burgesses of the Universitie. For the compilation of this elaborate work, the author, by means of Dr. Wallis, obtained leave to consult the university registers, monuments, and writings. After he had extracted from these writings every thing he thought useful for his great undertaking, he went to London, with letters of recommendation from Dr. Barlow, provost of Queen's college, to sir William Dugdale, by whose means he obtained leave to peruse some manuscripts in the Cotton library, and had free access to the records in the Tower. With these advantages he easily furnished himself with authentic facts; yet the labour in collecting them must have been immense, and the judgment in selecting what would be useful, and in rejecting what was superfluous, must have required time and attention; so that we cannot sufficiently admire his great assiduity in order to bring so elaborate a performance to a conclusion, in so short a time. On the 22d of October, the university of Oxford offered the sum of *One Hundred Pounds* for the copy of this work; he accepted it, and received the money on the 29th of March following. What *astonishing liberality!!* This purchase was made for the purpose of translating the work into Latin. The version was accordingly performed, under the inspection of Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, and published in 1674, in folio, under the title of *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, duobus voluminibus comprehensa.* Mr. Wood was greatly displeased with this translation, as appears from many passages in his *Athen. Oxon.* where he makes heavy complaints of the injury done to his book (Vid. vol. 2d. Col. 853. 2d edition). The Editors of the *Biographia Britannica* give a remarkable instance of the translator's wilful misrepresentation of the author's meaning. Bishop Burnet having attacked this work, it was vindicated by the author, in an 8vo. volume. Wood was born at Oxford in 1632, and educated in that university. A new edition from the original manuscript in the Bodleian library; with a continuation to the year 1786, was published by the Rev. John Gutch, chaplain of All Souls' college, Oxford.

1695, *Jan.* 14-17. *The Proceedings of the King's Commission on the Peace.*

1695, *Jan.* 22. *The Philosophical Observator.*

1695, *March* 5. *The Form of the Proceeding to the Funeral of her late Majesty Queen Mary II. of blessed Memory.**

1695, *May* 11. *The Flying Post from Paris and Amsterdam, giving an impartial Account of the present Occurrences abroad, as related by the Confederates and the French; together with what is most remarkable at Home.* No. 2. "Our design is not to interfere with the *London Gazette*, but to pursue another method; there being many things below its cognizance, that are yet useful to be known, and may give further light into present transactions."

1695, *May* 17. *The Post Boy*, Foreign and Domestic. No. 1.

1695, *July* 10. *Great News from the King's Army before Namur*, in a Postscript to the Post Boy.

1695, *July* 11. *An Express of the Burning of St. Maloes.*

1695, *July* 13. *An Account of the Taking of a Fort and Entrenchment before Namur.*

1695, *July* 16. *An Account of the Capitulation of the Town of Namur; and the Surrender of Casal, &c.* In a Postscript to the Flying Post.

1695, *July* 26. *An Account of the intire Defeat of the Turkish Army in the Morea, by the Venetian Forces.*

1695, *Aug.* 29. *An Account of the Surrendering of the Castle of Namur to the Confederates, as also of Admiral Russel's Burning Marseilles.*

1695, *Sept.* 3. *The Monthly Land Bank.* No. 2.

1695, *Nov.* 28. *The Flying Post.* No. 84. "If any gentleman has a mind to oblige his country friend or correspondent with this account of publick affairs, he may have it for 2*d.* of J. Salusbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, on a sheet of fine paper; half of which being blank, he may thereon write his own private business, or the material news of the day." "If any person has any study of books or library to dispose of, if they will send a catalogue of them to John Salusbury, at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, they shall have the full value of them in ready money." Dec. 17.

1696. A work was secretly printed within the convent of La Grande Chartreuse, chief of the whole order of Carthusians, situate on the Guyer, within five leagues of Grenoble in Dauphiné,

* Queen Mary died Dec. 28, 1694, at Kensington, in the thirty-third year of her age, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Her domestic and reserved habits had tended to reform the licentiousness of the court, which had distinguished the two preceding reigns.

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entitled, *Explication de quelques endroits des anciens Statutes de l'ordre des Chartreux, avec des ecclaircissemens donnez sur le sujet d'un libelle qui a été composé contre l'ordre, et qui s'est divulgué secrettement.* It was written by the general of the order, in answer to some remarks of the abbé la Trappe. The distribution of this volume was so guarded, that even of the Carthusians themselves few ever saw it, a copy being sent to the superior of each house, which he was directed not to communicate.

1696, *Feb.* 8. *The Athenian Mercury.* No. 30. With this number, which concluded the *nineteenth* volume, John Dunton thought it right to discontinue his weekly publication, "as the coffee-houses had the *Votes* every day, and *nine* Newspapers every week;" and proposed to publish his *Mercuries* in quarterly volumes, "designing again to continue it as a weekly paper, as soon as the *glut of news* is a little over."

1696, *March* 9. *The Protestant Mercury;* Occurrences Foreign and Domestick. No. 1.

1696, *April* 10. A Declaration of the Sense of the Archbishops and Bishops now in and about London, upon the Occasion of their Attendance in Parliament, concerning the irregular and scandalous Proceedings of certain Clergymen at the Execution of Sir John Friend and Sir William Parkins.

1696, *June* 3. *London Mercury;* or, Mercure de Londres; printed in opposite columns, English and French. No. 1.

1696, *Aug.* 4. *Dawks's* News Letter,* [on a type to imitate Writing]. No. 1. This letter will be done upon good writing-paper, and blank space left, that any gentleman may write his own private business. It does undoubtedly exceed the best of the *written news,* contains double the quantity, is read with abundance more ease and pleasure, and will be useful to improve the younger sort in writing a curious hand.

1696, *Sept.* 8. *Account of a bloody Battle in Hungary, &c.* in a Postscript to the Flying Post.

1696, *Sept.* 17. *Lloyd's News;* printed for Edward Lloyd (Coffee-man) in Lombard-street.

1696, for *Sept. The Night Walker, or Evening Rambler, &c.;* to be published Monthly.

1696, *Oct.* 29. *The Weekly Survey of the World,* or the Gentleman's solid Recreation.

1697. Lord MOLESWORTH, who had been the English ambassador at the court of Copenhagen, published, about this period, a valuable work, under the title of *An Account of the History of Denmark,* in which he expressed himself with all the freedom of a Briton respecting the arbitrary conduct of the Danish government. His Danish Majesty, highly incensed at some of the observations of the noble author, commanded his ambassador to complain on the subject to William III. "What would you have me do?" replied the king. "Sire," answered the Dane, "if you had caused such a complaint to be preferred to the king, my master, he would have sent you the head of the writer." "That," rejoined his majesty, "is what I neither will nor can do; but if it will give you satisfaction, he shall introduce what you have just said into the second edition of his work."

1697, *May* 17. *The London Post;* with the newest Intelligence, both Foreign and Domestic.

1697, *May* 21. *The Foreign Post,* with Domestick News, &c. French and English. No. 3.

1697, *July* 5. *The Amsterdam Slip.*

1697, *Sept.* 14. *The Account of the signing the General Peace, &c.* in a Postscript to the Flying Post.

1697, *Oct.* 23. *The Postman and the Historical Account, &c.* No. 386.

1698. John Dunton mentions a Mr. LOWNDS in the Strand. He was Dr. Horneck's bookseller for many years, he printed his Great Law of Consideration, his Sermons of Judgment, and Discourse on the Sacrament, entitled *The Crucified Jesus, &c.* Mr. Lownds was a sincere honest dealer, and had this peculiar to himself; that he was never much concerned, (except for the death of his pious and learned author) for the things that he could not help, for he did all he could to prevent a grievance, and then he acquiesced in the divine pleasure.

1698 *(about), The Second and last Adventure of the Wheel of Fortune;* Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. Undertaker.

1699. In this year Fenelon's celebrated *Telemachus,* was first printed in four volumes, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—It appears to have been composed by Fenelon, while he was preceptor to the royal duke. Not long after the affair of Quietism broke out, Fenelon gave the manuscript of it to a valet de chambre, to be copied by him, and the valet sold it to the widow of Claude Barbou, at Paris. At that time the police narrowly watched the motions of Fenelon.* They had notice of the publication, and when the bookseller was at the 208th page of the impression, seized, in the king's name, all the copies which were in the possession of the booksellers; and every precaution was used to annihilate the work. But it was too late; the manuscript was preserved; it was sold to Adrian Moetjens, a bookseller at the Hague, and by him was immediately printed. This edition was very incorrect, but he afterwards gave a more perfect edition of it in 1701; and that edition was generally followed, in all subsequent editions, till the edition of 1717. In that year, the marquis of Fenelon, great nephew to the archbishop, published a new edition of *Telemachus,* from a copy corrected by Fenelon himself. This edition became

* He very often solicited me for work. I obliged him with it as often as I could. He is very obliging and diligent, and reasonable in his prices. He has a very rich invention: witness his new letter, with which he printed his newspaper. He printed several pieces of Salmon, and does excellent work.—*Dunton.*

* Francis de Salignac de la Motte Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, one of the most illustrious of French prelates, was born of an ancient family, at the castle of Fenelon, in Perigord, August 6, 1651, and died January 7, 1715, without money and without a debt. Besides *Telemachus,* he was the author of many other works of great merit.

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the *textus receptus*, or the model from which all subsequent impressions have been taken.

1699. The first work printed in the Isle of Man was a small tract, in Manks and English, entitled the *Principles and Duties of Christianity*. It was printed at the expense and under the immediate inspection of the venerable bishop Wilson.* In his latter days, he procured a translation of the gospel of St. Matthew into Manks, which was also printed at his own expense, and extensively circulated throughout the country. He also got the gospels of St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles, translated into the same tongue, but did not live to see them printed.

1699. *Historia Histrionica.* An Historicall Account of the English Stage, shewing the ancient use, improvement, and perfection of dramatick representations in this nation, in a dialogue of plays and players. *Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* London: Printed by G. Croom, for William Hawe, at the Rose in Ludgate-street. Thirty-two pages, containing a preface of four pages.

James Wright was one of the earliest historians of the English stage, and perhaps one of the first collectors of old plays after Cartwright, whose collection was at Dulwich. He was the author of this very scarce and valuable little piece; of the original edition of which Mr. Warton says, he never saw but one copy. It was first brought forward by Oldys, who quoted it in his life of Alleyn, the player, in the *Biographia Britannica*, having abstracted it in his *British Librarian*, p. 62. By the recommendation of bishop Warburton, it was prefixed, in 1774, to *Dodsley's Old Plays*, and repeated in Mr. Reed's accurate and improved edition of that collection. But the preface should have been reprinted, of which the following is a specimen:—"Old plays will always be read by the curious, if it were only to discover the manners and behaviour of several ages, and how they altered. For plays are exactly like portraits drawn in the garb and fashion of the time when painted. You see one habit in the time of king Charles the First; another, quite different from that, both for men and women, in queen Elizabeth's time; another under Henry the Eighth different from both; and so backward, all various. And in the several fashions of behaviour and conversation, there is as much mutability, as in that of clothes. Religion and religious matters were once as much the mode in publick entertainments, as the contrary has been in some times since."

To the list of his works specified in Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, may be added the following three poems of St. Paul's cathedral, viz., —*The Ruins, The Rebuilding, The Choire*, 1697.

Wright was a skilful antiquary, and possessed many rare and valuable old manuscripts, some of which he cites in his *Historia Histrionica*, and undoubtedly many old plays. But all his literary curiosities, among which was an excellent transcript of Leland's *Itinerary*, of the age of queen Elizabeth, and consequently prior to those now existing, which are replete with mutilations and corrections, was unfortunately consumed by a fire that occurred in the Middle Temple, where he occupied chambers, in 1698.

1699, *Jan. The History of the Works of the Learned*, or an Impartial Account of Books lately printed in all parts of Europe; with a particular Relation of the State of Learning in each Country; done by several Hands. No. 1.

The authors of the *History of the Works of the Learned* have settled a correspondence beyond sea, to have all the foreign journals of learning transmitted to them as they are published, and all other curious pieces that can be conveyed by post; and for larger volumes, they shall give such account of them as is transmitted by foreign journals. As to books printed in London, or in either of the universities, unless trifling, shall, as speedily as they can, give an impartial account of them, and, as far as may be in the author's own terms: and that not as critics, but historians, unless in matters relating to an innovation in our established religion and civil constitution. They shall observe a medium betwixt tedious extracts and superficial catalogues; at the end insert an account of books in the press here and beyond sea; and if any gentleman will communicate to the booksellers concerned an extract of his own work, &c. it shall be faithfully published.

1699, *Feb.* 17. *The Protestant Mercury.* No. 344. This paper coming out only on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and no other paper coming out on those days, it is near as much read as all the other three papers; and therefore very proper to put advertisements in. J. Dawks.

1699, *June* 8. Mr. Jacob Tonson, by direction of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Swift (to whom Sir William Temple* left the care of his writings) gives notice, that with all convenient speed will be published, by the said Mr. Swift, a collection of letters, from the year 1665 to 1672, written by sir William Temple, baronet, containing a complete history of those times, both at home and abroad; which letters were all reviewed by the author some time before his death, and digested into method by his order.

1699, *March* 2. *The Edinburgh Gazette*, printed by James Watson. No. 1. Author of the History of Printing, and for several years the great news-monger of Scotland, as Butter had been during a prior age. In 1699, after having published forty-one numbers, he transferred the *Edinburgh Gazette* to John Reid.

* Thomas Wilson, D.D., bishop of Sodor and Man, was born at Burton Wirral, Dec. 20, 1663. He was a most excellent prelate and eminent writer in theology. His works, in two vols. folio, consist of religious tracts and sermons, with a short *History of the Isle of Man*. He died March 7, 1655.—See Stowell's *Life of Bishop Wilson*, 8vo.

* Sir William Temple was an eminent English statesman and political and miscellaneous writer. He was one of the few eminent men of his time who preserved both public and private virtue. His works have been frequently printed, and are still admired. He was born in 1628, and died in 1698.

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1699, *May* 4. *The Weekly Comedy*, as it is daily acted at most Coffee-houses in London.

1700, *June* 25. An order was made by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, forbidding to affix in any part of the city or the liberties thereof, the playhouse bills, according to the presentment of the grand jury, which ran thus: —" The having some effectual course taken (if possible) to prevent the youth of this city from resorting to the playhouses," &c. The usual method of advertising the performances of the London theatres was originally by affixing them to numerous posts, which formerly encumbered the streets of the metropolis, and hence the phrase *posting bills*. See page 541, *ante*.

1700. JOHN ASGILL, a member of parliament, wrote a work entitled, *An Argument, proving that Man may be translated from hence without passing through death*, &c. This work was voted a blasphemous libel, ordered to be burnt, and the author to be expelled the house. John Asgill was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and studied at Lincoln's inn; in 1699 he went to Ireland, where he acquired a fortune, and was elected a member of parliament. Finding his affairs desperate in Ireland he returned to England, when he was chosen member for Bramber, in Sussex, and enjoyed his seat two years. During an interval of privilege he was committed to the Fleet for debt; while he was in imprisonment the house took into consideration the above book, and having voted it blasphemous he was expelled from his seat. He continued in the rules of the Fleet and king's bench thirty years, in which time he published many political tracts, and died in 1738.

1700. R. JOSEPH ATHIAS, one of the most famous printers of his day, was the son of Tobias Athias, who printed a Spanish bible for the use of the Jews. He resided at Amsterdam, where he published a Hebrew bible, in 1661; and again in 1667, in 2 vols. 8vo., both printed under the inspection of the learned John Leusden. For the latter, which is considered the most accurate, the States General presented him with a chain of gold and a gold medal pendant! Of the edition of 1661, 3000 were printed; and were the first printed copies of the Hebrew bible in which the verses were distinguished by Arabic numerals. It is also affirmed that he printed an immense number of English bibles, and actually ruined himself by attempting to preserve for many years all the forms of a large English bible! but there is reason to doubt the correctness of this statement. Le Long places his death in this year.

1700. *The Dutch Prophet;* or, the Devil of a Conjuror; being infallible Predictions of what shall happen in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, from Tuesday the 20th of November to Tuesday the 3rd of December, 1700. By Peter Nicholas Van-grin, late Superior of the College of Lapland Witches, and Chief Necromancer to the Dutch at Japan: to be continued weekly. No. 1.

1700. *The infallible Astrologer.*

1700, *May* 1. *Died*, JOHN DRYDEN, one of the most illustrious of English poets. He was born at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, of an ancient family, August 9, 1631, and was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. In 1657 he removed to London, and practised the literary trade, which he had chosen, for forty years, enjoying, during that period, a high though not an undisputed reputation, and suffering considerably from poverty. His plays, twenty-seven in number, of the various classes of tragedies, comedies, and tragi-comedies, are, upon the whole, unworthy of his genius. In 1665 he married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire. On the establishment of the Royal Society he was chosen one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his first play, called the *Wild Gallant*. Soon after the fire of London he engaged with the king's theatre for an annual stipend, on condition of furnishing a certain number of plays in each year. At the accession of James II. Dryden turned Roman Catholic, and, like most converts, endeavoured to defend his new faith at the expense of the old one, in a poem called the *Hind and the Panther*, which was admirably answered by Prior and Montague in the *Country Mouse and City Mouse*. At the revolution he lost his posts, and was succeeded by Shadwell, whom Dryden satirized under the name of Mac Flecknoe, in October 1682. In 1695 appeared his translation of *Virgil*, which alone would immortalize his memory. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where is a monument to his memory, erected by Sheffield duke of Buckingham. A complete edition of his whole works, in 18 vols. 8vo. was printed at Edinburgh, by Ballantyne and Co. in 1808. He had three sons; Charles became usher of the palace to pope Clement XI. and was drowned in 1704; John wrote a comedy, called *The Husband his own Cuckold;* and Henry entered into a religious order abroad.

Dryden was a man of amiable and virtuous disposition, but was tempted by the taste of the age to write on many occasions very licentiously, and allowed himself to be hurried away by injured self-love into rancorous controversies, which impaired his peace, and degraded his genius. He was endowed with a vigorous and excursive imagination, and possessed a mastery over language which no subsequent writer has attained. With little tenderness or humour, he had great power of delineating character, wonderful ease, an almost sublime contempt for mean things, and sounding, vehement, varied versification.

The dedications of Dryden, though carried to an excessive height in adulation, were the vices of the time more than of the man; they were loaded with flattery, and no disgrace was annexed to such an exercise of men's talents; the contest being who should go farthest in the most graceful way, and with the best turns of expression. The common price for a dedication was from £20 to £40, though, upon special occasions, a larger sum has been given. From the

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revolution to the time of George I. the price for the dedication of a play, was from five to ten guineas, when it rose to twenty; but sometimes a bargain was to be struck when the author and the play were alike indifferent. His prefaces are pleasing, notwithstanding the opposite opinions they contain, because his prose is the most numerous and sweet, the most *mellow* and *generous* of any our language has yet produced. His digressions and ramblings, he himself says he learned of honest Montaigne.

Mr. St. John, afterwards lord Bolingbroke, happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On enquiring the cause, "I have been up all night," replied the old bard, "my musical friends made me promise to write them an *Ode*, for their feast of St. Cecilia. I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I could not leave it till I had completed it; here it is, finished at one sitting." And immediately showed him the *Ode of Alexander's Feast, or the Power of Music*, which places the British lyric poetry above that of any other nation; for in this ode there is a wonderful sublimity of thought, a loftiness and sweetness of expression, and a pleasing variety of numbers.

To the laudable industry of Mr. Malone the curious reader is indebted for the publication of several letters from Dryden to Jacob Tonson, and of one from Tonson to the poet; which considerably illustrate the history of both. The first of these was in 1684, preparatory to the printing of the second volume of those *Miscellany Poems* which are equally known by the name of *Dryden* and of *Tonson;* and is written in terms of great familiarity, with thanks for two melons. Tonson's letter is perfectly the *Tradesman's*—pleased with the translations of Ovid, which he had received for the third miscellany, but not with the price; having only 1446 lines for fifty guineas, when he expected to have had at the rate of 1518 lines for forty guineas; adding that he had a better bargain with Juvenal, which is reckoned not so easy to translate as Ovid. Most of the other letters relate to the translation of Virgil, and contain repeated acknowledgments of Tonson's kind attention. "I thank you heartily," he says, "for the sherry; it was the best of the kind I ever drank."—The current coin was at that period wretchedly debased. In one letter Dryden says, "I expect forty pounds in good silver; not such as I had formerly. I am not obliged to take gold; neither will I; nor stay for it above four-and-twenty hours after it is due." Some little bickerings occasionally passed between the author and his bookseller; but they do not seem to have produced any lasting ill-will on either side. In 1698, when Dryden published his *Fables*, Tonson agreed to give him £268 for 10,000 verses; and, to complete the full number of lines stipulated for, he gave the bookseller the *Epistle to his Cousin*, and the celebrated *Musical Ode*. "The conduct of traders in general in the seventeenth century," as Mr. Malone observes, "was less liberal, and their manners more rugged than at present; and hence we find Dryden sometimes speaking of Tonson with a degree of asperity that confirms an anecdote communicated to Dr. Johnson by Dr. King, of Oxford, to whom Lord Bolingbroke related, 'that one day, when he visited Dryden, they heard, as they were conversing, another person entering the house. This,' said Dryden, 'is Tonson: you will take care not to depart before he goes away: for I have not completed the sheet which I promised him; and, if you leave me unprotected, I shall suffer all the rudeness to which his resentment can prompt his tongue.' On another occasion, Tonson having refused to advance him a sum of money for a work on which he was employed, he sent a second messenger to the bookseller, with a very satirical triplet; adding, 'Tell the dog, that he who wrote these lines, can write more.' These descriptive verses, which had the desired effect, by some means got abroad in manuscript; and, not long after Dryden's death, were inserted in *Faction Displayed*, a satirical poem, supposed to have been written by William Shippen, which, from its virulent abuse of the opposite party, was extremely popular among the Tories." Of Dryden's prose compositions, which have been published separately in four volumes, the most remarkable are his *Discourse on Dramatic Poetry*, and the *Prefaces* and *Dedications* to his various poetical works. These are the first easy and graceful essays upon the lighter departments of literature which appeared in England. Dr. Johnson describes them as airy, animated, and vigorous. In the *Discourse*, he has drawn characters of his dramatic predecessors, which are allowed to be unsurpassed, in spirit and precision, by any later or more laborious criticisms.

Sir George Mackenzie, lord advocate of Scotland under Charles II. and James II. seems to have been the only learned man of his time that maintained an acquaintance with the lighter departments of cotemporary English literature. He was the friend of Dryden, by whom he is mentioned with great respect. Sir George Mackenzie was born in 1636, and died at Edinburgh, May 2, 1691. The compositions bearing a resemblance to English, which appeared in Scotland during this century, were controversial pamphlets in politics and divinity, now generally forgotten.

1700. *Pue's Occurrences*. This was the *second* newspaper published at Dublin; it was called after the proprietor, and maintained itself for more than half a century.

1700, *Nov.* 29. *The Merry Mercury;* or, a Farce of Fools. No. 1.

We shall take leave of the seventeenth century with the following lines upon a picture of Time:

"Years are the teeth of time, which softly eat,
And wear out curious books in manuscript.
Fire is the scythe, wherein he down doth mow
Ten thousand precious volumes at a blow:
Blest printing, best of all his rage withstands,
And often chains his feet, and ties his hands;
Rescued from whom here various authors meet,
And, all united, form a splendid treat.
So numerous flowers in one rich nosegay join,
And still more fragrant smell and brighter shine."

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EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

"Strictures on books when prejudice indites,
Or ignorance judges of what genius writes;
When blinded zeal, and rage on learning lower,
And bigot dulness fills the seat of power;
Well may pure truth for her hard lot repine,
And on her hand her pensive head incline;
Well may fair science mourn the galling chain,
Candour bewail, and innocence complain,
Who curb the press with rigid bigot laws,
Are foes professed to pure religion's cause;
And with the iron hand of power would bind
The freeborn soul, and chain the human mind;
Crush generous sentiments before express'd,
And fetter each emotion of the breast."

The assertion that the "liberties taken by the writers of journals with their superiors were exorbitant and unjustifiable," is only an instance of that partiality which almost every man indulges with regard to himself: the liberty of the press is a blessing when we are inclined to write against others, and a calamity when we find ourselves overborne by the multitude of our assailants; as the power of the crown is always thought too great by those who suffer by its influence, and too little by those in whose favour it is executed; and a standing army is generally accounted necessary by those who command, and dangerous and oppressive by those who support it. Such was the opinion of that great leviathan of literature, Dr. Johnson, who lived at that peculiar period when the press of England roused itself from the lethargy which had so long overpowered it, and though it could not escape persecution, for the first time it asserted its right to take a place in the councils of the nation. Johnson not only witnessed the important struggle, but was himself one of the great means by which the proceedings of the house of commons became known to those to whom they are alone amenable—the people.

The eighteenth century may be considered the most important in the annals of printing in this country; the exertions of the press, if they did not completely overthrow the enemies of free discussion, raised the spirit of liberty, and put to flight the evil demons of tyranny and persecution which had so long haunted the dark night of ignorance and oppression. "The strong barriers which confined the stores of wisdom," says Arnott in his *Elements of Physic*, "have been thrown down, and a flood overspreads the earth: old establishments are adapting themselves into the spirit of the age; new establishments are rising; the inferior schools are introducing improved systems of instruction, and good books are rendering every man's fireside a school. From all these causes there is growing up an enlightened public opinion, which quickens and directs the progress of every art and science, and through the medium of a free press, although overlooked by many, is now rapidly becoming the governing influence in all the affairs of man."

"The utility and influence of the press, in the world of our moral being, is strikingly and beautifully analogous to that property of the atmosphere of our physical universe which we call *reflection*. For, as by this simple, yet wonderful contrivance of nature, not only is light from the great luminaries transmitted to us, but every visible particle of matter is made by radiations, in turn, to contribute to the general stock of light and glory by which we are surrounded, until earth is filled with beauty, and heaven with splendour; so *the Press* not only transmits to us from their rich and elevated sources the world-enlightening rays of genius and science, but even the smallest radiations of mind, the feeblest scintillations of intellect, are enabled by its aid, to render their minute beauties visible; tending, by their infinite number, rather than by their individual importance, to promote the general spread of knowledge, and the consequent improvement of society. Genius dazzles and delights us; but it is the multitudinous radiations from inferior minds which make us acquainted with those ten thousand proximate objects upon which our happiness and well-being in a great degree depend, yet which, but for the 'press,' would, perhaps, entirely, and for ever, have escaped our notice. As without the property of reflection in the atmosphere, though the glorious luminaries of heaven might still walk in brightness the paths of their magnificent orbits, rejoicing in their undiminished lustres, or repose themselves in solemn grandeur on their everlasting thrones, cheering and delighting the worlds of creatures by which they are immediately surrounded, yet we should derive no advantage from their existence, no delight from their career of glory; deprived of its aid,

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even the world of light itself would communicate no light to us; nor the canopy from which ten thousand lesser brilliants now shed their streams of radiance upon our path, be other than a starless void, a dark and gloomy waste. So, were the vivifying labours of the press suspended, though those mightier master spirits of our common nature—those worlds of intellectual energy which, as it were, of themselves, create the light in which they 'live and move'—might continue, though withdrawn from their influence over meaner minds, to solace their own spirits in the unborrowed wealth of native genius; might still pursue in solitude their godlike course, revelling and rejoicing in all the delights of refined and elevated intellectual existence—we, who walk but by their light, who shine but by reason of their brightness, and are mentally visible to each other but as we radiate the scattered beams of their profuse effulgence, should soon present, in our degradation and debasement, the appalling spectacle of a dark moral chaos, where every thing which now instructs, and charms, and ennobles, would speedily be buried beneath an ever-gathering, ever-deepening cloud of cheerless, undistinguishing barbarism."—*Recollections in Retirement.*

1701. A bill for laying a stamp-duty of a penny upon every number of a periodical publication, consisting of a whole sheet, and of a halfpenny when it consisted of only half a sheet, was first brought into parliament this year, though it did not then pass into a law. Among the loose sheets in the British museum, there is one entitled *Reasons humbly offered to the Parliament in behalf of several Persons concerned in Paper-making, Printing, and Publishing the Halfpenny Newspapers*, against this bill while it was in dependence. From this statement it appears that there were then in London five printers (that is, we must suppose, master printers) engaged in the trade of these cheap periodical publications, which is spoken of as one of very recent origin. The quantity of paper consumed by them is estimated to amount, "by a modest computation," to 20,000 reams in the year. Each of the five printers, it is stated, "pays 9*s.* per week duty to his majesty, over and besides 1*s.* for every advertisement therein inserted, so that, by a like computation, each printer of the said halfpenny newspaper pays *communibus annis* to the king the sum of about £60, besides what the paper-maker pays."

The third objection urged against the proposed stamp-duty lets us into a little more of the statistics of the trade. It runs thus:—"For that the said newspapers have been always a whole sheet and a half, and sold for one halfpenny to the poorer sort of people, who are purchasers of it by reason of its cheapness, to divert themselves, and also to allure herewith their young children, and entice them to reading; and should a duty of three-halfpence be laid upon these newspapers (which by reason of the coarseness of the paper the generality of gentlemen are above conversing with) it would utterly extinguish and suppress the same." It is added that hundreds of persons and families get their bread by selling the publications in question. Many blind persons are stated to be thus employed, and "divers of them," says the account, "who are industrious, and have but a penny or three-halfpence for stock to begin with in a morning, will before night advance it to eighteen pence or two shillings, which greatly tends to the comfortable support of such miserable, poor, and blind creatures, who sell them about the streets."*

1701. It is a curious fact, that all the improvements in typography followed each other in such quick succession, that in a few years from its first invention in Europe, we find printers in possession of all our common modes of working, and producing specimens of their art, which even now cannot be surpassed. Of this some of the early printed missals upon vellum afford ample proof. But if we have reason to be surprised at the quick steps by which printing with moveable types was perfected, we have more cause to wonder why, with the acquisition of moveable types, the art became stationary. The transition from founding single letters to founding whole pages was so invitingly obvious, that the circumstance of its not having been attempted, may we think be more reasonably imputed to a want of enterprise, than to any ignorance of the perfect practicability of the art.

With regard to the merit of printing with stereotypes, Holland possesses far more substantial claims to the merit of this invention than to the glory of originating the noble art of typography. Besides a quarto bible published in 1711, there exists a Dutch bible, stereotyped in folio, at the commencement of this century. These are indisputable proofs that the art of

* A document, without date, about the beginning of 1696, in the British museum, entitled, the *Case of the Paper Traders*, represents that a bill was then pending for laying £20 per cent. upon paper, parchment, vellum, and pasteboard, to be imported; £20 per cent. on English papers, &c.; and £17 10*s.* per cent. on goods then in hand to be sold. It is stated that there were not then one hundred paper mills in all England, with the exception of that belonging to the company (what company is meant we do not know). The value of paper annually made in England, at this time was only about £28,000. "The paper-makers," the representation goes on to say, "are generally very poor, and now can scarce maintain their families; but when (as by this bill required) they must pay, or give security for the duty before they sell, this manufacture will be so much lessened that most of the mills must be ruined, and the makers, with their families, become a charge to their respective parishes. The same may be said of the parchment-makers. * * * The printing trade now consumes the greatest part of the paper; but if this duty be laid, the consumption will not be half what it now is, few books but that are of absolute necessity being now printed by reason of the present advance upon paper; much less will they be able to bear the charge upon the press when so great a duty shall be laid upon the community. This will ruin some hundreds of booksellers, bookbinders, and printers, and others depending on that trade." It appears that under this act every sheet of paper that was sold to the public bore on it the king's stamp, and also that offices or shops for the retail of paper thus stamped were opened in all parts of the kingdom, by commissioners appointed to see the act carried into effect. The commissioners seem to have obtained their supplies of paper by contracting for it with certain manufacturers. The two principal offices of the commissioners were at Lincoln's-inn and Southwark.

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stereotype printing was employed in Holland long before it was ever known in France. In a note to No. 1316 of Barbier's *Catalogue*, it is also recorded that Johann Muller, pastor of the German church at Leyden, had devised, in the year 1701, a novel method of printing, which much resembles the process of stereotyping as now practised. This method consisted in composing the page in the usual manner, correcting it accurately—securing the type with iron ties—turning it over on its face, and then cementing it into a solid mass by means of a metallic composition, or probably of mastic. The first trial of this process was made with a book of prayers, and printed by W. Muller, the inventor's son, in this year. The invention was transferred to Hake; and Muller, in a letter of the 28th of June, 1709, mentions that he had published a Syriac new testament conjointly with Lexicon Luther's bible.

Upon the question of the origin of the invention, as at present practised, Mr. Tilloch, editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*, has given in the tenth volume of that work, the following extract translated from a Dutch writer. "Above a hundred years ago the Dutch were in possession of the art of printing with solid or fixed types, which, in every respect, was superior to Didot's stereotype. It may, however, be readily comprehended that these letters were not cut in so elegant a manner, especially when we reflect on the progress which typography has made since that period. Samuel and J. Luchtmans, booksellers at Leyden, have still in their possession the forms of a quarto bible, which were constructed in this ingenious manner. Many thousand impressions were thrown off, which are in every body's hands, and the letters are still good.

"The inventor of this useful art was J. Van der Mey, father of the well-known painter of that name. About the end of the sixteenth century he resided at Leyden. With the assistance of Muller, the clergyman of the German congregation there, who carefully superintended the correction, he prepared and cast the plates for the above-mentioned quarto bible. This bible he published also in folio, with large margins ornamented with figures, the former of which are still in the hands of Elwe, bookseller at Amsterdam; also an English new testament, and Schauf's *Syriac Dictionary*, the former of which were melted down; and likewise a small Greek testament in 18mo."

A very intelligent and useful work was published by Mr. Hodgson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which ought to be in the hands of every person who make the art of printing either their business or amusement, entitled, *An Essay on the Origin and Progress of Stereotype Printing: including a description of the various Processes. By Thomas Hodgson. Newcastle: printed by and for S. Hodgson*, &c. 1820. Mr. Hodgson lays claim "to little merit beyond that of collecting into one publication a variety of information, which either lay scattered in different works, or was unknown to the generality of English readers." It is plain from his work, that he is equally excellent either as author or printer; without, however, any practical knowledge of the stereotype branch of the art. Considerable extracts are made by Mr. Hodgson, from the memoir of M. Camus *Histoire de Stéréotypie*, 1802, 8vo. His exposure of the invenvention of Van der Mey throws a new, and much more rational, light upon the subject: he says, "this mode, which may be considered an intermediate link between the operations of common letter-press printing and those of stereotype, as practised at the present day, consisted in immersing the bottoms of the types, after the pages had been composed, and made quite correct, nearly up to the shoulder of the letter, in melted lead or solder, thus rendering the page one solid mass. In this manner, Van der Mey prepared for Samuel Luchtmans, bookseller of Leyden, the pages of a quarto and folio edition of the bible, and of some other books. The way in which he prepared his pages having been misunderstood, or unknown to all the English writers who have yet noticed this subject, this artist has been constantly represented as the inventor of stereotype printing, in the usual acceptation of that term, an honour to which he is certainly not entitled. The authority on which I have ventured to give the above explanation of the process pursued by Van der Mey, is a letter, dated Leyden, June 24, 1801, addressed by Messrs. S. and T. Luchtmans, booksellers, of that city, to M. Renouard, of Paris. As this letter is very interesting, both on account of this explanation, and also for the notice it contains of the works on which this process was employed, I here insert a translation of it as published by M. Camus.

"'We have sent you a copy of our stereotype bible, which we take the liberty of offering you as a work truly interesting in regard to the history of the art. All the plates of it are now in our possession, and notwithstanding that many thousand copies have been printed from them, they are still in very good condition. They are formed by soldering the bottoms of common types together, with some melted substance, to the thickness of about three quires of writing paper. The plates were made, about the beginning of the last century, by an artist named Van der Mey, at the cost of our late grandfather, Samuel Luchtmans, bookseller. The same artist, at the same time, and in the same manner, also prepared for our grandfather, the stereotype plates of a folio Dutch bible; these plates are at present in possession of the bookseller Elwe; and afterwards of a Greek new testament, on brevier, and of 24mo. size, the plates of which are still preserved by us. The last work which this artist executed in this manner, was the *Novum Testamentum Syriacum et Lexicon Syriacum*, by Schauf, 2 vols. 4to.; a work sufficiently known. The plates of this last work have been destroyed. These instances comprise, as far as our knowledge extends, all the attempts of this kind which have yet been

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made in this country.' This letter satisfactorily explains the nature of the process pursued by Van der Mey, and proves that the doubts which have been expressed respecting his right to the appellation of inventor of stereotype printing were not entertained without foundation. The misconception which has arisen on the subject, has been chiefly occasioned by the incorrect statement which appeared in the *Niew Algemein Konst en Letter Bode*, for 1798. In the statement here alluded to, of which a translation will be found in the tenth volume of the *Philosophical Magazine*, page 276, Van der Mey is represented as having 'prepared and *cast the plates*,' an expression which certainly is not warranted by the fact."

As far as is known, Van der Mey printed nothing else in this manner: and the art of preparing solid blocks was lost at his death, or, at least, was not afterwards employed.

1701. In Brown's *History of Norwich*, the following notice occurs under this year; "The art of printing, which had been discontinued many years, was revived by Francis Burges, who opened a printing office near the red well." A copy of the list of Norfolk preachers, appointed by the bishop of Norwich for the year 1701, printed by this Burges, occurs among Bagford's collections in the British museum; it was sent to John Bagford by bishop Tanner, and at the bottom contains a note in the handwriting of the bishop. In a book entitled, *Some Observations on the use and originall of the noble art of Printing*, by Fr. Burges, 8vo. Norwich, 1701, the author observes, that "the first day that ever printing was at Norwich, was Saturday the 27th of September, 1701: and this was the first book that ever was printed and published there." However correct or erroneous the latter part of this statement may be, it decidedly proves that Burges knew nothing of Anthony Solempne's previous printing at Norwich, and consequently attests the extreme rarity of those early specimens, even upwards of a century ago.—See page 340, *ante*. In Burn's catalogue for 1827, (No. 2089) occurs a book thus announced: "Thomas Stackhouse (of Norwich) *Mutual duties of Elders and People*, 4to. Printed for Edward Giles, Norwich, 1696." This book perhaps was printed *for Giles*, at some other town; and this opinion is confirmed by a sermon upon a man executed at Norwich, which was printed *in London* "for Edward Giles,* bookseller in Norwich," in 1696.

1701. A printing establishment was erected in the monastery of SNAGOF, situated in the midst of a lake, near to Bucharest the capital of Wallachia, by Anthimus, archbishop of Wallachia, and amply supplied by him with Arabic, Greek, and Illyrian types. Schnurrer, in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, notices a *Greek and Arabic Missal*, executed here in the year 1701. The volume was printed at the expense of John Constantine Bessaraba, the waywode of Wallachia, and by him gratuitously distributed to the Arabian priests. Schnurrer states it be tolerably well printed; notices its being a book of extreme rarity in Europe, but he himself had chanced to pick up a copy for a small sum, at a public auction in Leipsic.

1701, *Jan.* 1. *A New Observator on the present Times.* No. 1.

1701, *Jan. The Monthly Miscellany*, or Memoirs for the Curious.

1701. *The Post Angel.* Printed by G. Croom.*

1701, *June* 5. *The Proceedings of the King's Commission of the Peace*, and Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery of Newgate.

1701, *July* 8. *The New State of Europe*, both as to publick Transactions and Learning; with impartial Observations thereon. No. 8.

1702, *Jan.* 1. *Died*, SAMUEL† GREEN, the founder of an extensive family of printers in North America. He succeeded Stephen Daye,‡ as printer to the college of Cambridge, about the year 1648, or beginning of 1649, and during fifty years, under government, was the manager and conductor of the press at Cambridge, and prosecuted the art extensively and with success. Under the auspices of the college and of the London corporation for propagating Christianity among the Indians, he undertook and completed more than one edition of the scriptures, the psalter, a catechism, and other books in the Indian language, in the year 1653, &c. an ample and interesting account of which is given by Thomas, together with a list of ninety-five pieces, dated 1649—1692, proceeding from his press. Thomas adds, "Soon after his decease, the printing materials were removed from Cambridge, and probably sold. It does not appear that the corporation of the college owned any types after this time, till about the year 1718, when Mr. Thomas Hollis, of London, a great benefactor

* He evens yearly with those he is concerned with, which may be a serviceable hint to the booksellers in London. The pious and learned Dr. Collings was his great friend; he has met with very good success in his way; but the booksellers in the country cannot in a settled way either ruin or enrich themselves so soon as those in London, in regard they have not the temptation, nor indeed the opportunity to print much; but this is no more applicable to Mr. Gyles than to any other, so far out of town. He is an honest man. I know him to be so.—*Dunton.*

* Some would insinuate as though he favoured the jacobites, but I take him for a man of more sense; however, that is no more essential to his character under the notion of a printer, than the recommendation of an under groom to prince Rupert, which ran in such terms as these, that he was a good churchman, had a great value for the common prayer, when, alas! prince Rupert did not want his horses should be dressed according to the liturgy of the church of England. Mr. Croom is a fair dealer, understands his business, and these are the life of matter. He has always been obliging to me, and formerly printed for me *The Figurine Liturgy*, and of late several sheets of the *Post Angel.*—*Dunton.*

† See page 492, and for *Stephen* Green read *Samuel* Green.

‡ Daye continued to reside at Cambridge, where he died December 22, 1668. Thomas observes, that he had not been able to find but few books printed by Daye, and in no one of these was his name to be found. He gives a list of thirteen pieces executed by the printer between the years 1639 and 1649, among which are the laws of the colony, and two editions of the *psalms in metre, translated for the use of the saints*, especially in New England, dated 1640. The book is so scarce in America, that Mr. Thomas could only find one copy, and that wanted the title-page. A perfect copy is in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

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to the college, among other gifts presented to the university a fount, or cast, of Hebrew, and another of Greek types, both of which were of the size of long primer. The Greek was not used until 1761, when the government of the college had a work printed, entitled *Pietas et gratulatio collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos*, dedicated to king George III., on his accession to the throne; two of these poetical essays being written in Greek, called these types into use. They were never used but at that time, and were, in January, 1764, destroyed by the fire that consumed Harvard hall, one of the college buildings in which the types and college library were deposited: the cast of Hebrew escaped, having been sent to Boston some time before, to print professor Sewall's *Hebrew Grammar*." Green left a large family behind him, and his descendants continued to exercise the business of printers at Boston, until the commencement of the revolution in 1775.

1702, *March* 8. *Died*, WILLIAM III, king of England, in the fifty-second year of his age. With respect to his character, William neither merited the encomiums of his friends, who have asserted that he possessed every virtue; nor the severe censure of his enemies, who have dressed him in every vice. He was more indebted to steady perseverance, than to peculiar talents, for his high military reputation. He possessed natural courage, energy of mind, and firmness in the execution of his plans. In person he was ungraceful, his manner cold and repulsive, and his temper silent and unsocial. He recommended the practice of virtue by his example, but it had little effect on men who were corrupted by the licentiousness of the former reigns. In excuse for the intrigues which he entered into to dethrone his uncle and father-in-law,* a late historian says, "As William's heart seems to have been as dead to the sympathetic feelings, as his soul was insensible to the charms of literature and the beauties of the elegant arts, it is possible that, while he was guiding the great political system, he might be led by the illusions of ambition, under the appearance of principle, to think the ties of blood and the right of inheritance as necessary sacrifices to the welfare of Europe, and the interests of the reformed religion. England, at least, was obliged to him for supporting her cause in a grand struggle for liberty and a protestant succession. But she has dearly paid for those blessings, by being involved in destructive foreign wars, partly, indeed, rendered necessary by the supineness of her two preceding reigns, but in which she ought naturally to have had no concern; by the introduction of the infamous practice of corrupting parliaments, in order to engage them to support those wars; and by their unavoidable consequence, a grievous national debt, which daily accumulating and augmenting the weight of government, threatens us with the worst of evils."

* James II. died at St. Germains, in France, September 16, 1701, aged 68 years.

William's death was occasioned by the stumbling of his horse, near Hampton-court, by which his collar bone was dislocated, and a trifling injury to a feeble body brought death upon him in a few days. On his left arm was found a ribbon, which had tied to it a gold ring, with some hair of the late queen Mary. His last words were, *Je tire vers ma fin.* I draw near my end. William expired in his palace at Kensington, on the 8th of March, and in the fifty-second year of his age. After the body had lain some days in state, it was interred in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster abbey.

1702. EDMUND BOHUN, a voluminous, political, and miscellaneous writer, and licenser of the press.* Dunton says that "he was our last licenser before the act of printing expired, and he licensed for me that remarkable book called *The second Spira*, and was wont often to visit me; he used great freedom of speech as one that would neither seek nor dread the power of any. He once took the *Shortest way with the Dissenters* and was noticed as a furious man against them. He has a wit so pregnant and prompt to every thing, that you would think it was formed for the very thing, whatsoever it was he was about. He is sufficiently qualified to be a licenser, for he is a man well skilled in most kinds of literature. Besides (under the rose) he is a pretty author himself; has written a *Geographical Dictionary*, revised and enlarged *Heylin's Cosmography*, and, were it not for his former

* John Dunton also characterised the three following licensers:—

MR. EDWARD COOK received his authority from the principal secretary of state, and was a fit licenser to succeed Mr. Fraser, for he was no bigot to any party; but was true and just to churchmen, presbyterians, and dissenters of all sorts. He was a good lawyer, and furnished with a large stock of wit and moderation: he had no narrow thoughts, nor no superstitious opinions in religion, and therefore as he did not shut himself up within a party, so neither did he shut any party out from him, but was a licenser generally loved and respected by all men: many of our city aldermen treated him with a respect so peculiar and generous, and he was so well known in London, that it was impossible that common artifice should defame and alur him. His character was unblemished, his virtue too bright to be soiled by the highflyers, and his carriage was very sweet and obliging, so that the natural kindness and serenity of his mind gave him the hearts of all the booksellers. In a word, Mr. Cook was a very active ingenious man, and had such an interest at court, that he procured for me the royal privilege mentioned in page 152; and had the act for printing continued in force, Mr. Cook had been licenser to this day.

MR. HERON, our fifth licenser, had a comely mien, and an air of pleasantness in his countenance. He was furnished with a large stock of learning, and a great master of his temper. While he was very young he hit naturally on the true method of study, and contracted friendship with great men, particularly with the earl of ———, who observing his great piety and zeal for the church, made him a licenser. His acquaintance at court, and love to his studies, contributed to the perfection of his mind, and were prophetic symptoms of his future eminence, yet no preferment or science could divert him from the study of himself, as the regularity of his conversation abundantly shows. A becoming modesty and conduct appeared in the first stage of his life, and continue like a guardian angel to attend him to this day, so that his life shines in every part, both private and public; and though he continued licenser but four months, yet he left his place with a great deal of honour, and never justly displeased any man.—

MR. NICHOLETS was a man of easy access, and ready to license; and that is all I shall say of him, for I never desired his imprimature.

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carriage towards dissenters, I would call him the Phœnix of learned licensers." Mr. Bohun was a native of Suffolk; the time of his death is not ascertained, but is supposed to have taken place about this year.

1702, *April* 1. *Observator.* Printed by J. How.*

1702. *The Weekly Remembrancer.*

1702, *April* 23. *The Form of the Proceeding to the Coronation of her most excellent Majesty Queen Anne.*

1702, *Sept.* 9. *The Secret Mercury;* or, the Adventure of Seven Days.

1702. *Poetical Observator.*

1703. SAMUEL DE TOURNES, a celebrated printer at Geneva, flourished at this time. Individuals of this family were settled at the same place in the end of the last, and former part of this century. To some of their descendants, who were living at Lyons and Geneva, Wolfius dedicated his *Monumenta Typographica*, as the most ancient family of printers, who were equally distinguished by their typographical skill and by their personal virtues.

1703. In the convocation of the clergy of the lower house, a complaint was exhibited against the printers of the Bible, for the careless and defective manner in which it was printed by the patentees. The edition complained of was one printed by Hayes, at Cambridge, in 1677 and 1678; and an edition in folio printed at London, in 1701. The printers continued, however, to print the bible carelessly, with a defective type, on bad paper; and when printed, to sell them at an exorbitant price.

1703. A pamphlet was published this year with the following strange title: the *Deformity of Sin Cured*, a sermon, preached at Michael's, Crooked-lane, before the prince of Orange; by the rev. James Crookshanks, sold by Matthew Dowton, at the Crooked Billet, near Cripplegate, and by all other booksellers. The words of the text are, "Every crooked path shall be made straight." The prince before whom it was preached, was deformed in his person.

1703. *Died*, EDWARD MILLINGTON, an eminent bookseller and auctioneer, who was concerned in most of the sales for above forty years, and of whom Dunton says, he commenced and continued auctions upon the authority of Herodotus, who commends that way of sale for the disposal of the most exquisite and finest beauties to their *amorosos*, and further informs the world, that the sum so raised was laid out for the portions of those to whom nature had been less kind; so that he'll never be forgotten while his name is Ned, or he a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense, and modesty; characters so eminently his, that he would be known by them among a thousand. Millington (from the time he sold Dr. Annesly's library) expressed a particular friendship for me. He was originally a bookseller, which he left off, being better cut out for an auctioneer: he had a quick wit, and a wonderful fluency of speech. There was usually as much comedy in his *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, as can be met with in a modern play: "Where," said Millington, "is your generous flame for learning? Who but a sot or blockhead would have money in his pocket and starve his brains?" Though I suppose he had but a round of jests. Dr. C—— once bidding too leisurely for a book, says Millington, "Is this your *Primitive Christianity?*" alluding to a book the honest doctor had published under that title. He died in Cambridge; and I hear they bestowed an elegy on his memory, and design to raise a monument to his ashes. An elegy upon the lamented death of Edward Millington, the famous auctioneer.

1703, *Nov.* 27. Great storm in England.* Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, bookseller, in Paternoster-row,† having experienced a merciful preservation during the great storm; and being at that period a member of the (Baptist) church meeting, Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, instituted an annual sermon, to perpetuate the recollection of that affecting occurrence.

1703, *Aug.* 3. *Heraclitus Ridens;* a Dialogue between Jest and Earnest concerning the Times.

1703. *The Daily Courant.* No. 1.

1704. About this period the celebrated family of printers, BARBOU, settled in Paris; their press had been distinguished for correctness and neatness in the middle of the sixteenth century. At Paris, Joseph Gerard Barbou continued the collection of Latin classics in 12mo. which Constelier had begun. Constelier had published Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Lucretius, Sallust, Virgil, Nepos, Lucan, Phædrus, Horace, Velleius, Eutropius, Juvenal and Persius, Martial and Terence. Barbou, from whom the whole collection generally takes its name, published Cæsar, Curtius, Tacitus, Plautus, Seneca, Ovid, Cicero, Justin, both the Plinies and Livy, and also some of the later Latin authors in the same form. The present owner of the whole publication, Auguste Delalain, has added to the collection four volumes, and sells the whole set of seventy-seven volumes, done in boards, at 350 francs; bound at 500 francs.

1704. FREDERICK ROTHSCHOLTZ, a bookseller of Nuremberg, flourished at this period, and acquired a distinguished name in the world of literature. The list of his productions is very

* He was a bookseller for many years, and now follows the trade of printing. He printed the *Case* relating to my second wife, which will be inserted in the sixth stage of my life, revised and corrected. Mr. How is generous and frank, and speaks whatever he thinks; which, in spite of the highflyers, has given him an honest character. He is a true lover of his queen and country, and I believe would be as willing to sacrifice his life and fortune for the good of either as the honest countryman, or master Tutchin himself. He was a great sufferer in king James's reign, and has had the fate of being a traveller; but being an honest man at the bottom, he is blessed wherever he goes. He is now settled in Gracechurch-street; and, being a great projector (as we see by the *London Spy* and the *Observator*, &c.) is like to increase apace.—*Dunton.*

* The damage in the city of London only, was computed at near £200,000 sterling. At Bristol it was about £200,000. In the whole it was supposed that the loss was greater than that produced by the great fire in London, 1666, which was estimated at £4,000,000.

† Deals very much, and is very honest. He is industrious and obliging, and his principles are moderate.—*Dunton.*

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extended, and many of them display great learning. Among them is a work in two volumes 4to. entitled *A short Essay towards an Ancient and Modern History of Booksellers.*

1704. The first newspaper published in North America, appeared this year, entitled *The Boston News-Letter*, published by authority. The printer was Bartholomew Green, son of Samuel, whom we have mentioned as printer to Harvard college; a person of consideration, and several years a deacon of the Old South Church. Among other subjects of commendation urged in his obituary, is his "caution of publishing anything offensive, light, or hurtful." The proprietor, however, for the first eighteen years, was John Campbell, a Scotchman by birth, the postmaster of the town, whose office, without supposing it to have exercised, in him, the sharp intuition of his countrywoman, the postmistress of St. Ronan's Well, naturally gave him the freest access to intelligence useful to his work. At the end of eighteen years it fell into the hands of Green, and by him and his successors was continued till the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in 1776, being in later years the organ of the tory party, and the only paper continued in Boston through the siege.

1704, *Sept.* 4. *Died*, Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE,* who was the first individual in England who acquired notoriety as an occasional political writer, and also the first writer who regularly enlisted himself under the banner of a party for pay. He was of an ancient family in Norfolk, and distinguished himself as a soldier at the outbreak of the rebellion. Being captured by the parliamentary army, he was tried and condemned to die, and lay in prison almost four years, every morning expecting to be led forth to execution. He was at last liberated, and lived in almost total obscurity till the restoration, when he was rewarded with the invidious post of licenser of the press. He commenced the *Observator* in 1681, and continued it through three volumes in folio. In this work L'Estrange went as great lengths to vindicate the measures of the court, as ever were gone by any mercenary journalist. On the accession of James II. he was knighted, April 30, 1685; and elected in that year one of the representatives in parliament for Winchester. December 16, 1688, he was committed to Newgate, for publishing treasonable papers against the government. He was again committed to Newgate, March 2, 1695, and from thence in a few days removed to the Marshalsea, where he continued till May, 1696. He died in his 88th year; as appears by *An Elegy on the much lamented death of sir Roger L'Estrange.* After the revolution he was left out of the commission of the peace; and it is said queen Mary shewed her contempt of him by the following anagram she made upon his name.

Roger L'Estrange,
Lye strange Roger!

Sir Roger L'Estrange also translated *Esop's Fables*,* the works of *Josephus*, and many things from the Greek, Latin, and Spanish. In his political writings he was so anxious to accommodate his style to the taste of the common people, that few of them could now be read with any degree of pleasure.

1704, *Oct.* 28. *Died*, JOHN LOCKE, author of *An Essay on Human Understanding*, and other eminent works. A more happy combination of the Christian, the scholar, and the gentleman, has perhaps never been exhibited, than in the person of this distinguished philosopher. It is scarcely presumptious to say, that he brought to light perhaps all that is discoverable respecting the operations of the Human Understanding; and, while his talents were devoted to a work which became one of the highest ornaments of the literature of his country, his pure and virtuous life displayed the most satisfactory proof of the practical efficacy of a piety, the sincerity of which was clearly proved by his efforts, not less humble than vigorous, to shew that all the parts of the Christian system were reconcileable to human reason. He was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, August 29, 1632, and educated at Oxford, where, after taking his degree in arts, he entered on the study of physic, and made great proficiency. When lord Shaftesbury was appointed lord chancellor, he made Mr. Locke secretary of presentations, which place he lost when his patron was deprived of the great seal. After the revolution he was made a commissioner of appeals, and in 1695 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He died at Oates, in Essex.

1704, *Dec.* 11. *Died*, JOHN DARBY, senior, an eminent printer in Bartholomew-close, London. In February, 1684, he was convicted of printing a libel, called *Lord Russell's Speech*, and fined

* It is a pity Towzer's old Worrier, *Harry Care*, were not now alive—for no limner can hit his features so well as he: however, sir Roger is a remarkable person, and I will draw him as well as I can. Then to come to his character,—Sir Roger descended from an antient and worthy family, yet I cannot make his picture like him without telling the world his *sting* is gone, and since his weekly satire is fallen asleep, is no longer a guide to the inferior clergy. "Hark ye, sir Author," comes a little piece of crape buzzing in my ears, "consider what you say and do. There is respect due to the unfortunate, especially to those who have been great, and are still men of sense and ingenuity; and besides you know what he has done of undoubted value. He only has had the rare happiness of bettering some of the best authors in a translation,—and his *Seneca and Offices* will live as long as the world." All this I knew before—but what is this to honesty? There is the jewel. Wit is no more commendable in a knight than courage in a highwayman. A man that betrays his religion and country in pretending to defend it, and writes round to all the points of the compass—that was made surveyor of the press—and would wink at unlicensed books if the printer's wife would but smile on him. How far this is the character of sir Roger I leave to his own conscience to consider, and the rather as he now stands on the brink of eternity (for he is now above four score) and has but a few minutes to repent it.—*Dunton.*

* Printed by Mr. Gilliflower, of whom John Dunton says, "Both his eyes were never at once from home; for one kept house, and observed the actions of man, while the other roamed abroad for intelligence. He loved his bottle and his friend with an equal affection. He was very testy upon some occasions; yet thriving was part of his character. He printed L'Estrange's *Æsop*, lord Halifax's *Advice to his Daughter*, and many excellent copies." His shop was in Westminster hall.

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only twenty marks. On this subject, bishop Burnet, in a letter to lady Russell, says, "Now the business of the printer is at an end; and considering how it was managed, it was dwindled to a very small fine, which one may well say was either too much or too little. The true design of the prosecution was to find *me* out, and so the printer was tampered with much to name the author." Mr. Darby was in the 80th year of his age at the time of his decease.

1704, *Jan.* 7. *A New Observator.*

1704, *Jan.* 12. *The Loyal Observator.* No. 1.

1704, *Feb.* 19. *The Review of the Affairs of France*, by Daniel De Foe, ended in May, 1713. It was during his imprisonment on a conviction for publishing a satirical pamphlet, entitled the *Shortest Way with the Dissenters*,* that De Foe commenced the above paper; and afterwards, namely, from 1st of Jan. 1706, a *Review of the State of the English Nation.* It was originally published only once a week, but at last appeared every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, printed on a half sheet, or four quarto pages. To the political news and disquisitions, was regularly appended a short chronicle of domestic incidents; and the whole was written by De Foe himself. The work was continued till the completion of the ninth volume, in May, 1713; when a tax which had recently been imposed induced the author to bring it to a termination. He was then in Newgate for the second time. De Foe's Review, which, at its commencement at least, had very good success, has been usually regarded as the parent, and in some respects the model of the Spectator.

1704, *Aug.* 5. *The Rehearsal*, by C. Lesley. No. 1.

1704, *Sept.* 10. *The Observator Reformed.*

* *St. James's, Jan.* 10.—Whereas Daniel Defoe, *alias* De Foe, is charged with writing a scandalous and seditious pamphlet, entitled, *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters;* he is a middle sized spare man, about forty-six years old, of a brown complexion, and dark brown coloured hair, but wears a wig, a hooked nose, a sharp chin, grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth; was born in London, and for many years was a hose factor in Freeman's yard, in Cornhill, and now is owner of the brick and pantile works near Tilbury fort, in Essex; whoever shall discover the said Daniel De Foe to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, or any of her majesty's justices of peace, so as he may be apprehended, shall have a reward of £50, which her majesty has ordered immediately to be paid upon such discovery. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred marks to the queen, stand three times in the pillory, and be imprisoned during the queen's pleasure. This sentence was carried rigorously into effect. After his punishment he wrote an ode to the pillory, of which the following is a portion:

Hail Hi'roglyphic state machine,
Condemned to punish fancy in;
Men that *are* men, can in thee feel no pain,
And all thy insignificance disdain.
Contempt, that false new word for shame,
Is without crime an empty name—
A shadow to amuse mankind,
But never frights the wise or well fix'd mind;
Virtue despises human scorn,
And scandal's innocence adorn.

Exalted on thy stool of state,
What prospects do I see of future fate?
How the inscrutables of providence
Differ from our contracted sense;
Hereby the errors of the town,
That fools look out, and knaves look on.

Advertisements of *eight lines* inserted for a shilling. No. 1. The editors of newspapers often became the medium of communication between their advertising friends; and the advertisements which are given below, are not only curious, but throw some light upon the manners and customs of the latter part of the last, and early part of this century.*

1704, *Nov.* 7. *The Comical Observer.* No. 1.

1705. THOMAS BALLARD,† the first of an eminent family of booksellers, in Little Britain, who continued during nearly the whole of this century famous for their divinity catalogues. Mr. Thomas Ballard was thus characterised by Dunton in 1705:—"He is a young bookseller in Little Britain; but is grown man in body now, but more in mind:

His looks are in his mother's beauty drest,
And all the father has informed his breast.

1705. HENRY HERRINGMAN gave £20 to the company of stationers, to be applied to the purchase of a large silver flagon, weight 65 oz.

* "If any Hamburgh or other merchant, who shall deserve £200 with an apprentice, wants one, I can help."

"One has a pert boy, about 10 years old, can write, read, and be very well recommended; she is willing he should serve some lady or gentleman."

"I want a cook-maid for a merchant."

"I sell chocolate made of the best nuts, without spice or perfume, and with vinelloes and spice, from four to ten shillings the pound, and I know them to be a great helper of bad stomachs, and restorative to weak people, and I'll insure for their goodness."

"If any will sell a free estate, within thirty miles of London, with or without a house, to the value of £100 the year, or thereabout, I can help to a customer."

"If any have a place belonging to the law, or otherwise, that is worth £1000 or £2000, I can help to a customer."

"If any divine or their relicts, have complete sets of manuscript sermons upon the Epistles and Gospels, the Catechisms or Festivals, I can help to a customer."

"A fair house in Eastcheap, next to the Flower-de-lis, now in the tenure of a smith, with a fair yard, laid with free stone, and a vault underneath, with a cellar under the shop, done with the same stone, is to be sold: I have the disposal of it."

"I believe I could furnish all the nobility and gentry in England with valuable servants, and such as can have very good recommendation."

"Mr. David Rose, chirurgeon and man-midwife, lives at the first brick house on the right hand in Gun-yard, Hounsditch, near Aldgate, London. I have known him these twenty years."

"I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow-chandler."

"If any want all kind of necessaries for corps, or funerals, I can help to one who does assure me he will use them kindly; and whoever can keep their corps till they get to London, and have a coffin set down, may have them afterwards kept any reasonable time."

"About forty miles from London is a schoolmaster, has had such success with boys, as there are almost forty ministers and schoolmasters that were his scholars. His wife also teaches girls lace-making, plain work, raising paste, sauces, and cookery, to the degree of exactness. His price is £10 to £11 the year, with a pair of sheets, and one spoon; to be returned, if desired; coaches and other conveniences pass every day within half a mile of the house; and 'tis but an easy day's journey to or from London."

"I know of several men and women whose friends would gladly have them match'd; which I'll endeavour to do, as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree; and I'll assure such as will come to me, it shall be done with all the honour and secresy imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction; and the more comes to me, the better I shall be able to serve 'm."

† The original name appears by the auction catalogues to be Bullard.

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1705, *Feb.* 27. *Died*, JOHN EVELYN, a celebrated and extraordinary individual, who most materially influenced the political events during the latter half of the seventeenth century, of which he was also the chronicler. He was born at Wotton, in Surry, October 31, 1620, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford. By his marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Brown, in 1647, he became possessed of Sayes Court, a manor in Kent, where he led a retired life till the Restoration, to which he in some measure contributed. At the establishment of the Royal Society, he became one of the first members. In 1662 appeared his *Sculptura*, or the *History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving on Copper*. He was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded seamen, one of the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's, and afterwards had a place at the board of trade. In the reign of James II. he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and after the Revolution was appointed treasurer of Greenwich hospital. In 1697 appeared his *Numismata*, or *Discourse of Medals*, folio. Mr. Evelyn has the honour of being one of the first who improved horticulture, and introduced exotics into this country. Of his garden at Sayes Court, a curious account may be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It was by the publication of the *Sylvia* that Evelyn was chiefly known till the publication of his *Diary*, or *Kalendarium*, which begun in 1641; his other writings had past away, but the *Sylvia* remained a beautiful and enduring memorial of his amusements, his occupations, and his studies, his private happiness and his public virtues. It was the first book printed by order of the Royal Society, and was composed upon occasion of certain queries sent to that society by the commissioners of the navy. The *Sylvia* has no beauties of style to recommend it, and none of those felicities of expression by which the writer stamps upon your memory his meaning in all its force. Without such charms *A Discourse of Forest Trees and the Propagation of Timber in his Majesty's Dominions* might appear to promise dry entertainment; but he who opens the volume is led on insensibly from page to page, and catches something of the delight which made the author enter with his whole heart and all his faculties into the subject. It is a great repository of all that was then known concerning the forest-trees of Great Britain, their growth and culture, and their uses and qualities real or imaginary; and he has enlivened it with all the pertinent facts and anecdotes which occurred to him in his reading. He wrote several books besides the above. The following extract from the epitaph inscribed on his tomb in Wotton church yard, unlike the generality of compositions of its class, speaks only the simple truth:

"Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he learnt (as himself asserted) this truth, which, pursuant to his intention, is here declared, that all is vanity which is not honest; and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety."

His son, John Evelyn, wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to his father's *Sylvia;* and translated Rapin's poem on *Gardens* into English; and the *Life of Alexander*, from Plutarch. He was also the author of a few poems in Dryden's *Collection*, and died in 1698, aged 44.

1705, *Feb.* 19. *The Edinburgh Courant*, No. 1. This was begun by James Watson, who printed fifty-five numbers, and then transferred it to Andrew Anderson, "printer to the queen, the city, and the college." It was published twice a week, at the price of three-halfpence.

1705, *June* 9. *The Wandering Spy;* or, the Way of the World enquired into. No. 1.

1705, *June* 12. *The Whipping Post;* or, a new Session of Oyer and Terminer for the Scribblers. No. 1.

1705. *The Ladies' Diary.*

1705, *Sept. The Scots Courant*, No. 1. Not contented with having established two newspapers in Edinburgh, Watson immediately after his disposal of the *Edinburgh Courant*, established the above paper, which he continued to print for upwards of twelve years afterwards. The *Scots Courant*, like its predecessors, was a folio half-sheet in two columns, but got up with extreme neatness, with diversified type, and its price was a penny. It was the first Scotch paper published thrice a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—and reference for subscriptions and advertisements was made to "JAMES MUIRHEAD, the author of this paper, at the Royal Exchange coffee-house"; where the paper was sold.

1705, *Nov.* 23. *The Loyal Post;* with Foreign and Inland Intelligence. No. 1.

1706. The Dutch East India company had a press at Batavia, a city and seaport, the capital of the isle of Java, and of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, from which issued some Malay vocabularies in 4to., printed by A. L. Loderus, printer to the Dutch East India company, and to the city of Batavia: copies of these vocabularies are in the Bodleian library. Yet these could not have been the first-fruits of the Batavian press, since La Croze, in his *Histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, relates, that in the year 1706 the Danish missionaries instructed the natives at Tranquebar out of a Portuguese new testament, printed at Batavia: and a Portuguese version of the psalms, executed here in 1703, was in the library of M. Meerman. According to the catalogue of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the old testament was printed here in the Malayan language, in the year 1744, probably at the instance of the Dutch East India company, who appear to have given orders for the execution of such a work so early as 1729. An indirect insinuation that typography was practised at Batavia during the seventeenth century, appears to be furnished by a Dutch tract, preserved in the Fagel collection at Dublin; this piece contains an account of some shocking adventures encountered at or near the island of Aboyna; it is dated 1675, and professes to have been printed from a copy executed at Batavia.—*Cotton.*

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1706, *Feb.* 16, *Died*, EDWARD JONES, printer of the *London Gazette*, whom Dunton, a short time before Mr. Jones's death, thus characterised: "His soul is enriched with many virtues; but the most orient of all are, his large charity, his remarkable justice in trade, and great kindness to his aged mother. He has got a good estate *by authority;* and is deservedly famous for printing the *True News*, and publishing the *London Gazette*."

On a small flat stone adjoining the west end of Hampstead church, the following inscription still remains:

M. S.
EDOARDUS JONES,
inter Typographos primos quondam primarius,
in parentes pientissimus,
in amicos nunquam non benevolus,
conjugi optimæ filioque charissimo indulgentissimus,
ad pedes jacet.
Hoc qualequale monumentum æviternæ
pietatis testimonium erga ipsum matremque
ejus juxta jacentem.

Ob. 15 Feb. 1706, æt. XLIX.* posuere {M. J. C. / E. J. F.

At the foot of the above, another stone is thus inscribed:

Here lies the body of Mrs. JOHANNA GRIFFIN,
who died the 18th of February, 1696,
aged 76.
In memory of whom this stone is erected by her son,
EDWARD JONES, printer in the Savoy.

Immediately on his decease, was published the *Mercury Hawkers in Mourning;* an elegy on the much-lamented death of Edward Jones, the famous *Gazette* printer, of the Savoy;† who departed this life at his house, at Kensington, on Saturday the 16th day of February, 1706, in the 54th year of his age; to which was subjoined the following epitaph:

Here lies a printer, famous in his time,
Whose life by lingering sickness did incline;
He liv'd in credit, and in peace he died,
And often had the chance of fortune tried;
Whose smiles by various methods did promote
Him to the favour of the senate's vote:
And so became, by national consent,
The only printer for the parliament:
Thus by degrees, so prosp'rous was his fate,
He left his heirs a very good estate.

1706. It is the opinion of Schnurrer, expressed in his *Bibliotheca Arabica*, that the Arabic printing-office of the monastery of Snagof, (see page 586, *ante*,) was removed to the city of ALEPPO in this year, and opened by the publication of an *Arabic Psalter*, under the direction of Athanasius the Antiochene patriarch of the Greek Melchites. Other books followed in 1707, 1708, some *Homilies of Athanasius* in 1711, and a second edition of *the Psalms* in 1735.

1706. A printing press was erected at Skara, an ancient town of the south of Sweden, by bishop Jasper Suedbergius; and Andreas Kiellbergius, from Upsal, was the first printer. This press having been consumed in the terrible fire which laid the city in ruins, on the 23rd of August, 1719, its owner detained a royal brief for collecting money towards its restoration.

1706, *April* 20. JACOB TONSON applies to Pope for the honour of printing his *Pastorals*, from Gray's Inn gate.

1706, *Aug.* 26. *Died*, THOMAS BENNET, who was a first-rate bookseller in St. Paul's churchyard, particularly noticed by the established clergy of that period, and by the leading men at Oxford, as appears by the controversy of Mr. Boyle with Dr. Bentley. He was, in consequence, patronized by Dr. Atterbury,* who frequently mentions him in his *Epistolary Correspondence*. John Dunton says, "Mr. Thomas Bennet, a man very neat in his dress, very much devoted to the church, has a considerable trade in Oxford, and prints for Doctor South, and the most eminent Conformists. I was partner with him in Lecrose's *Works of the Learned;* and I must say he acted like a man of conscience and honesty." The following epitaph is in St. Faith's church:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Bennet, citizen and stationer of London, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Whitewrong, eldest daughter of James Whitewrong, of Rothavastead, in the county of Hertford, esq.; by whom he had one son and two daughters; and departed this life August the 26th, in the year of our Lord 1706, and in the forty-second year of his age."

1706, *Jan.* 26. *The Poetical Courant.* No. 1.

1706, *Feb.* 18. *The London Gazette.* This was the last number printed by Edward Jones; the next was printed by his widow, *M. Jones.* No. 4202.

1706, *Sept.* 27. *The Rehearsal Rehearsed;* in a Dialogue between Bayes and Johnson. No. 1.

1706. *The Norwich Postman*, containing remarkable occurrences, foreign and domestic; printed by S. Sheffield, for T. Goddard, bookseller, Norwich. This was a small 4to foolscap, for which the regular charge was a penny—but "a halfpenny not refused."

1706. *The Country Gentleman's Courant;* or Universal Intelligence; being an exact Register of the most material News, both Foreign and Domestick, occurring from Saturday Oct. 5 to Saturday Oct. 12, 1706. To which is added, an Expositor, or Geographical Description of the most important Places mentioned in each Article of News. Printed for J. Morphew. This paper the proprietors are pleased to give away on this day only, that the design may be the better known, and the sale encouraged as it deserves. And as promotion of trade is a matter which ought to be encouraged, advertisements will be taken in by the publisher hereof, at 2d. per line. No. 1.

* A difference occurs between the epitaph and the elegy; but the former is no doubt correct.

† The Savoy, in London, was formerly a magnificent palace, erected in the reign of Henry III.: it was subsequently converted by Henry VII. into a hospital, which was suppressed by queen Elizabeth, and its remains converted into private lodgings, barracks, &c., &c. Some printing-presses were worked within its precincts during the time of the commonwealth; and so late as 1743 H. Lintot printed law books here.—*Dr. Cotton.*

* Bishop Atterbury preached his funeral sermon, and has given him a high character. See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. 3, p. 709.

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1707, *April* 25. William Pettis was convicted of writing, printing, and publishing a work entitled the *Case of the Church of England's memorial fairly stated*, &c.; and it being deemed a libel, he was sentenced to pay 100 marks, and to stand in the pillory on the 26th and 29th of the same month; one hour at Charing Cross and one hour at the Royal Exchange, with a paper on his head denoting his offence, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years. George Sawbridge, the printer, was convicted of publishing the said libel, and sentenced to pay £200 to the queen, and to appear in all the courts of Westminster, the said courts sitting, with a paper upon his head denoting his offence, and to find security for his good behaviour for the space of two years.

1707. Mr. Burton gave to the company of stationers a large silver flagon, 64 oz. 15 dwts.

1707. *The Muses Mercury; or, Monthly Miscellany for* 1707, 4to. edited by William Oldisworth.* In the number for June, will be found a republication of Prior's *Nut Brown Maid*.

1707, *Aug.* 13. *Weekly Comedy*, or the Humours of the Coffee-house. By the Author of the *London Spy*. Printed for J. Morphew, No. 1.

1707, *Sept.* 27. *Observator revived;* printed for J. Morphew, No. 1.

1708, *March* 17. Rowe's Shakspeare.—"Whereas a very neat and correct edition of Mr. William Shakspeare's Works, in six volumes in octavo, adorned with cuts, is now so near finished as to be published in a month; to which is designed to be prefixed an account of the life and writings of the said author, as far as can be collected. If, therefore, any gentlemen who have materials by them that may be serviceable to this design, will be pleased to transmit them to Jacob Tonson, at Gray's Inn Gate, they will be a particular advantage to the work, and acknowledged as a favour by the gentleman who hath the care of this edition."—*Original Advertisement.* The work appeared in seven octavo volumes, early in the following year; in the eighth number of the *Tatler*, (April 28, 1709) Steele highly recommends the work to the public.

1708. *Worcester Postman*, printed by Samuel Bryan.† This is the earliest known newspaper in that city, though it is strongly conjectured that, during the movements of the royal army in the civil wars, a newspaper was printed there.

1708. *Memoirs of Literature.*

1708. *Bibliotheca Curiosa.*

1708, *Jan.* 19. *The Supplement*, No. 1.

1708, *Feb.* 13. *British Apollo;* or curious Amusements for the Ingenious. To which are added the most material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick. Performed by a Society of Gentlemen. No. 1. It was published twice a week, and completed its career in March 1711, having attained the bulk of three volumes folio. In a letter *(the present state of wit)* ascribed to Gay, he mentions that it still recommends itself by deciding wagers at cards.

1708, *Oct. Edinburgh Flying Post.* No. 1. Printed by John Reids, elder and younger, three times a week, in a folio half sheet.

1709. An act was passed "for the encouragement of learning," in which the printing and reprinting of any work was vested in the author for the space of fourteen years; and, if living at the close of that period, for another period of the same duration. By this act piracy was made punishable during these times, by the forfeiture of the books illegally published, and of a penny for every sheet in the offender's custody—one half to the queen's majesty, the other halfpenny to the informer; and the condition of these remedies was the entering the work at stationers' hall. This act "for the encouragement of learning," also conferred a power on the archbishop of Canterbury and other great functionaries to regulate the price of books; but this was repealed in the reign of George I. This act also confers on learning the benefit of a *forced* contribution of nine copies of every work, on the best paper, for the use of certain libraries. Before this act, it was usual to purchase from authors the perpetual copyright of their books, and to assign the same from hand to hand, for valuable considerations, and to make them the subject of family settlement. The claim of the author to perpetual copyright was never disputed until literature received this *fatal* boon from the hands of the legislature. Milton, in his immortal pleading for the liberty of unlicensed printing, states as one of the glosses of his opponents, the "just retaining of each man his several copy, which God forbid should be gainsaid."

1709. The earliest press introduced into the province of Connecticut, North America, was set up at New London, a seaport and considerable city, by William Short, from Boston. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled, the *Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline*, dated 1710. Mr. Short, dying soon afterwards, was succeeded by Timothy Green,

1709, *Jan. Monthly Transactions;* published by Dr. William King.* No. 1.

1709. *The Daily Courant.* This was the first newspaper published *daily* in London, (Sundays excepted.)

1709. *The Worcester Journal* established by Mr. Berrow, which exists to the present day.

1709. *Monthly Amusement*, by John Ozell.†

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* William Oldisworth published a volume called *State Tracts*, and another entitled *State Miscellany Poems*, 8vo., &c. He was one of the authors of the *Examiner*. He died in 1734.

† There was a Mr. Butter, a bookseller of Worcester, about this period, of whom Dunton thus characterises:—"Mr. Butter has been a rising man some time, has a brisk trade, and pays well; he is both an humble and religious man."

* Dr. William King, an ingenious and humorous writer, whose poetical and political works are numerous. His *Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes* is still held in esteem. He died December 25, 1712, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

† John Ozell was born in Leicestershire, and educated at the school of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. He was auditor-general of London, and of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and St. Thomas's hospital. He translated Moliere and other French writers, besides being the author of some poems. He died October 15, 1743. Pope has placed him in the *Dunciad*.

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1709, *April* 12. *Tatler*, by Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. No. 1. This paper was commenced by Steele, under the assumed name of Bickerstaff, who was assisted by Addison, and other eminent writers. It was published three times a week, at the price of one penny, and reached 271 numbers, the last appearing on Jan. 13, 1711. "The hand that has assisted me," says Steele, "in those noble discourses upon the *Immortality of the Soul, the Glorious prospects of another life*, and *the most sublime ideas of religion and virtue*, is a person, (alluding to Addison)* who is too fondly my friend ever to own them." The *Tatler* was essentially a newpaper, in as far as it contained articles of foreign intelligence and advertisements, and the only difference between it and the other sheets of news then published, was in its containing original papers of morals and criticism—they being, of course, the only portions now preserved.—See *Spectator*, page 596, *post.*

1709, *May* 12. *Gazette à la Mode;* or, Tom Brown's Ghost. No. 1.

1709, *July* 8. *Female Tatler;* by Mrs. Crackenthorpe, a Lady that knows every thing. No. 1. In No. 28, a wooden portrait was introduced, and continued till No. 52, when the title adds, "by a Society of Ladies."

1709, *Aug.* 17. *Scots Postman*, No. 1. This paper was established by permission from the town council of Edinburgh, in virtue of the plenipotent jurisdiction they then exercised, and granted to Mr. David Fearne, advocate, licence to print this paper every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, *with a prohibition against all others from publishing on these days.* John Moncur was the printer of this paper for Mr. Fearne.

1709, *Aug.* 22. *The Tattling Harlot.*

1709, *Aug.* 23. *Mr. Boyer's Case;* and his undoubted Right and Title to the Writing of the *True Post Boy* asserted. "All gentlemen, shopkeepers, coffee-men, and others, who will think fit to continue the true *Post Boy* by A. Boyer, are desired to give particular directions about it to the hawkers that serve them; because Mr. Roper uses all mean endeavours to hinder its being dispersed. Mr. Roper, in particular, ought gratefully to reflect, that Mr. Boyer has written for him, *The History of King William*, in three volumes; seven volumes of the *Queen's Annals;* some other books; and the *Post Boy* for four years; by all which he has got considerable sums of money.

1709, *Sept.* 6. *Evening Post.* "The great expence gentlemen are put to in buying six or seven prints of a post-day, that bear the title of newspapers, when at the same time any one of them would contain more real news than is found in all, and as a further tax as well as imposition there must be 3 or 4*l.* per annum paid by those gentlemen that are out of town for written news, which is so far generally from having any probability of matter of fact in it, that it is frequently stuffed up with a *We hear*, &c. or, *An eminent Jew Merchant has received a letter*, &c. being nothing more than downright fiction; it is intended that this paper shall come out every evening at six o'clock, in which shall not only be contained an extract of all the foreign as well as domestic prints, but a better account of our home transactions than has yet appeared, in which there has been such a careless neglect hitherto, that we read more of our own affairs in the Dutch papers than in any of our own. And likewise those persons that have advertisements to put in, if they send them by twelve of the clock, shall have them inserted the same day, being so short a time that the payment of all lost or mislaid bills may be stopped, whereas the delay of the other papers occasions the loss of many valuable things."

1709, *Sept.* 27. *The General Postscript;* being an Extract of all that is most material from the Foreign and English newspapers; with Remarks upon the Observator, Review, Tatlers, and the rest of the Scribblers; in a Dialogue between Novel and Scandal. No. 1.—In No. 12, Oct. 24, is the following remark: "The weekly papers being exceedingly barren and impertinent; the following catalogue, we hope, will not be unexceptionable to every English reader:"

MONDAY—6.

The Daily Courant, by Socinus Editor, a modern Whig.—*The Supplement*, by Jacobus Abellius, a Postscriptorian.—*The British Apollo*, by a Society of Gentlemen, consisting of Abennigo Simpleton only.—*The General Remark*, by the most learned and laborious Poveus, Projector and Operator extraordinary.—*The Female Tatler*, by Scandilosissima Scoundrella, and her two natural Brothers.—*The General Postscript*, by Novellus Scandalus, an Ubiquitarian.

TUESDAY—12.

The London Gazette, by the Gazetteer.—*The Post Man*, by M. Hugonotius Politicus Gallo-Anglus, a spiteful Commentator.—*The Post-Boy, vide* Supplement.—*The Flying Post*, by Scotus Phanaticus, an Observator.—*The Review*, by Verbosus Enthusiasticus, a Modernist.—*The Daily Courant*, ditto.—*The Tatler*, by Scriptor Furiosus, a Superintendent, and Court Intelligencer.—*The Rehearsal revived*, by Agitator Maximus, an Antediluvian.—*The Evening Post*, by Compositor Fatuus, a defacer of Languages.—*The Whisperer*, by Mrs. Jenny Frivolous, a near relation to Jacobus Abellius, the Postscriptorian.—*The Post-Boy Junior*, by M. Boyerius a famous Versioneer.—*The City Intelligencer*, by Mr. Nibble-news, a Paragraphian.

WEDNESDAY—6.

The Daily Courant.—The Supplement.—The Observator, vide *Flying Post.—The General Remark.—The Female Tatler.—The General Postscript.*

THURSDAY—12.

The Gazette.—The Post-Man.—The Post-Boy.—The Flying-Post.—The Daily Courant.—The Review.—The Tatler.—The Rehearsal Revived.—The Evening Post.—The Whisperer.—The Post-Boy Junior.—The City Intelligencer.

FRIDAY—6.

The Daily Courant.—The Supplement.—The General Remark.—The Female Tatler.—The General Postscript.—The British Apollo.

SATURDAY—13.

The Gazette.—The Post-Man.—The Post-Boy.—The Flying Post.—The Daily Courant.—The Observator.—The Review.—The Tatler.—The Rehearsal Revived.—The Evening Post.—The Whisperer.—The Post-Boy Junior.—The City Intelligencer. In all—35.

* It was the intention of sir Richard Steele to have kept his name, as connected with the *Tatler*, a profound secret from his friend Addison, who was then in Ireland as secretary to the lord lieutenant; but Addison, soon discovered the author among the very first numbers, by Steele inserting some remarks on Virgil which had been suggested by his friend, and they thereafter laboured jointly in the work. Addison's first contribution appeared on the 26th of May, 1709.

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1709. *Censura Temporum;* the good or ill tendencies of Books, Sermons, Pamphlets, &c. impartially considered, in a dialogue between Eubulus and Sophronius. 2 vols. 4to. Printed by H. Clements. Published monthly.

1709, *Nov. Monthly Amusement*, by Hughes.*

1709. *Re-Tatler, Tory Tatler, Condoler, Tell Tale*, and *Whisperer*, by Mrs. Jenny Bickerstaff.

1710, *Feb.* 1. Amongst the records of the town council of Edinburgh is an act of this date, "authorising Mr. Daniel De Foe to prent the *Edinburgh Courant*, in the place of the deceased Adam Bog," and prohibiting any other person from printing news under the name of the same paper. We have no means of ascertaining how long the independent minded De Foe continued to perform the duties of the editorship of this paper; but there is reason to believe, however, that his active mind was soon wearied of this slavish sort of work. He had been sent down to Edinburgh, at the expense of the government, to negotiate the union of Scotland with England, and he appears to have accounted his services on this occasion among the most important he had been enabled to render his country; and probably few individuals of that day saw so clearly the advantages of the arrangement which thus converted the two nations into one people.

1710, CHARLES HILDEBRAND, baron de Canstein, established a printing-office at Halle, in Germany, which is called the *Canstein or Bible Institution*, for the purpose of printing and selling bibles and new testaments at a moderate price, in order to secure a more general circulation of the scriptures; and in which it proved so successful, that in 1805, above 3,000,000 copies of the entire bible and new testament had issued from the press of the institution. In the thirty-fourth edition of the bible, printed by this institution, an error occurred in one of the commandments, similar to that in the English bible, printed by Barker and Lucas, in the year 1632. (See page 484, *ante*.) By the omission of the word *not*, the commandment read, "Thou shalt commit adultery." The edition was consequently confiscated, and judiciously prevented from being circulated. A copy is in the library of Wolfenbuttle, which, on account of its great rarity, cost fifty dollars. Interesting accounts of this establishment will be found in professor Franck's *Pietas Hallensis*, or Abstract of the marvellous footsteps of Divine Providence.—*Second Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society*, App. No. 9, &c.

1710, *March* 22. JOHN BARBER succeeded Mr. Samuel Roycroft as city printer. He was admitted to be printer to the honourable city of London, for which he then paid for fees twelve guineas to the lord mayor, and six to the chamberlain. His fee was £6 a-year for two suits of clothes; the one for summer, the other for winter

* John Hughes, poet, dramatic author, and essayist, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, January 29, 1677, and died at London, Feb. 17, 1720. He was the author of *Damascus*, a tragedy, which long kept possession of the stage. Several papers in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, were written by him.

1710, *March* 27. *British Mercury.*—This paper was established by the projectors of the Sun Fire Office; who appear to have then lately purchased the interest of a preceding office which had been managed by Mr. Povey.—"In a few days," they state, "the company's policies will be ready, and delivered *gratis* to all persons who had subscribed to the Exchange-House Fire-office, and continue to insure their houses or goods from loss by fire with the company of London insurers, they only paying their quarterage as usual." The top of the paper is ornamented with a bold Sun, resembling the present badge of the Sun Fire office.—At No. 38, they added the figure of Mercury. The earliest insurance-office has been noticed page 560 *ante*.

1710, *April* 28. *Died*, THOMAS BETTERTON, a famous actor in Shakspeare's principal characters, as Hamlet, Othello, Brutus, and Hotspur. He was born at Westminster, August 11, 1635, served his apprenticeship to a bookseller, and then took to the stage. In 1656, he made his first appearance in the company of sir William Davenant. In 1695 he opened a new playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but his scheme did not answer. He was the author of some dramatic pieces. His death was occasioned by taking improper means to repel the gout from his feet. He was buried in Westminster abbey.

1710, *March. Tit for Tat*, by John Partridge.

1710, *April* 1. *Northern Tatler*, No. 1. The arbitrary injunction of the town council of the city of Edinburgh, with regard to newspapers, already noticed, did not prevent other newsmongers from starting up. The *Northern Tatler* was printed by John Reid for Samuel Colvil, and published on Mondays and Fridays.

1710, *May* 22. *Moderator*, No. 1.

1710, *Aug.* 3. *Examiner*, or Remarks upon Papers and Occurrences, No. 1.

1710, *Aug.* 21. *Visions of Sir Heister Ryley.*

1710, *Sept.* 2. *The Examiner*, No. 1. This was another newspaper from the busy press of James Watson at Edinburgh. It was issued weekly, and after the two first numbers had appeared, it was transferred to London, but continued to be printed in Edinburgh, by Watson, until the year 1715, when it was stopped. The *Examiner* was entirely different in its character from that of any other newspaper that had before been seen in Britain or elsewhere. Each number consisted solely of a political essay or commentary, in which are displayed a minute acquaintance with the political condition and cotemporaneous literature of Europe, all which are discussed with great freedom and boldness.

1710, *Sept.* 14. *Whig Examiner*, No. 1.

1710, *Oct.* 5. *Medley*, in a Letter to the *Whig Examiner*, by Mr. Oldmixon,* No. 1.

1710. *The Tatler*, anonymous.

1710. *Annotations on the Tatler*, by W. Wagstaff. [Oldisworth.]

* John Oldmixon, a political writer and historian, was born near Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and died July 9, 1742. He wrote a *History of the Steuarts*, folio, a *Volume of Poems*, 8vo., the *Life of Queen Anne*, and other works.

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1711, *Jan.* 6. CHRISTOPHER BATEMAN, a celebrated bookseller who lived in Little Britain, and dealt principally in old books, is mentioned by Swift, in a letter to Stella, of this date: "I went to Bateman's, the bookseller, and laid out eight and forty shillings for books. I bought three little volumes of *Lucian*, in French, for our Stella." John Dunton, speaking of Mr. Bateman, says, "There are very few booksellers in England (if any) that understand books better than Mr. Bateman, nor does his diligence and industry come short of his knowledge. He is a man of great reputation and honesty, and is the son of that famous Bateman, who got an alderman's state by bookselling." It was said that he would never suffer any person whatever to look into one book in his shop; and when asked a reason for it, would say, I suppose you may be a physician or an author, and want some recipe or quotation; and if you buy it, I will engage it to be perfect before you leave me, but not after; as I have suffered by leaves being torn out, and the books returned, to my very great loss and prejudice.

1711, *March* 1. *Spectator*, No. 1. This was printed in the same form, and at the same price as the *Tatler*, and supported by the same able contributors, but was altogether a work of far more elevated pretensions than its predecessor. The paragraphs of news were discarded; and many articles of sound and generous criticism were introduced, which had for their object to direct the public attention to splendid productions of literature, such as Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which had been neglected amidst the heartless corruption that disgraced the age of Charles II. Dr. Johnson's account of these essays, and of the rise of periodical papers is too valuable to be omitted. "To teach the minuter decencies and inferior duties, to regulate the practice of daily conversation, to correct those depravities which are rather ridiculous than criminal, and remove those grievances which, if they produce no lasting calamities, impress hourly vexation, was first attempted in Italy, by Casa, in his *Book of Manners*, and Castiglione in his *Courtier*, two books yet celebrated in Italy for purity and elegance. This species of instruction was continued, and perhaps advanced, by the French, among whom La Bruyere's *Manners of the Age*, though written without connexion, deserves great praise. Before the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, if the writers for the theatre are excepted, England had no masters of common life. No writers had yet undertaken to reform either the savageness of neglect or the impertinence of civility, to teach when to speak or to be silent, how to refuse or how to comply. We wanted not books to teach us more important duties, and to settle opinions in philosophy or politics; but no *arbiter elegantiarum*, a judge of propriety, was yet wanting, who should survey the track of daily conversation, and free it from thorns and prickles, which tease the passer, though they do not wound. For this purpose nothing is so proper as the frequent publication of short papers, which we read not as study, but amusement. If the subject be slight, the treatise likewise is short. The busy may find time, and the idle may find patience. The *Tatler* and *Spectator* reduced, like Casa, the unsettled practice of daily intercourse to propriety and politeness; and, like Bruyere, exhibited the characters and manners of the age. But to say that they united the plans of two or three eminent writers is to give them but a small part of their due praise; they superadded literature and criticism, and sometimes towered far above their predecessors, and taught with justness of argument and dignity of language the most important duties and sublime truths."

The *Tatler* and *Spectator* were the first attempt made in England, or any other country, to instruct and amuse unlearned readers by short papers, appearing at stated intervals, and sold at a cheap rate. The object of these writers was "to bring philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools, and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables and at coffee-houses."

Gay, who lived at this period, speaking of Isaac Bickerstaff (the assumed name of the conductor of the *Tatler*,) says, "It is incredible to conceive the effects his writings have had on the town; how many thousand follies they have either quite banished or given a very great check to; how much countenance they have added to virtue and religion; how many people they have rendered happy by showing that it was their own fault if they were not so; and lastly, how entirely they have convinced our fops and young fellows of the value and advantages of learning."

Dr. Drake, in his admirable essays* upon periodical publications, observes, that "The invention of a paper calculated for general instruction and entertainment, abounding in elegant literature, appearing periodically, and forming a whole under an assumed name and character, is, without doubt, to be ascribed to this country, and confers on it no small degree of honour. The *Tatler* presented to Europe, in 1709, the first legitimate model. Some years previous, indeed, to the publication of this work, there appeared several political, controversial, and theological periodical papers, the offspring of faction and polemics, insulated, devoid of character, unity, or sound literature, and which seem to have been founded, with scarcely any improvement, upon the common newspapers of the day.

"To correct ludicrous folly, however, by ridicule, to regulate the decencies and duties of mutual intercourse and conversation, to abash vice, to encourage literature, and to attain variety by multiplicity of subject, had been the aim of many writers in various nations long anterior to the birth of the *Tatler*. These productions were either dissertations, dialogues, or unconnected essays, published in volumes, and totally wanting that peculiar form and associa-

* *Essays, Biographical, Critical, and Historical, illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian.* By Nathan Drake, M.D. in three vols. foolscap 8vo. London, 1814.

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tion, that dramatic cast and union which have rendered the genuine periodical paper so singularly interesting.

"A series of papers thus constituted, and forming a whole, replete with wit, fancy, and instruction, has been proved by long experience not only the most useful but the most interesting and popular of publications. Each sex, every rank, and every stage of society have been alike amused and benefited by these productions. Courtesy, etiquette, and dress, as well as morals, criticism, and philosophy, have learnt to obey their dictates; and many important truths, many sage lessons for life, have, by approaching under the disguise of a trivial and fashionable topic, found their way to, and made their due impression upon, those whom no other channel could reach."

The *Spectator* appeared daily (Sundays excepted) and gained so much on the public favour, that Addison's friend, Tickle, says that the sale frequently amounted to twenty thousand copies. This statement, however, is evidently exaggerated. Mr. Samuel Buckley, the publisher, at the Dolphin, in Little Britain, stated in the tenth number, that the sale had already reached three thousand a-day, and it seems questionable if it ever exceeded that number. Dr. Johnson says, "I once heard it observed, that the sale may be calculated by the produce of the tax, related in the last number to produce more than £20 per week, and therefore stated at £21, or £3 10*s.* a-day; this, at a halfpenny a paper, will give 1680 for the daily number." Johnson ought to have considered, however, that this calculation was founded upon the average sale, after the imposition of the halfpenny tax, by which the *Spectator* was at once reduced one half. The last untaxed number appeared on the 31st July, 1712, and intimation is therein given, that the price would thereafter be twopence—one additional halfpenny to pay for the stamp, the other to compensate for the reduced circulation. The *Spectator* was the only publication that ventured to double its price.

1711. *Died*, Thomas James, a noted printer in London, who was thus characterised by Dunton. "He is a man that reads much, knows his business very well, and is extremely obliging to his customers, and is something the better known for being husband to that she-state politician Mrs. Eleanor James." This Mrs. Eleanor James was a very extraordinary character, a mixture of benevolence and madness; an assertion that a perusal of her letters will fully justify. The two following are entitled,—

Mrs. James's Advice to all Printers in general.

"I have been in the element of Printing above forty years, and I have a great love for it, and am a well-wisher to all that lawfully move therein, and especially to you that are masters; therefore I would have you wise and just, and not willingly break the laws of God nor man, but that you would do by all men as you would desire they should do by you: and you cannot be ignorant of the great charge in bringing up of servants in the art of printing; neither can you be insensible how remiss, provoking, and wasteful some servants are, especially when they are encouraged therein, by the unjust hope of getting away from their masters, and having over-work from other masters that have not had the charge and trouble of bringing them up, which is too frequently practised among you, to the ruin of the trade in general, and the spoiling of youth. For when a boy has served half his time, and has gained some experience in his trade, he presently begins to set up for conditions with his master; then he will not work unless he has so much for himself, and liberty to go where he pleases, which if his master denies, he then strives to vex his master, and waste his time and goods; and then when he beats him, away he runs with great complaints, when the master is all the while the sufferer; and it is no wonder to hear a boy that wants an honest principle to do his own duty, rail against and bely his master and mistress; for he thinks to excuse himself by blackening them. Now I would have this great evil prevented, and that you may easily do, if you will resolve to take no man's servant from him, and then a master may (as he ought) have the benefit of the latter part of his time, to make him amends for his trouble and charge, which is according to the will of God and good men. For if it should happen, that an apprentice by any trick should get away from his master, I would not have you give any encouragements, as money, but that he serve the term of his indenture as an apprentice without; for giving him money makes him a journeyman before his time: for indeed, if there be any consideration, it ought to be given to the master that had the trouble and charge of bringing him up; and who will serve seven or eight years, if they can get off before? For besides, boys will have a thousand tricks to provoke their masters to anger, in trifling away their time, and flinging their houses into pie, except their masters will be under conditions to give them encouragements, and to give that liberty to go where they will, and have money to spend, and this is to make the master the servant and the boy the master; therefore, pray, brother, do not be guilty in destroying of youth, for it is the destruction of the trade. I desire you to take care not to bind any boy except he be above the age of fourteen, and the fewer the better. So I rest your sister and souls' well-wisher. Elianor James."

"Now to you, journeymen; you are my brothers, for my husband was a journeyman before he was a master, and therefore I wish you well: and take care that you are not guilty of any ill thing, as shewing servants any ill examples, and giving bad counsels; for if you should, you would be like Judas, in betraying your master that employs you; for sober men, they scorn to be guilty of this crime; but for you of the worser sort, you are like devils, for you study

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how to do all manner of mischief to a good husband, for you hate them because they are better than yourself: had not you better imitate them, and pray to God to make you like them? For what benefit have you in starving your wives and children, and making yourselves sots only fit for hell? Pray, brothers, mend your faults, and pray to God to give you repentance, and to mend for the time to come, that you may be reconciled to God and man, which I heartily wish. ELIANOR JAMES."

Mrs. James, at her death, was a generous benefactress to the church of St. Bene't, Paul's-wharf, where she gave some plate; and on a tablet in that church is this inscription:

Anno 1710, Mrs. Elinor James, to prevent scandal, has thought fit to erect this tablet to satisfy the world what she has given to her children since her husband's death.

And then follow several sums, amounting to a few hundred pounds, with the dates annexed, which were divided between her daughters Ilive and Saunders; and a lease for 23 years, worth £26 a-year.

On another tablet:

Anno 1712. Mrs. Elinor James did, in her life-time give to the parish of St. Benedict, Paul's-wharf, for the use of the Communion-table, a large basin furbelowed and gilt, weighing 55 oz.—a large dish, embossed and gilt, 40 oz.—a large salver, furbelowed and gilt, 41 oz.—a pair of embossed candlesticks and sockets, 30 oz.—a small dish, embossed and gilt, 7 oz.—a salver of 18 oz. and two others of 14 oz. each—one chalice, with a patten, 6 oz.—and two chalices without pattens, besides several other articles, and an embroidered valance for the pulpit.

In the library of Sion college are portraits of the father and mother of Mr. George James; and of his great-grandfather; which Mr. Malcolm thus describes:

Thomas James,* S.T.P. 1627; æt. 57; first keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford. Given by his grandson's wife. A florid countenance, full face, and white beard. Dressed in a black gown, cap, and ruff.

Thomas James, Typogs.; presented by his wife; a half-length picture, seated in a chair, the legs and arms of which are spiral. He has a stern thin visage; his hair brown, and part grey, and a white beard. His dress is a loose white gown, over an embroidered coat; laced band and ruffles, and black cap.

Mr. Thomas James had left his books by will to the use of the public, and the president and fellows of Sion college were indebted to his widow for giving them the preference.

1711, *May* 3. *Died*, RICHARD CHISWELL, an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard. John Dunton places him at the head of the most eminent of the profession in the three kingdoms. "Mr. Richard Chiswell well deserves the title of Metropolitan bookseller of England, if not of all the world. His name at the bottom of a title-page does sufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business, and knows how to value a copy according to its worth; witness the purchase he has made of archbishop Tillotson's 8vo. sermons. He was born in the parish of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, and was appointed one of the first directors of the bank in the original charter, and was buried in that church, with the following epitaph.

MR. RICHARD CHISWELL, a noted bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard, lies buried in the north aisle of this church; and also his father and mother, John and Margaret Chiswell; and his first wife, Sarah, daughter of John King; and also five children, who died young, whom he had by Mary, daughter of Richard Royston, bookseller, who lies buried in Christ church, London, by whom he had likewise three sons more; John, who died in India, Richard and Royston, who survived him. He was born in this parish, Jan. 4, 1639, and died May 3, 1711, and was a man of very great praise. As a memorial whereof, his son Richard Chiswell, of London, merchant, caused a monument to be erected, which is against the wall in the south aisle.

A list of the principal books published by Mr. Chiswell, from 1675 to 1709; and some of the family epitaphs may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxv. page 179.

1711, *Aug.* 11. ROBERT FREEBAIRN, JAMES WATSON, and JOHN BASKET, were appointed the royal printers in Scotland, for forty-one years, from the expiration of the grant to Andrew Anderson. Robert Freebairn was the son of David Freebairn, who, while he was minister of Dunning was consecrated bishop of Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1724, and died December 24, 1739. Robert was in the mean time settled at Edinburgh as a bookseller, and in 1706 purchased of Mr. John Spottiswoode, an advocate, a printing-press, which he had established for printing law books, Freebairn then began to print in 1706. It was on the 22d of October, 1707, that Walter Ruddiman, then aged 19, entered the printing business, having agreed with Mr. Robert Freebairn upon these terms, viz.: "That he should maintain himself, and the said Robert is to pay him journeyman's wages whenever he shall be able to work sufficiently; and it was provided, that the said Walter should stay with the said Robert, he furnishing him with work, and giving him as good wages as any in Edinburgh." In 1715, Walter Ruddiman was admitted a partner in the *materials*, but not *in the house*, though both were equal sharers in the profit and loss. Walter Ruddiman was an athletic person; having his brother's intellect without his brother's learning. He was in every period an industrious printer, and an honest man. The two copartners were men of great prudence and happy tempers, which enabled them to live together, in the midst of much business, and frequent intercourse, for half a century, without a dispute, and without jealousy.—Chalmer's *Life of Thomas Ruddiman*.

1711. The art of typography was introduced into ST. PETERSBURG by its founder, the Czar Peter the Great, who transferred a part of the printing establishment of Moscow to his new capital, for the purpose of printing the imperial ukases. Bachmeister observes, that the earliest

* See a short notice of him at page 454, *ante*.

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productions of this new press which he had seen were a book of the year 1713, and the *Gazettes* of 1714. The art seems to have spread rapidly in this city; in 1719 the senate of St. Petersburg appears to have had a printing-press of its own: in 1718 or 1720 one was erected in the monastery of Saint Alexander Newski: in 1724 the college of the admiralty possessed one: by an ordinance of the empress Catherine, dated Dec. 21, 1725, an academy of sciences, which has long been well-known to the learned world by its learned *transactions*, had a press peculiar to itself in 1727: and in 1735 the synod of the clergy enjoyed a similar advantage.

1711, *Oct.* 23. Fourteen booksellers, printers, and publishers were committed to Newgate by order of Mr. Secretary St. John, amongst whom were Mr. Darby, jun. for printing a translation of *Tacitus*, which relates how Cœllius Bassus deceived the emperor Nero with the promise of an immense but imaginary treasure.

Mrs. Popping, (widow of Mr. J. Popping, bookseller, whom Pope has placed in the *Dunciad*,) for publishing the *Protestant Post Boy*.

Mr. George Ridpath, for writing the *Flying Post*,* a whig paper, was bailed, and forfeited his recognizances to the amount of £600.

Mr. Hart, for printing the British ambassador's speech to the French king, was adjudged to stand three times in the pillory, pay a fine of £50, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life.

Among the various circumstances tending to throw light, though certainly not lustre, on the character of dean Swift, must be accounted the vengeance he cherished against those in whom he perceived a disposition to offer him the slightest injury as political opponents. The following extracts from his journal to his female correspondents will prove the accuracy of this assertion, so far as regards those connected with the press.

"A rogue that writes a newspaper, called the *Protestant Post Boy*, has reflected on *me* in one of his papers; but the secretary (St. John) has taken him up, and he shall have a squeeze extraordinary. He says, 'that an ambitious Tantivy, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry,' &c. I'll tantivy him with a vengeance."—*October* 10, 1711.

"One Boyer, a French dog, has abused *me* in a pamphlet, and I have got him up in a messenger's hands. The secretary promises me to *swinge* him. I must make that rogue an example to others."—*December*, 1711.

"These devils of Grub-street rogues that write the *Flying Post* and *Medley* in one paper, will not be quiet. They are always mauling the lord treasurer, lord Bolinbroke, and *me*. We have the dog (that is the editor) under prosecution, but Bolinbroke is not active enough; but I hope to *swinge* him. He is a Scotch rogue, one Ridpath."*—*February*, 1712.

If Swift was thus cruel in his revenge upon his enemies, he gratified his vanity by incessant and teazing solicitations in favour of those who called themselves his friends, but who were, at least, his servile and obsequious flatterers:

"I presented my printer and bookseller (John Barber† and Benjamin Tooke‡) to lord Rivers, to be stationers to the ordnance. I believe it will be worth £300 per annum between them. This is the third employment I have got for them."—*January* 13, 1712.

"My printer and bookseller want me to hook in another employment for them, because it was enjoyed before by a stationer, although it be to serve the ordnance with oil, tallow, &c., and is worth £400 per annum. I will try what I can do for them; they are resolved to ask several other employments of the same nature to other offices, and I will *grease fat sows*, and see whether it be possible to satisfy them!!"—*January* 16.

The last important service which he rendered to his friends was obtaining a patent, which passed the great seal on the 13th of October, 1713, constituting Benjamin Tooke and John Barber, printers to the queen's most excellent majesty; which, as was explained at the time by a public advertisement, was to commence after the expiration of the term existing to Mr. Baskett; namely, in January, 1739.

1711, *Jan.* 13. *The Tatler*, by Donald Macstaff§ of the North, No. 1. This is the first publication, apart from politics, which was printed in Scotland, and issued from Watson's press, in four folio pages, price one penny. It seems to have been started in consequence of the cessation of the *London Tatler*, and the first article contains a well written and panegyrical criticism on the writings of Steele, Addison, and others, in the latter publication. But Donald Macstaff seems to have got little encouragement from his countrymen, and his work only to have reached a very few numbers.

1711. *The Political State of Europe* was commenced by Abel Boyer, a French refugee, and the author of the well-known *French and English Dictionary*. This publication was continued till the year 1739. It may be considered as the first *Annual Register*. Although this work came out in annual volumes, it was also published in monthly numbers.

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* Mr. John Salusbury, printer, was a desperate hypergergonic Welshman. He would dress, as it were, in print, only to have the ladies say, "Look what a delicate shape and foot that gentleman has!" He was a silly, empty, morose fellow. He had as much conceit, and as little reason for it, as any man that I ever knew. He was the first that printed *The Flying Post*; and to the grief of his author did often fill it with stolen copies. He went to law with the company of stationers, (to keep himself from the livery,) would hector the best man of the trade; but now lies as hush and quiet as a body would wish, in the new burying-place.—*Dunton*.

* Mr. George Ridpath was one of the original authors of the *Works of the Learned*, and corrected captain Robinson's *Voyages*, in eight volumes. Swift has placed him in the *Tale of a Tub*; and Pope in the *Dunciad*;

To Dulness Ridpath is as dear as Mist.‖

† Of whom see notice 1741, *post*.
‡ Of whom see notice 1723, *post*.
§ Robert Hepburn, who died at an early age in 1712.
‖ Nathaniel Mist was the printer of a tory paper, of whom see notice 1737 *post*.

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1711, *Jan.* 13. *Tatler*, published by Mr. Harrison,* by the Royal Exchange.

1711. *The Postman*, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Printed by FRANCIS LEACH,† in Elliott's-court, Little Britain.

1711. *Tatler*, by Baker.

1711, *Feb.* 1. *Growler*, or Diogenes robbed of his Tub.

1711, *Feb.* 27. *Monthly Weather-paper;* being some baroscopical Discoveries from what Part or Parts of the Compass the Wind may be likely to blow; with what other Sorts and Alterations of the Weather may be expected every Day and Night, in March.

1711, *April* 28. *Miscellany*, No. 1.

1711, *July* 19. *General Post.*

1711, *Aug.* 1. *The Newcastle Courant*, printed and published by John White.‡ At its commencement this was the only newspaper north of the Trent, and was for several years published three times a week. It was not begun to be numbered until Saturday May 1, 1725, when No. I. appeared in demy 4to. (four pages) price twopence. This paper has continued to be regularly published on the Saturday, since 1725.

1711, *Aug.* 4. *Hermit;* or, a View of the World by a Person retired from it, No. 1.

1711, *Sept.* 4. *Protestant Post-boy*, containing all publick Transactions Foreign and Domestic, No. 1.

1711, *Nov.* 17. *Free-thinker*, No. 1.

1711, *Dec.* 1. *Weekly Post;* or, a just Account of all the principal News, both Foreign and Domestic, No. 1.

1712, *Jan.* 30. The printing-office of Mr. WILLIAM BOWYER,§ situated in White Fryars, London, was destroyed by fire; and, upon a moderate computation, the loss upon the amount of property was not less than £5146 18*s.* To indemnify the sufferer, a royal brief was granted, of which the clear amount was £1514 13*s.* 4¾*d.*, from which Mr. Bowyer received £1377 9*s.* 4*d.* being a dividend of 5*s.* 4¼*d.* in the pound on his own proportion of the whole loss. The remainder, £136 14*s.* 0¾*d.*, he thought it his bounden duty to divide amongst the other sufferers.

The following paper was in the mean time circulating among his private friends; among whom Mr. Bowyer always held himself particularly under obligations to Mr. Timothy Goodwin,* an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street, the first promoter of the subscription; and to Mr. Richard Sare,† of Holborn, who ranked high in the same profession, and took a very active part in soliciting subscriptions.

"Whereas, by the providence of Almighty God, Mr. William Bowyer, hath lately had his dwelling-house, his goods, his founts of letters, presses, and other utensils, all suddenly destroyed by a sad and lamentable fire, inasmuch that he was not able to save either his own, or his family's wearing clothes, and very little else of any thing, the whole loss amounting to several thousands of pounds, to the ruin of himself and family, not to mention others that have suffered together with him. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, not knowing how soon it may be our own case, do, out of compassion to him, give and contribute the sums following: viz.

	GUINEAS.		GUINEAS.
Timothy Goodwin	10	Daniel Browne	2
John Baskett	5	S. Butler	1
John Walthoe..	5	George Conyers	1
Benjamin Tooke.....	5	James Knapton	3
Robert Vincent	5	Emanuel Matthews ...	1
Christopher Bateman .	5	John Baker.....	1
Samuel Manship.....	5	Henry Overton	1
Nicholas Bodington ..	5	A. Baldwin	2
John Nicholson	5	Jonah Bowyer.....	2
Samuel Hoole	10	Matthew Wotton	1
Jacob Tonson	5	Edward Castle	2
William Freeman.....	5	John Pemberton.....	1
Charles Harper.....	5	Samuel Keble	2
Daniel Midwinter	5	J. Osborn	1
William Taylor	5	James Round	1
S. Sheafe	5	Thomas Caldecott	1
Jacob Tonson, jun....	5	Thomas Medcalfe	2
Edward Farrell	5	Elizabeth Pawlett	1
Thomas Guy	5	Arthur Bettesworth ..	1
Bernard Lintott	5	Thomas Brewer	3
William Innys	5	Edmund Curll	1
H. Clements.....	5	Philip Overton	1
Francis Horton	5	Nathaniel Dodd	1
Henry Rhodes.....	5	Owen Lloyd.....	1
Mr. Donall	5	Isaac Cleave	1
John Morphew	1	Robert Podmore	1
Robert Whitledge	1	John Taylor.....	2
Thomas Simpson	3	R. Robinson.....	3
R. and J. Bonwicke ..	2	Thomas Bever.....	1
Richard Wilkin	2	Thomas Clark	2
Andrew Bell.....	2	Widow Jones	1
Edmund Parker	1	Madam Philips	3
Eben. Tracey	1	Madam Geary.....	1
Thomas Norris.....	1	Mr. Ecton.....	1
Ralph Smith	2	Mr. Poulett.	1
George Strahan	2		SHILLINGS.
Mr. Mount	2	Mr. Harding.....	10
Mr. Chiswell	2	Mr. Bowles	10
Richard Parker.	1	Mr. Browne	10
Richard Mount	2	Mr. Bright	10
John Sprint	3	Madam Isted	10

These names have been particularly specified, from the original subscription papers, as serving to show who were then the principal persons in the profession of bookselling.

* "His person is of the middle size; his hair inclines to a brown, but his care and concern for his family will soon change it into a white, at once the emblem of his innocence and virtue. His temper is easy and agreeable; and his piety and devotion as unaffected, and yet as remarkable as his love to the church of England—the true church of England, not those tumours and wens that grew upon it, and pretended to be not part, but all of it, in the late bad times. And less than this could scarce be expected from an apprentice that had served seven years with Mr. Samuel Crouch."—*Dunton.*

† His forehead is high and majestic; his eyes full of fire and briskness, and tempered with an attractive languishing; his hair black and lovely; his person small, and of a curious shape; and it is so neat, so free, so disengaged, that there are few like him; he has a great deal of wit—his tongue is composed of so much harmony, that, when his health returns, its own sound is only able to declare its perfection; he is also blest with a tender wife, a constant trade, has printed *The Postman*, &c. many years; and, I may venture to say, that Francis Leach is the handsomest printer in London; or, if those good qualities which adorn his soul can admit of degrees, it is because his modesty is transcendant over the rest.—*Dunton.*

‡ Mr. White died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, January 26, 1769, in the eighty-first year of his age, being at his decease, the oldest master printer in England. He was the son of John White, noticed at page 572, *ante*.

§ Of whom see a notice in the year 1737, *post*.

* Of whom see a notice in the year 1720, *post*.

† Of whom see a notice in the year 1723, *post*.

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The contributions of the printers, (amounting in the whole to £96 15*s.**) were as follow:

	GUINEAS.		GUINEAS.
Mr. Baskett, and others her Majesty's Printers	10	Mr. Meers	2
Mr. Andrews	5	Mr. Watts	2
Mr. Barker	5	Mr. Humfreys	1
Mr. Nutt	5	Mr. Gwillim	1
Mr. James	5	Mr. Tookey	1
Mr. Rawlins	4	Mr. Clarke	1
Mr. Heptinstall	4	Mr. Beardwell	1
Mr. Wilde	4	Mr. Sowle	1
Mr. Williams	3	Mr. Wilde	1
Mr. Darby	3	Mr. Mayo	1
Mr. Matthews	3	Mr. Howlett	1
Mr. Wilmer	3	Mr. Gardyner	1
Mr. Leach	3	Mr. Downing	1
Mr. Hodgkin	2	Mr. Holt	1
Mr. Downing	2	Mr. Leake	1
Mr. Roberts	2	Mr. Pearson	1
Mr. Browne	2	Mr. Botham	1
Mr. Buckley	2	Mr. Jenour	1
Mr. Grover	2	Mr. Motte	1
		Mrs. James, a silver cup.	

Thus far the names have been given of his own fraternity only;† but from other friends Mr. Bowyer received large sums; and to the honour of English humanity, let it be known that the contribution they raised amounted to

	£	s.	d.
	1162	5	10
His dividend on the brief	1377	9	4
Total sum received by Mr. Bowyer	2539	15	2

1712. Thomas Parkhurst, printer, gave by his will £37 to purchase annually twenty-five *bibles* with *psalms*, to be given to the poor. Hence the present custom of giving bibles to apprentices bound at stationers' hall. Mr. Parkhurst gave also £20 to buy a piece of plate. He was master of the company in 1683. Speaking of Mr. Parkhurst, John Dunton says, "My honoured master is the most eminent Presbyterian bookseller in the three kingdoms, and was chosen master of the company of stationers. He has printed more practical books than any other that can be named in London. He has met with very strange success; for I have known him sell off a whole impression before the book has been almost heard of in London. He is scrupulously honest in all his dealings, a good master, and very kind to all his relations: and (which is an argument of something in him above the common rate of mankind,) he is a great admirer and constant hearer of the Rev. Mr. John How."

1712, *Aug.* 12. The first stamp duty upon newspapers commenced on this day. An act had passed the legislature, that "for every pamphlet or paper contained in half a sheet, or lesser piece of paper so printed, the sum of one halfpenny sterling: and for every such pamphlet or paper being larger than half a sheet, and not exceeding one whole sheet, so printed, a duty after the rate of one penny sterling for every sheet printed thereof." This act, which was to curb the licentiousness of the press, was to be in force for the space of thirty-two years, to be reckoned from the 10th day of June, 1712. Addison, in the *Spectator* of this day, says, "this is the day on which many eminent authors will probably publish their last works. I am afraid that few of our weekly historians, who are men that above all others delight in war, will be able to subsist under the weight of a stamp duty in an approaching peace. In short, the necessity of carrying a stamp, and the impracticability of notifying a bloody battle, will, I am afraid, both concur to the sinking of these thin folios which have every other day related to us the history of Europe for several years last past. A facetious friend of mine, who loves a pun, calls this present mortality among authors, 'the fall of the leaf.'" On this tax dean Swift thus humorously alludes in his *Journal to Stella*, as follows (August 7):—"Do you know that all Grub-street is dead and gone last week? No more ghosts or murders now for love or money. I plied it close the last fortnight, and published at least seven papers of my own, besides some of other people's; but now every single half-sheet pays a halfpenny to the queen. The *Observator** is fallen; the *Medleys* are jumbled together with the *Flying Post;* the *Examiner* is deadly sick; the *Spectator* keeps up and doubles its price; I know not how long it will hold. Have you seen the red stamp the papers are marked with? Methinks the stamping is worth a halfpenny." The stamp mark upon the newspapers was a rose and thistle joined by the stalks, and enclosing between the Irish shamrock, the whole three were surmounted by a crown. It was also enacted "that one printed copy of every pamphlet, printed or published within London or Westminster, or the weekly bill of mortality, shall, within six days after the printing be brought to the head office, and the title thereof, with the number of sheets, and the duty hereby charged, shall be entered; which duty shall be paid to the receiver-general, who shall give a receipt for the same," &c. The number of days in the country was fourteen, and the duties to be paid to the district collector. Sec. 12 declares the printer and publisher, and all persons concerned therein, not acting in conformity to law, liable to a penalty of £20.

It will be perceived that the amount of this stamp was only a halfpenny; and it is curious to observe what an effect this trifling impost had upon the circulation of the most favourite papers. Many were entirely discontinued, and several of those which survived were generally united into

* A guinea then passed in circulation for £1 1*s.* 6*d.*

† For full particulars of this fire, and the donations given to Mr. Bowyer, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. pp. 50-63.

* This paper was commenced by John Tutchin, bookseller, in the reign of James II. and continued till 1712, when the halfpenny stamp effected its ruin. Tutchin joined the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, and for a defence of that chieftain, which he subsequently printed, was sentenced by judge Jefferies to be whipped through several towns in the west of England. This sentence was carried into effect with so much severity, that Tutchin absolutely petitioned king James to be hanged. He died September, 1707, and his paper was conducted by other hands. Pope has placed him in the *Dunciad*.

Earless on high, stood unabashed De Foe
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below.

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one publication. The bill operated in a directly contrary manner to what the ministers had anticipated; for the opposition, who had more leisure, and perhaps more acrimony of feeling, were unanimous in the support of their cause. The adherents of ministers, who were by no means behind the opposition in their proficiency in the topic of defamation, were, it seems, not so strenuously supported; and the measure thus chiefly destroyed those whom it was Bolinbroke's interest to protect. For some reason, which we have not been able to trace, the stamp-duties were removed shortly after their imposition, and were not again enforced until 1725.

In order to understand how so small a duty as one halfpenny should operate so strongly upon these periodical publications, we must look at the price at which they were vended at that period. The majority of them were published at a penny, many at a halfpenny, and some were even published so low as a farthing. One was entitled *All Alive and Merry, or the London Daily Post.*

1712. The art of typography was introduced in TRANQUEBAR, a sea-port town of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, where a Danish settlement was established, in the year 1621. Early in this century, Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, a missionary, sent into those parts by the king of Denmark, began to translate the Holy Scriptures into the language of the natives of the coast. With the view of forwarding the dispersion of copies of this translation, a printing-press and some Tamulic types were despatched to him from Germany in the year 1712, and in the next year the press was set to work. Previously however to this, namely in the year 1711, the English society for promoting Christian knowledge had sent out to the missionaries a printing-press furnished with Portugnese types, paper, &c. which although the ship conveying it fell into the hands of the French, who captured and plundered it, yet being concealed in the hold of the vessel escaped their rapacity, and was safely landed together with all its materials. In the month of October, in the following year, this press was so far put into order, that, by way of first specimens, an *Ordo Salutis*, and *an elementary treatise*, both in Portuguese, were then worked off from it.

The *Tamulic* press commenced its labours with a book *On the damnable character of Paganism*, which was put to press on the 19th of September, 1713; and before the close of that year some portion of the Tamulic *New Testament* was printed off: the *four Gospels* were finished in a handsome manner in quarto before twelve months had expired, and appeared with the imprint *Tranquebariæ in littore Cormandelino, typis Malabaricis impressit G. Alder*, 1714. The publication of the remainder of the New Testament was delayed from the scarcity of the paper, their types being very large; till at length the expedient was adopted of casting a new fount of letter *from the leaden covers of some Cheshire cheeses* which had been sent out to the missionaries by the English society for promoting Christian knowledge. The attempt succeeded; and with these new and smaller types *the Epistles and book of Revelation* were printed, and the whole *New Testament* was published together in the year 1719. Subsequent publications from the Tranquebar press, down to 1761, may be seen in Masch's edition of Le Long's *Bibliotheca sacra:* and a minute account of them (which were issued in the Tamulic, English, Portuguese, and German languages) to the year 1736, is furnished by J. L. Niecampius, whose authority I have principally followed.—*Dr. Cotton.*

1712. An edition of the *Holy Bible*, comprising five several versions, in two volumes 4to. is said to have been executed in Holstein, perhaps at Keil, the capital of the province.

1712, *Jan.* 1. *Rhapsody*, No. 1.

1712, *Feb.* 2. *Historian*, No. 1.

1712, *April* 12. *Plain Dealer* [Wagstaffe's.*]

1712, *May* 20. *Protestant Postboy*, No. 112.

1712. The *Liverpoole Courant*, being an abstract of the London and other news, from Tuesday, July the 15th, to Friday, July 18th. No. 18. Printed by S. Terry, in Dale-street. At one corner is a wood cut representing Orpheus with his harp—at the other Mercury, with his usual attributes.

1712, *July* 26. *Weekly Packet*, No. 1.

1712, *Aug.* 2. *British Mercury;* published by the company of the Sun Fire-office in Threadneedle-street, No. 369.—This paper, which is the beginning of a new series, occasioned by the stamp duty, was extended to a sheet and a half; and contains an introductory history of newspapers, up to this period.

1712, *Aug.* 4. *The Medley*, No. 45. This was the concluding number of the second series of the *Medley*,† which had been commenced March 3, and ably conducted by Mr. Mainwaring,‡

* Dr. William Wagstaffe, physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, fellow of the college of physicians, and of the royal society. He was descended from a very ancient family in Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford. He died May 5, 1725, in the fortieth year of his age, and his character was thus given by an eminent physician; "He was no less valued for his skill in his profession, which he showed in several useful treatises, than admired for his wit and facetiousness in conversation!" He was related to the Rev. Thomas Wagstaffe, who is celebrated for his incomparable defence of king Charles's *Eikon Basilike*, and who died October 17, 1712, aged sixty-seven years.

† A selection from the first *Medley* was published in 1789, by Mr. John Nichols, together with the *Lover* and *Reader* of sir Richard Steele.

‡ Arthur Mainwaring, Esq., is entitled to the most respectable distinction for his good sense and moderation in politics, at a time when faction and party zeal ran with such headstrong a current. He was universally allowed, says the *Biographia Britannica*, to be the best critic of his times; and Mr. Egerton, in his memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield, has declared, that his learning was without pedantry, his wit without affectation, his judgment without malice, his friendship without interest, and his zeal without violence: in a word, he was the best subject, the best friend, the best relation, the best master, the best critic, and the best political writer in Great Britain. He was born at Ightfield, in Shropshire, in 1668, educated at Oxford, and adopted the profession of the law. A short time before the accession of queen Anne, he was made a commissioner of the customs; and after that event, auditor of the imposts. In 1705, he was chosen, M.P. for Preston, in Lancashire, and ably supported the Whig party in the house of commons. He died at St. Albans, November 13, 1712.

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and Mr. Oldmixon, assisted by Steele and Anthony Henley. The first *Medley* was concluded August 6, 1711, extending to forty-five numbers.

1712. The *Stamford Mercury*. This paper originated in the following manner:—Messrs. Thomson and Bailey commenced printing in the parish of St. Martin; and afterwards removed into the borough of which they were made free, with liberty to publish a paper, on condition that they printed the official papers of the corporation *gratis!!!*

1712. *A Cry from the Wilderness;* "Peace, Good-will to all Men;" in the Voice of the Hermit (and servant of Jesus) to the Clergy and People of God, of what denomination or distinction soever, No. 1.

1712. *The Deutsche* (or German) *Acta Eruditorum* began to be published at Leipzig, and was continued till 1740; the whole forming forty volumes.

1712. *The Rambler*, No. 1. It is probable, says Dr. Drake, that Johnson was ignorant of this anticipation of title. Only one copy has escaped the ravages of time, and is now in the British museum To what extent this paper was carried is unknown.

1713, *Feb.* 14. *Died*, Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury. He was born February 26, 1671, and during the reign of queen Anne attracted much attention by his numerous publications concerning the operations of the human mind, the most of which were collected into one work, entitled *Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times*, in three volumes, published immediately after his death, which occurred at Naples. The style of Shaftesbury is elegant and lofty, but bears too many marks of labour to be agreeable, and is slightly tinged with scepticism regarding revelation, and, upon the whole, is somewhat fantastic; though, for a number of years, no book was more universally admired, or more generally read than Shaftesbury's *Characteristics*. Thomson appears enraptured with the philosophy of this nobleman, in the following character which he has drawn of him:—

> The generous Ashley thine, the friend of man;
> Who scann'd his nature with a brother's eye,
> His weakness prompt to shade, to raise his aim,
> To touch the finer movements of the mind,
> And with the *moral beauty* charm the heart.

1713, *Feb.* 15. *Died*, William Harrison, author of the *Tatler, volume the fifth* (see page 600, *ante*), in which he was assisted by Swift, and the occasional assistance of Henley and Congreve. It consists of fifty-two numbers; the first appeared Jan, 13, 1711, and the last May, 19, following. It is chiefly valuable for the light occasionally thrown on the history of the genuine *Tatler*. Mr. Harrison was educated at Oxford, and settling in London, obtained the friendship of Swift, who much befriended him in his last sickness. He died at a very early age.

1713. Lintot gave Mr. Pointer £10 15*s.* for his *Chronological History*.

1713, *April* 7. Joseph Addison received from Tonson the sum of £107 10*s.* for the copyright of the tragedy of *Cato*. First acted at Drury-lane theatre on the 14th of the same month.

At the time when *Cato* was produced upon the stage the whole nation was on fire with faction. St. John (Bolinbroke) was waging a crusade against the liberty of the press, which tended to increase the virulence of the writers of the opposition. The whigs applauded every line in which liberty was mentioned, as a satire on the tories: and the tories echoed every sound of applause to show that the satire was unfelt. When it was printed, notice was given that the queen would be pleased if it were dedicated to her; "but, as Addison had designed that compliment elsewhere, he found himself obliged, by his duty on the one hand, and his honour on the other, to send it into the world without a dedication." At the publication "the wits seemed proud to pay their attendance with encomiastic verses;" but *Cato* had yet other honours. It was censured as a party play by a scholar of Oxford, and defended in a favourable examination by Dr. Sewell. It was translated by Salvini into Italian, and acted at Florence; and by the Jesuits of St. Omer's into Latin, and played by the pupils.

1713, *May* 7. Nicholas Rowe received of Lintot the sum of £50 15*s.* for the tragedy of *Jane Shore;* and in the following year Rowe received the sum of £75 5*s.* for his tragedy of *Jane Grey*. Lintot paid Dr. Sewell £1 1*s.* for writing *Observations on Jane Shore*.

1713, *May* 19. The vice-chancellor of Oxford grants his *imprimatur* for the publication of Dr. Young's poem of the *Last Day*.

1713. *Died*, Henry Hills, printer, in Black Fryars, London. He was printer to Oliver Cromwell, Charles II. and James II. and served the office of master of the stationers' company, in 1684. This Henry Hills and Thomas Newcomb were for a short time (from January 10, 1709) printers to queen Anne, under a reversionary patent for thirty-four years granted December, 1665, on the expiration of a patent then held by the Barkers, in which family it had continued from the reign of Elizabeth. In the *Evening Post*, November 12, 1713, there is the following advertisement. "Mr. Henry Hills, printer, in Black Fryars, being dead, his stock, consisting of the most eminent *Sermons, Poems, Plays*, &c. is now to be disposed off, at the Blue Anchor, Pater Noster Row.—N.B. There can never be any of the same, or any in like manner, reprinted after these are gone, there being an act of parliament to the contrary." He was a great retailer of cheap printed sermons and poems, which he pirated, and printed upon bad paper.

> Then *Pirate* Hills' brown sheets and sorry letter.

In 1710, he pirated Addison's *Letter from Italy*, and this, with other circumstance of the like kind, led to the direction in the act of 8 Anne, that *fine paper copies* should be given to the public libraries.

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The following epigram was written upon his doing penance, in the reign of James II.

> Penance enjoin'd, durst Hill refuse
> To trudge five miles with peas in's shoes?
> No—bid to fast, the sly sinner
> Resolved to *stand upon his dinner*;
> So boil'd his penetential pease
> To give both feet and conscience ease;
> And then his churches rule to keep,
> In soup *did penance* ankle deep.
> Hence an arch wag this inference draws:
> What need we fear a dying cause?
> 'Tis plain long since that crafty Hill
> The *pulse* of popery could not *feel*.
> *Prize Epigram.—Gent.'s Mag.* March, 1736.

Gillam Hills, his son, was also a printer, and died Oct. 18, 1737.

1713, *Sept.* 6. *Died*, JOHN DYER, author of a news letter called by his name; but which was discontinued after his death. In the *Flying Post* of the 19th of the same month appeared a most ludicrous epitaph on Mr. Dyer.

Dunton says, "Mr. Dyer, lately deceased, was also a partner with Mr. Merreal.* He was a fair dealer and a pious man; he knew the falseness of the world, and though he could see but with one eye, had learnt to trust himself always; others, so far as he might not be damaged by their disappointment. I bought a good deal of paper of him—and found by his candid treatment, he had white hands and a clean soul; and I do not fear but Mr. Dyer is now in heaven.

Robert Dyer, esq. a grandson of the above, died in Gray's-inn, September 4, 1748, and left £20,000 to Christ's hospital.

1713, *Oct.* The Clarendon Printing House, at Oxford, opens upon this day. It had been built with the profits arising from Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, The copyright had been presented to the university by the son of the noble author. The first sheet worked off was signature z in the third alphabet of Leland's *Collectanea*, then being published by Hearne. The imprint, *E Theatro Sheldoniano*, was not left off until after the year 1759, although the university books ceased to be printed there from the time of the completion of the Clarendon.

1713, *Jan.* 6. *Britain*, No. 1.

1713, *March* 12. *The Guardian*, No. 1. It was during the temporary suspension of the *Spectator*, that Steele, with the same assistance, issued the *Guardian*, which extended to 175 numbers, or two volumes. It ranks between the *Spectator* and *Tatler*. The title was of too grave a cast.

1713, *May* 26. *Mercator;* or, Commerce Retrieved, No. 1. So general had become the taste for periodical composition, that even subjects of a commercial as well as a political nature, were conceived capable of being published to advantage in this way. *Mercator* was soon followe by other papers of the like nature.

1713, *April* 30. *Reconciler*, No. 1. On th 18th of May, two numbers of this paper we published at once (a sheet and a half,) Nos. X and XI. *to evade the Stamp-duty.*

1713, *Oct.* 6. *Englishman*, being the Sequ of the *Guardian*, No. 1. The chief purport this publication was to illustrate and defend th measures and principles of the Whigs, and t point out the infinite importance of the pr testant succession to the peace and welfare of th kingdom. This paper continued two years.

Whilst yet employed upon the composition the *Englishman*, Steele was induced, to promot the same views, to publish a pamphlet entitle the *Crisis*, which so offended the tory party, tha on March the 12th, 1714, Mr. John Hungerfor brought a complaint before the house, again certain paragraphs inserted in two numbers the *Englishman* and the *Crisis*, published unde the name of Richard Steele, and calculated t promote sedition, to asperse the character of he majesty, and arraign the conduct of her admin istration. After a prolonged debate, and a ver able defence by Steele, the influence of the mi nistry prevailed, and the house "Resolved, tha RICHARD STEELE, ESQ. for his offence in writin and publishing the said scandalous and seditiou libels, be expelled this house."

Soon after this event, dean Swift publishe (anonymously) *The public Spirit of the Whig set forth in their generous encouragement of th author of the Crisis.* 8vo. On the first pub lication of this pamphlet all the Scotch lord then in London, went in a body and complaine to queen Anne of the affront put on them an their nation, by the author of this treatise whereupon proclamation was published by he majesty, offering a reward of £300 for disco vering the author; and Mr. John Barber, th printer, and Mr. Morphew, the publisher, wer both taken into the custody of the black rod.

1713, *Nov.* 16, *Lay Monk*, No. 1. This work was by sir Richard Blackmore,* and publishe on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; it having

* "He is rich, yet very humble. He has been put up for sheriff, yet this honour does not make him scornful and imperious, but rather like the fixed stars,—the higher he is the less he desires to seem. His face, his carriage, his habit, savour of humility. He was the first stationer I ever dealt with:—in trading with him for twenty years, I ever found him just and kind:—it is a question whether he is more his chapman's friend or his own:—and to conclude his character, he is so naturally good, if there were no heaven, yet Alexander Merreal would be a virtuous man."—*Dunton.* His residence was at the sign of the Rose, in Bread-street.

* Sir Richard Blackmore was a most indefatigabl writer, whose numerous compositions may be arrange under the heads of *medical, poetical, theological,* and *mis cellaneous.* He was the son of an attorney in the county of Wiltshire, and, after the usual routine, was entered a Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he resided thirteen years His first employment was that of a schoolmaster, whic he soon relinquished for the study of physic, in which h acquired considerable celebrity, and was created a fellow of the royal college of physicians in 1687. In 1689 he wa appointed physician in ordinary to king William, an knighted; he held the same office to queen Anne. H died in October, 1729, after a long life of industry, piety and unblemished reputation. His principal work was hi *Creation*, a philosophical poem, which appeared in 1712, i seven books, of which both the matter and style have been highly commended by Addison and Johnson; the latte affirming, that "this poem, if he had written nothing else would have transmitted him to posterity among the firs favourites of the English muse." The admiration whic the works of Blackmore once enjoyed, is not wholly to b attributed to the low state of public taste, but in a great measure to the spirit of party. He being a zealous Whig and a friend of the king, who knighted him, it became kind of political duty with one party to read and praise hi works, while another heartily despised them.

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reached forty numbers, expired Feb. 15, 1714. In the same year it was republished in one vol. under the title of the *Lay Monastery*, and passed through a second edition in 1727. Sir Richard Blackmore was assisted by Mr. Hughes, who wrote all the Friday papers.

1713, *Dec.* 14. *Died*, THOMAS RYMER, a celebrated antiquary, and historiographer to king William III. It was in the councils of this king that it was first determined to print authoritatively the public conventions of Great Britain with other powers. The first volume, commencing with the documents of the year 1201, was published in 1704. This valuable collection of the *Fœdera*,* in twenty volumes, continued from the death of Rymer, by Mr. Sanderson, will be a lasting monument of his industry and abilities. It was abridged by Mr. Rapin, in French, in Le Clerc's *Bibliotheque*, and a translation of it by Stephen Whatley, was printed in four volumes 8vo. 1731. It is a lamentable fact that Mr. Rymer was compelled to sell his library to support himself.—Peter Le Neve, in a letter to the earl of Oxford, says, "I am desired by Mr. Rymer, historiographer, to lay before your lordship the circumstances of his affairs.—He was forced some years back to part with all his choice printed books, to subsist himself; and now, he says, he must be forced, for subsistence, to sell all his manuscript collections to the best bidder, without your lordship will be pleased to buy them for the queen's library. There are fifty volumes in folio, of public affairs, which he has collected but not printed. The price he asks is £500." These manuscripts have since been placed in the British museum, and form no inconsiderable addition to that invaluable repository of legal and antiquarian knowledge. He was born in the north of England, and educated at the grammar school, at Northallerton, in Yorkshire, from whence he went to Sidney college, Cambrige. On quitting the university, he became a member of Gray's-Inn; and succeeded Mr. Shadwell as historiographer to king William III. He also became an early member of the society of antiquaries.†

In the compilation of the *Fœdera*, Rymer's first warrant was signed "Marie R." (the king being then in Flanders), empowering him to search the public offices for this undertaking, is dated Aug. 26, 1693; was renewed by king William, April 12, 1694; and again by queen Anne, May 3, 1707, when Mr. Sanderson was joined to him in his undertaking. Rymer wrote *Edgar, or the English Monarch*, an heroic tragedy, 1678; several poems and translations; and *A View of the Tragedies of the last Age*, which occasioned those admirable remarks preserved in the preface to Mr. Colman's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, and since by Dr. Johnson, in his *Life of Dryden*.

1714, *Jan.* 11. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of £1000 to any person who should discover the author, and £500 for the printer of a pamphlet entitled *English advice to the Freeholders of England*. Bishop Atterbury was suspected of being the author; though Mr. Hornby, a barrister, was taken into custody.

1714. The earliest known work printed in NOTTINGHAM, bears for title *Inn-Play, or the Cornish-Hug Wrestler*, 4to. By Sir Thomas Parkyns.* Printed by William Ayscough, on the west side of Bridlesmith-gate. Mr. Ayscough was remarkable, says Deering, in his *History of Nottingham*, for having first established the art of printing in that town about the year 1710. Mr. Ayscough being unfortunate in business, he retired, about 1715, to Bramcote, where he died, and was buried in St. Peter's church, in Nottingham. In the south aisle, upon a tombstone, is the following inscription:

Here lies the bodies of William Ayscough, printer and bookseller of this town, and Anne his wife. She was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Young, rector of Catwick, in the county of York. He died March 2, 1719. She died Dec. 16, 1732.

1714. JAMES BLOW first practised the art of printing in BELFAST, where he printed the works of sir David Lindsay, a Bible, Prayer Book, Psalms in metre, and twenty or thirty other books.

1714. The Rev. HILKIAH BEDFORD was tried in the court of king's bench, and fined one thousand marks, and to be imprisoned three years, for writing, printing, and publishing the *Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted*, folio; the real author of which was the Rev. George Harbin, a nonjuring clergyman. Mr. Bedford, though not the author of the book, submitted to be thought so, from zeal to the cause, and for affection to the real author. Besides the Latin *Life of Dr. Barwick*, which he afterwards translated into English, Mr. Bedford published a translation of Fontenelle's *History of Oracles*.

He died at London, Oct. 26, 1724, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He was descended from Hilkiah Bedford, of Sibsey, in Lincolnshire, a quaker, who went to London, and settled there as a stationer between the years 1600 and 1625.

* Among the many valuable works consumed at Mr. Bowyer's fire, the fifteenth volume of this work was destroyed; and so violent were the flames, that immense torrents of melted types poured down from the upper rooms in all directions. I have a small lump of metal, dug out of the ruins; which, by having been compressed between two solid substances, exhibiting on its opposite sides an impression of a few lines of this volume of Rymer in *creux* and *relievo*.—See *Rowe More's Dissertation on Typographical Founders*.

† The society of antiquaries may be traced to the time of Elizabeth, when archbishops Parker and Whitgift laid the foundation of the study of antiquities in this country. But the times were not sufficiently favourable to keep it alive from the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was revived with the greatest lustre, by many of the greatest names in that walk of literature; and under royal protection, it has maintained some degree of eminence. The charter of incorporation of the present society is dated November, 1751. They hold their anniversary meeting on St. George's day.

* Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. died at Bunny, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 29, 1741. He was founder of the present noble house of Rancliffe.

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1714, *Aug.* 1. *Died*, QUEEN ANNE. In person Anne was of the middle stature, she had regular features, but her countenance was more pleasing than handsome. As a sovereign she wanted firmness; her disposition was gentle, and she relied too much on the opinions of others, which rendered her conduct vacillating, according as her advisers changed their systems of intrigue. She possessed private virtues and excellent qualities, of which mercy was so preeminent, that she never permitted a subject to suffer for treason during her reign; but she was indebted to the times in which she lived for the character she sustained. The splendid victories of her generals were calculated to render her popular, and the able talents of several of her ministers attracted the attention, and in a great measure, controlled the events of Europe. During her reign three parties agitated the kingdom; these were, the jacobites, the tories, and the whigs.

Anne was born at the palace of St. James's, February 6, 1665. She was married to prince George of Denmark, by whom she had six children, who all died young. He was "of a familiar disposition, with a good sound understanding, but modest in showing it; very fat, loved news, his bottle, and the queen." He died October 28, 1708.

Though the reign of queen Anne has been generally termed the Augustan age of literature in this kingdom, owing to the co-existence of a few celebrated writers, it is astonishing how little, during the greatest part of that period, was the information of the higher and middle classes of society. To the character of the gentleman, neither education nor letters were thought necessary; and any display of learning, however superficial, was, among the fashionable circles, deemed rudeness and pedantry. "That general knowledge," observes Johnson, "which now circulates in common talk, was then rarely to be found. Men not professing learning were not ashamed of ignorance; and in the female world, any acquaintance with books was distinguished only to be censured." When we reflect, that to express contempt for all literary acquirement was then a certain proof of gentility, and ignorance the characteristic of superior station, a statement which, previous to the publication of the *Tatler*, of Steele, is nearly correct, we ought to hesitate in assigning the epithet of Augustan to this era of our history. We should recollect that two-thirds of the reign of Anne were entirely occupied by politics; that the struggles of faction, the inveterate contentions of the whigs and tories, banished for many years, even among the learned, almost all attention to useful and elegant pursuits; and that the commencement of taste, and the diffusion of knowledge, may be dated from the well-timed efforts of Steele and Addison, efforts which illuminated but the latter days of Anne, and were independent of any encouragement from the throne. From this time only has the public mind been powerfully excited to intellectual emulation, and gradually has it acquired that polish and intimacy with literary subjects which distinguish the present age. It is solely indeed to a nation that has long cherished a strong relish for literature in all its departments, whose taste is correct and pure, and which fosters in her bosom every rising genius, that the title of Augustan can be given, and not to the casual appearance of a few luminaries, surrounded by wastes of interminable darkness. The reign of Anne produced Addison, Arbuthnot, Atterbury, Burnet, Congreve, Mrs. Centlivre, De Foe, Farquhar, Flamsteed, Garth, Gay, Keil, Pope, Prior, Rowe, Ray, Allan Ramsey, Steele, Swift, Wollaston, and Wycherly, writers of a high degree of excellence, and, in most cases, may be considered extraordinary.

> When Anne's prudent hand the sceptre sway'd,
> And Oxford lent the drooping muses aid;
> By him inspired, see all the tuneful train
> In Britain's glorious sons revive again!
> Prior like Horace strikes the trembling strings,
> And in harmonious Pope again great Maro sings.
> *Soame Jenyns.*

That extension of mental light, which was first happily effected by our periodical essayists, and which has by degrees led to the brilliancy we now enjoy, had been for a long time intercepted by the dissolute and licentious manners which the court of Charles II. had introduced, and which continued for several years after the commencement of the eighteenth century, though in a less virulent manner, to pollute the channels of public decency, and to choke the germs of intellectual excellence. The theatre, that powerful regulator of the general tone of thinking and of acting, had given birth to a host of writers educated in the school of Charles, and whose talents were employed to vitiate all the sources of morality, to inculcate debauchery as a duty, and to tinge the grossness of vice with the colours of imagination and wit. The dramas of Dryden and Wycherly,* of Farquhar,† and of Vanbrugh,‡ were the panders of lewdness and profligacy. The usual fine gentleman of their

* William Wycherly was born in 1640; and besides four plays, he published a folio volume of poems. His plays were for a long time popular, but are now neglected. He had some wit and power in delineating character; but all his merits are lost in the coarse licentiousness of every thing which he wrote. He died at London, Jan. 1, 1706.

† George Farquhar was the son of a clergyman, in the north of Ireland, and was first a player, and then a lieutenant in the army. He wrote with great ease and humour, and is scarcely inferior to Congreve. His last and best play was the *Beaux Stratagem*, which he wrote in six weeks, under the depression of a rooted illness. This comedy enjoyed a successful run, and kept large audiences in roars of laughter, while its unhappy and still youthful author was stretched on a death-bed, rendered more distressing to him by the reflection that he was about to leave two daughters unprovided for. He died in London, April 30, 1707, and was buried in St. Martin's church. He received the following sums from Lintot, the bookseller: 1701, *Letters and Poems*, £3 4s. 6d.; 1702, *Twin Rivals*, £15; 1705, *Recruiting Officer*, £12 2s. 6d.; 1706, *Beaux Stratagem*, £30.

‡ Sir John Vanbrugh, a dramatic writer and architect, was born in Cheshire. His principal comedies are the *Provoked Wife* and the *Provoked Husband*, which last is an admirable comedy in every respect. In his latter years he became an architect, and had the honour of designing Blenheim house, at Woodstock, for the duke of Marlborough. He died in London, March 26, 1726.

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comedy was an unprincipled villain, to whom seduction and adultery, extravagance and ingratitude, and an utter contempt for every thing sacred and serious, are apportioned by the poet as the most splendid ornaments he can bestow upon him, and for the adroit employment of which he is gratified by success, and rewarded by beauty.

The model was but too faithfully copied in real life. He who aspired to reputation in the circles of gallantry assumed that laxity of morals and looseness of manners which he had so frequently contemplated and admired upon the stage; whilst to be known to have devoted any leisure to the duties of devotion, to the study of the classics, or the acquisition of science, would have ruined him for ever in the estimation of the fashionable world. Nor after all these sacrifices at the shrine of dissipation and vice, were the accomplishments and address of these gentlemen entitled to the praise of either refinement or grace. On the contrary, their manners were coarse, their conversation obscene, and their amusements frequently so gross, that bull-baiting, bear-baiting, and prize-fighting, were considered as appropriate recreations for the highest ranks; "they were not only attended," remarks an annotator upon the *Tatler*, "by butchers, drovers, and great crowds of all sorts of mob, but likewise by dukes, lords, knights, squires, &c. There were seats particularly set apart for the quality, ornamented with old tapestry hangings, into which none were admitted under half a crown at least. The neighbourhood of these amusements was famous for sheltering thieves, pickpockets, and infamous women; and for breeding bull-dogs."

If such were the general manners of men, who esteemed themselves exclusively entitled to the appellations of fashionable and well bred, it might naturally be supposed, that the fair sex were not more seriously disposed, or more solidly accomplished. In the dramatic writings of the day, for the most part a just picture of the times, they are by no means favourably drawn; levity, immodesty, and infidelity, together with an intemperate love of frivolous pursuits, are their usual characteristics. It is to the honour of the sex, however, that we can with truth call these draughts highly overcharged, and in a great measure the caricatures of a licentious and debauched imagination. At a period, indeed, when literature was so little diffused, and when to read with fluency, and spell with correctness were, among the ladies, deemed rare and important acquisitions, much information or acquired knowledge in the female world could not be expected, and one of the best educated ladies of her day, of the first taste and understanding, is represented by Addison as exclaiming, "You men are writers, and can represent us women as unbecoming as you please in your works, while we are unable to return the injury;" an acquiescence in, and confession of, inability, to which the accomplished women of the present day are no longer under the necessity of submitting.

After this brief sketch of the national manners, and of the low state of literature among the people at large, during the chief part of the reign of Anne, should we pause to consider what were really the merits of those who professed the acquirements of study, the authors of the same period we shall find, notwithstanding the examples of the preceding century, of a Barrow, a Dryden, a Milton, a Temple, and a Tillotson, that their language was, in general, unharmonious, and inaccurate, clogged with barbarisms, provincial vulgarisms, and cant phraseology; and that, with the exception of Swift, whose composition was for that age comparatively pure and correct, we possessed scarcely a specimen of good style, from the death of Tillotson, in 1694, to the appearance of the *Tatlers*. One great cause of this defalcation, as has been hinted before, is to be attributed to the warmth of political contest, which at that time universally agitating and heating the minds of men, withdrew their attention from every pleasing topic, and from all consideration as to beauty of thought or felicity of expression, planting in their place the bitter fruits of rancour, envy, and contention. Hence arose that rough, strong, but slovenly diction, which pervaded almost every political pamphlet, and was at length employed on subjects demanding a very different style; nor was a perfect specimen given of what highly polished composition could effect on topics connected with government, until the admirable *Freeholder* was presented to the world, whose simple elegance and humour, adorning the most thorny paths of party dispute, contributed more than weight of argument to its ultimate popularity and success.

Another cause equally powerful in retarding the acquisition of a graceful and perspicuous style, was the little attention which, previous to the tasteful models of Addison, was paid to criticism, and to the grammatical and analogical construction of language. Dryden, it is true, had written his prefaces in a rich and varied, though not a very correct, manner; but they were too desultory and contradictory to afford many just rules for the attainment of an accurate style, and were, indeed, chiefly employed in delivering precepts for epic, dramatic, and satiric compositions. English poetry had been enriched by the most splendid monuments of genius, by the dramas of Shakspeare and the epopeia of Milton; but English prose had yet much to acquire from the labours of the critic, the grammarian, and the lexicographer.

1714. *The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; being an easy Introduction to Latin Grammar.* By Thomas Ruddiman. Printed at Edinburgh by Robert Freebairn, and entered at stationers' hall, London, for Andrew Bell,* March 26, 1715.

* Mr. Andrew Bell is one who manages the common business of life with very good success. He had the good fortune to strike in with my proposal of the *Athenian Oracle*, and I am heartily glad he has found so much life in the ashes of Old Athenæ. So far as I have had any concern with him, I have found him not only just, but grateful.—*Dunton.*

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This work will transmit the name of Ruddiman with celebrity to every age, as long as the language of Rome shall continue to be taught in the schools of Scotland. Philology had not been much cultivated in the northern parts of Britain, before Ruddiman appeared. In Chalmers' *Life of Ruddiman*, (Appendix No. 4,) is a chronological list, drawn up by T. Ruddiman, of such *grammars* as had been written by Scotchmen.

1714. *Sept. Died*, THOMAS BRITTON, known as the musical small coal man, and for his extraordinary acquirements in chymistry, music, and knowledge of books. He was born at or near Higham Ferrars, in Northamptonshire; and went to London, where he bound himself apprentice to a small coal man, and when out of his time, set up for himself in the same line, in Clerkenwell, and by the prudence of his deportment, obtained the friendship of some of the most eminent literary characters of the day.

Britton's skill in ancient books and manuscripts is mentioned by Hearne; and in his preface to his edition of *Robert of Gloucester*, he refers to a curious manuscript copy of that historian in Britton's possession. The means used by him and other collectors of ancient books and manuscripts about this time, were as follow, and these include an intimation of Britton's pursuits and connections.

About the beginning of this century, a passion for collecting old books and manuscripts reigned among the nobility. The chief of those who sought after them were the duke of Devonshire, Edward, earl of Oxford, and the earls of Pembroke, Sunderland, and Winchelsea. These persons in the winter season, on Saturdays, the parliament not sitting on that day, were used to resort to the city, and, dividing themselves, took several routs, some to Little Britain, some to Moorfields, and others to different parts of the town, inhabited by booksellers: there they would inquire into the several shops as they passed along for old books and manuscripts; and some time before noon would assemble at the shop of Christopher Bateman, a bookseller, at the corner of Ave-Maria-lane, in Paternoster-row; and here they were frequently met by Bagford and other persons engaged in the same pursuits, and a conversation always commenced on the subject of their inquiries. Bagford informed them where any thing curious was to be seen or purchased, and they in return obliged him with a sight of what they from time to time collected. While they were engaged in this conversation, and as near as could be to the hour of twelve by St. Paul's clock, Britton, who by that time had finished his round, arrived clad in his blue frock, and pitching his sack of small coal on the bulk of Mr. Bateman's shop window, would go in and join them; and after a conversation, which generally lasted about an hour, the noblemen above mentioned adjourned to the Mourning Bush, at Aldersgate, where they dined and spent the remainder of the day.

The singularity of his character, the course of studies, and the collections he made, induced suspicions that Britton was not the man h seemed to be: and what Mr. Walpole says as t this particular is very true; some thought h musical assembly only a cover for seditous mee ings; others for magical purposes; and tha Britton himself was taken for an Atheist, Presbyterian, or a Jesuit; but these were il grounded conjectures, for he was a plain, simpl honest man, perfectly inoffensive, and highl esteemed by all that knew him; and, notwith standing the meanness of his occupation, wa called Mr. Britton; and was so much distin guished, that, when passing through the stree in his blue linen frock, and with his sack o small coal on his back, he was frequently ac costed with the following expressions, "Ther goes the famous small coal man, who is a love of learning, a performer in music, and a compa nion for gentlemen."

Britton was in his person a short thick-se man, with a very honest, ingenious countenance There are two pictures of him extant, bot painted by Mr. Woolaston, and from both ther are mezzotinto prints. The following lines wer written under a picture done after his death:

> Though mean thy rank, yet in thy humble cell
> Did gentle peace and arts unpurchased dwell;
> Well pleased Apollo thither led his train,
> And music warbled in her sweetest strain.
> Cylennius so, as Fables tell, and Jove
> Came willing guests to poor Philemon's grove.
> Let useless Pomp behold, and blush to find
> So low a station, such a liberal mind.

His death was occasioned by a trick playe upon him by Samuel Honeyman, a blacksmith who was famous as a ventriloquist. This ma was introduced to Britton, by a Mr. Robe, justice, for the purpose of terrifying him, and h succeeded in it: Honeyman, announced, as fro afar off, the death of poor Britton within a fe hours, with an intimation that the only way t avert his doom was for him to fall on his knee and say the Lord's prayer. Britton did as h was bid, went home and took to his bed, and i a few days died, leaving his friend Mr. Rob to enjoy the fruits of his mirth.

Besides his books, he left a very large collectio of manuscript and printed music and musica instruments. His effects were sold by auction and realized a considerable sum for the benef of his widow. Lord Somers gave £500 for hi collection of pamphlets; and sir Hans Sloan was also a purchaser of many curious articles.

1714, *Jan.* 4. *Balm of Gilead*, or the Heale of Divisions, No. 1, printed by J. Mayo, an sold by Frederick Burleigh, at Amen-corner.

1714. *Jan.* 25. *British Merchant*, or Com merce preserved; in Answer to the *Mercator*, o Commerce retrieved, No. 22.

1714. *The Waies of Literature*. This was th first critical journal in England, and continue till the year 1722.

1714, *Feb.* 25. *The Lover*, written in Imita tion of the *Tatler*, by Marmaduke Myrtle, Gent This was the production of Steele, and publishe thrice a week. It ended May 27, in 40 Nos.

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1714, *March* 22. *Patriot*, No. 1. In No. 125, Jan. 22, 1715, the author of this paper takes leave of the town; and avows his name to be John Harris, a young man who had not then seen two and twenty years.

1714, *April* 22. *The Reader*, No. 1. This was another periodical by Steele, and commenced in opposition to the *Examiner* of Swift, which continued with unabated zeal to blazon forth the virtues of the tory administration, and to calumniate the merit of its opponents. Both the *Lover* and the *Reader* received the assistance of Addison; and the latter work reached but nine numbers, ending May 10.

1714, *April* 22. *Monitor*, No. 1. The second number of this paper gives the following brief account of the names and titles of such of the pamphlets and weekly papers as *were then*, or *had lately been*, flourishing in this nation; that is to say, "Prints: *Guardian*, *Englishman*; (defunct.) From the ashes of which (phœnix-like) are risen, the *Lover*, *Patriot*, *Merchant*, *Flying Post*, *Daily Courant*, *Examiner*, *Post-boy*, *Mercator*, *Weekly Pacquet*, *Dunton's Ghost*. The authors of those prints and pamphlets: Mr. George Ridpath and Co.; Mr. Samuel Buckley, the learned printer; Mr. Toland, a Socinian heretick, Mr. Collins, Freethinker; Mr. Steele, a gentleman born;

Tantò major Famæ sitis est, quàm Virtutis.—Juv.

Mr. Asgill, a Lawyer going to heaven by fire; Mr. John Dunton, lunatick; Mr. Abel Roper and his man Toby: with divers others utterly unknown."

1714, *May* 1. *High German Doctor*, No. 1. Ended May 12, 1715.

1714, *May* 5. *The Muscovite*, No. 1.

1714, *Oct.* 8. *The Controller*, being a Sequel to the *Examiner*, No. 1.

1714, *Dec.* 6. *N. Mist's Weekly Journal*, No. 1.

1714. *Norwich Courant*, or Weekly Packet, printed by Mr. Collins, price three halfpence.

1715, *March* 17. *Died*, Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. He was born at Edinburgh, September 18, 1743, where his father was an advocate of reputation, and nephew of Johnston of Warriston, one of the principal popular leaders of the civil war in Scotland. Gilbert Burnet received his education at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and afterwards went to Holland to study the Hebrew language. In 1679 appeared the first volume of his *History of the Reformation*, for which he received the thanks of parliament. This work he afterwards completed in three volumes. His work entitled *A History of My own Times*, which was not printed till the year 1724, gives an outline of the events of the civil war and commonwealth, and a full narration of all that took place from the restoration to the year 1713, during which the author had advanced from his seventeenth to his seventieth year. Under various circumstances, Burnet had personally known the conspicuous characters of a century, and penetrated most of the state secrets nearly as long. He wrote many other works in history, biography, and theology. After entering life as a clergyman of his native church, Burnet removed to a benefice in London, where, partly by his talents, and partly through forward and officious habits,* he rendered himself the confidant of many high political persons. Exiled by the Stuarts, he became serviceable in Holland to the prince of Orange, accompanied the expedition which brought about the revolution, and was rewarded by king William with the bishopric of Salisbury. He was twice married; first to a Dutch lady, who died in 1693, and soon after was united to Mrs. Berkley.

1715, *May* 18. Susannah Centlivre† received from Mr. Curll twenty guineas in full for the copy of the comedy of the *Wonder; or, a Woman keeps a Secret*.

1715. *The Common Prayer Book* was engraved upon copper-plates,‡ by Mr. Sturt, and is one of the most beautiful examples of genius and industry in the world: every page has a border, and head and tail ornaments.

Mr. Sturt was born in 1648, and learnt the art of engraving under Robert White.§ In 1704 the rev. Samuel Wesley|| published the *History of the New Testament, representing the Actions and Miracles of our Blessed Saviour and his Apostles*, attempted in verse, and adorned with 152 engravings, in three volumes 12mo. These engravings were executed by Mr. Sturt. A third edition of this work appeared in 1717, in one volume 8vo, printed by R. B. for Thomas Ward, Inner Temple lane.

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* "Dr. Burnet, that arch-villain," saith Fountainhall, "attends the Rye House conspirators, captains Walcot, Rose, and Hone, at their execution, but was checked for penning their speeches, July 20, 1683."

† Susannah Freeman was the daughter of a Lincolnshire gentleman, but supposed to have been born in Ireland about 1667. After a life of extraordinary adventure, she became a writer for the theatres, and appeared upon the stage. Her principal plays are the *Busy Body*, performed in 1708, and sold to Lintot the bookseller, for £10. The character of Marplot, in this comedy, is one of the most memorable portraitures in the whole range of the English drama. *The Wonder; or, a Woman keeps a Secret*, appeared in 1714. Besides her dramatic pieces, she wrote poems and letters. In 1706 she was married to Mr. Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth to queen Anne. She died at London, December 1, 1723, and was buried in St. Martin's in the Fields.

‡ Mr. Sturt published a *Common Prayer Book*, all of which was engraved on silver plates. Unfortunately, however, it did not sell; and poor Sturt became seriously alarmed, and took every body's advice (as usual) as what was to be done. It was at length determined to take off a number of copies privately, and then to cut the plates up publickly. After this, the hoarded copies being brought out stealthily, one by one, as particular favours, fetched greater prices. Such are the attractions and tricks in the world of connoisseurs.—*Noble's Grainger*.

§ Robert White was born in London 1645, and was a pupil of David Loggan's. He engraved the first *Oxford Almanack*, in 1674, *Monckes Funeral*, and a great number of English heads. He died in 1704.

|| Father of John and Charles Wesley, the two celebrated founders of the methodists. He was rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, where he died, April 25, 1735. Mr. Wesley was a very voluminous author; and though his poetry was far from being excellent, he made amends for it by the goodness of his life. John Dunton, who was nearly related to him by marriage, says,

"He loves too much the Heliconian strand,
Whose stream's unfurnished with the golden sand."

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1715, *April* 18. Messrs. Watson and Mawson apprehended for printing a paper containing reflections on the king's speech; and —— Kelsey also taken up for dispersing the same.

1715. BARNARD LINTOT,* JACOB TONSON, and WILLIAM TAYLOR, were appointed printers of the votes to the house of commons, by the Hon. Spencer Compton, then speaker. They held this office till 1727.

1715. Εἰκων Μικροβιβλικη; sive *Icon Libellorum; or, a History of Pamphlets*,† tracing out their rise, growth, and different views of all sorts of small tracts or writings, both collectively and singly, in a general and gradual representation of their respective authors, collections of their several editions, &c. 8vo.‡ By a Gentleman of the Inns of Court. Myles Davies.

Myles Davies and his works are imperfectly known to the most curious of our literary collectors. He was a Welch clergyman, of the most fervent loyalty to George I. and the Hanoverian succession; a scholar, learned in Greek and Latin, and skilled in all the modern languages. Quitting his native country in disgust, he changed his character in the metropolis, for he subscribes himself "counsellor at law." In an evil hour he commenced author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family; and with the child-like simplicity which sometimes marks the mind of a retired scholar, we perceive him imagining that his immense reading would prove a source, not easily exhausted, for their subsistence. By his account, "The avarice of booksellers, and the stinginess of hard-hearted patrons, had driven him into a cursed company of door-keeping herds, to meet the irrational brutality of those uneducated, mischievous animals called footmen, house-porters, poetasters, mumpers, apothecaries, attorneys, and such like beasts of prey," who were, like himself, sometimes barred up for hours in the menagerie of a great man's antichamber. In his addresses to doctors Mead and Freind he declares, "My misfortunes drive me to publish my writings for a poor livelihood; and nothing but the utmost necessity could make any man in his senses to endeavour at it in a method so burthensome to the modesty and education of a scholar." For further particulars of this extraordinary writer, and of his hard fate, see the *Calamities of Authors*, vol. i. pp. 67-80.

1715, *June* 24. *Died*, JOHN PARTRIDGE (if that was indeed his real name,) had the fortune to procure a ludicrous immortality, by attracting the satire of dean Swift. He was the author of various astrological treatises; and the editor of an almanack, under the title of *Martinus Liberatus*. Swift, in ridicule of the whole class of impostors, and of this man in particular, published his celebrated *Predictions for the year 1708, by Isaac Bickerstaff,* Esq.,"* which among other prognostications, announced, with the most happy assumptions of the mixture of caution and precision affected by these annual soothsayers, an event of no less importance than the death of John Partridge himself, which he fixed to the 29th of March, about eleven at night. The wrath of this astrologer was, of course, extreme; and in his almanack for 1709, he was at great pains to inform his loving countrymen that squire Bickerstaff was a sham name, assumed by a lying, impudent fellow, and that, "blessed be God, John Partridge was still living, and in health, and all were knaves who reported otherwise."

There were two incidental circumstances worthy of notice in this ludicrous debate, which had been carried on by both parties: *First*, The inquisition of the kingdom of Portugal took the matter as seriously as John Partridge, and gravely condemned to the flames the predictions of the imaginary Isaac Bickerstaff. *2ndly*, By an odd coincidence, the company of stationers obtained in 1709, an injunction against any almanack published under the name of John Partridge, as if the poor man had been dead in sad earnest. It is astonishing what a number of persons built their faith on the prediction, and actually believed the accomplishment had taken place, in all respects according to the relation. The wits of the time too, among whom were Steele and Addison, supported Swift, and uniformly affirmed that Partridge had died on the day and hour predicted. But the most memorable consequence of the predictions of Isaac Bickerstaff, was the establishment of the same name by Steele, in the *Tatler*. The following is the epitaph which was written by dean Swift, upon John Partridge.

Here, five feet deep, lies on his back
A cobler, star-monger, and quack;
Who to the stars in pure good-will,
Does to his best look upward still.
Weep all you customers that use
His pills, his Almanacks, or shoes:
And you that did your fortunes seek,
Step to his grave but once a week:
This earth which bears his body's print,
You'll find has so much virtue in't,
That, I durst pawn my ears, 'twill tell
Whate'er concerns you, full as well,
In physic, stolen goods, or love,
As he himself could, when above.

Little is known of Partridge's private history, except from an altercation betwixt him and one Parker, which, of course, involved much personal abuse. According to his adversary, Partridge's real name was Hewson, a shoemaker by trade, (which particular, at least, is undoubted,) but by choice a confederate and dependent of Old Gadbury, one of the greatest knaves who

* Joshua Lintot, Jacob Tonson, Timothy Goodwin, and John Roberts, held the same appointment from 1708 to 1710, whilst sir Richard Onslow was speaker.

† For the meaning of the word pamphlet, see p. 188, *ante*.

‡ This rare book forms the first volume of the *Athenæ Britannicæ*.

* Swift wanting a ludicrous name to adorn his predictions with, accidentally observed a sign over a locksmith's house, with the name of *Bickerstaff* underneath it. This struck him as adapted to his purpose, and adding the no very common name of *Isaac*, he imagined he had formed an unprecedented conjunction; in this, however, he was mistaken, for some time afterwards a man was found in London, who owned both names.

Bickerstaff unburied Dead; a melo drama, price one shilling. Published by Dodd. January, 1743.

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followed the knaving trade of astrology. In 1679, Partridge commenced business for himself, and published two or three nonsensical works upon his imaginary science. He also practised physic, and styled himself Physician to his Majesty. But in king James's time, his almanacks grew so smart on Popery, that England became too hot for him; and accordingly, John Dunton found him, with other refugees, in Holland. He returned at the revolution, and married the widow of the duke of Monmouth's tutor, who finally deposited him in the grave, which had so long gaped for him, in this year, and adorned his monument, at Mortlake, in Surry, with a Latin epitaph, which states that he was born at Richmond, in Surry, January 18, 1644, and died in London, June 24, 1715.*

1715, *Jan.* 3. *Spectator, volume the ninth and last.* This work was published twice a week, and terminated with the 61st number, on August 3, of the same year. It was conducted by Mr. William Bond, whose signature is affixed to a dedication to the viscountess Falconberg. Dr. Drake says he was "utterly disappointed in discovering a single paper in the smallest degree entitled to the appellation of witty." Bond wrote a poem in ridicule of Pope, and was rewarded for his temerity with a niche in the *Dunciad.*

1715, *Feb.* 14. *The Grumbler*, No. 1. This, which was a weekly paper, was probably the production of Ducket, and is alluded to in the following lines of the 4to. edition of the *Dunciad.*

> Behold yon pair in strict embraces joined;
> How like in manners, and how like in mind!
> Famed for good nature, *Burnet*, and for truth,
> *Ducket* for pious passion to the youth:
> Equal in wit, and equally polite,
> Shall this a Pasquin, that a *Grumbler* write.

1715, *Feb.* 17. *The English Examiner*, No. 1.

1715, *March.* *The Edinburgh Gazette*, or Scotch Postman, printed by Robert Brown, on Tuesday and Thursday in every week.

1715, *April* 11. *The Censor*, No. 1. By Lewis Theobald.† These essays appeared in *Mist's Journal*, and were continued thrice a week without intermission, until thirty numbers had been published. After an interval of about a year and a half, the *Censor* was resumed three times a week, on Jan. 1, 1717, and closed, after completing the ninety-sixth number, on June 1, the whole making three volumes.

1715, *April* 21. *Medley*, or Daily Tatler; by Jeremy Quick, Esq. To be continued every day.

1715, *May* 2. *Daily Benefactor*, No. 1.

1715, *June* 22. *St. James's Evening Post*, printed for J. Baker, No. 1.

1715, *June.* *The Englishman*, No. 1. This was the commencement of the second volume.

The whigs having succeeded in obtaining the administration, sir Richard Steele now saw those who had formerly calumniated and oppressed him driven from power, impeached, and trembling for the result; and it is the only blot, perhaps, in his political character, that instead of that mildness and forbearance which philosophy should have taught him to exercise towards those who had fallen into sudden adversity, and were no longer capable of thwarting his views, or injuring his promotion, the spirit of retaliation should have occupied his breast, and induced him to revile those as traitors and parricides, who were waiting the event of a trial by the laws of their country, and against whom, at such a period, to excite prejudice and aversion must be deemed at once vindictive and ungenerous. Such was, unhappily, the tendency of the republication of his pamphlets now against the late ministry. They appeared in one volume octavo, under the title of the *Political Writings of sir Richard Steele*, and among them he now first printed his *Apology*, with this motto, *Fabula quanta fui!* and such also was the purport of this volume of the *Englishman.*

1715, *July* 7. *Medley*, No. 1.

1715, *July* 11. *Faithful Collections*, No. 1.

1715, *Aug.* 1. *Oracle;* being calculated for the answering questions in all arts and sciences, whether serious, comical, or humorous, both in prose and poetry, No. 1.

1715, *Sept.* 14. *Examiner*, Vol. III. No. 1.

1715, *Sept.* 27. *The Salisbury Post Man;* or, Packet of Intelligence from France, Spain, Portugal, &c. &c. No. 1. "This newspaper contains an abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic; and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If two hundred subscribe, it shall be delivered to any private or public-house in town, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, by eight of the clock, during the Winter season, and by six in the Summer, for three halfpence each. Any person in the country may order it by the post, coach, carriers, or market people; to whom they shall be carefully delivered. It shall be always printed in a sheet and half, and on as good paper; but this, containing the whole week's news, can't be afforded under twopence. Note. For encouragement to all those that may have occasion to enter advertisements, this paper will be made public in every market town forty miles distant from this city; and several will be sent as far as Exeter. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Algebra, Mathematicks, &c. Printed by Samuel Farley, at his office adjoining to Mr. Robert Silcocks, on the ditch in Sarum, Anno 1715."

One part of the intelligence contained in the above-named paper is described as *All from the Written Letter;* but a great portion is supplied from the London *Evening Post.*

The newspaper from which the foregoing is

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* See *Crispin Anecdotes*, page 87.

† Lewis Theobald, a poet, an essayist, and editor, was born at Sittingbourn, in Kent, and was brought up to his father's profession of the law, which he soon relinquished, to devote himself to literature. In 1726, his talents seem to have found a proper channel, for in that year he entered upon the editorship of the works of Shakspeare, and which were ushered into the world, in 1733, in eight volumes, a production which, notwithstanding the abuse of Pope and Warburton, merited and acquired much reputation. He closed his life of poverty and literary labour in 1742.

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taken, consists of two sheets of small folio, whereof no less than *two pages* are occupied with the title we have extracted. It will be seen, from the proposal therein contained, that the entire income of the paper,—to meet every expense, including its delivery to subscribers,—no trifling matter, we may infer, in the then imperfect state of the post-office deliveries, and which must have rendered special messengers indispensable to its circulation; the entire income amounted to no more than 25*s.* each number, or £3 15*s.* per week.

1715, *Oct.* 15. *London Post*, No. 1. Printed by Benjamin Harris,* in Gracechurch-street.

1715, *Nov.* 14. *Glasgow Courant*, containing the occurrence both at home and abroad, No. 1. Glasgow, printed for R. T. and sold at the printing-house, in the college, and at the post-office. It was a small 4to, printed on bad paper, in one column, three times a week, for the benefit of the country, price three halfpence. At No. 3, the title was changed to the *West Country Intelligence;* containing the news both at home and abroad. A collection is in the college library.

1715, *Dec.* 3. *Weekly Remarks and Political Reflections upon the most material News, Foreign and Domestick*, No. 1. The *Courant* was at this time the only daily paper in London.

1715. *Dec.* 17. *The Town Talk*, in a series of Letters to a Lady in the Country. By sir R. Steele. It extended only to nine numbers, and expired February 13, 1716.

1715, *Dec.* 20. *St. James's Evening Post*, or Nightly Pacquet, printed by J. Applebee for Samuel Jackson, over against Bridewell Bridge in Blackfriars, No. 1. After the publication of this paper, Baker changed his title to the *St. James's Post.*

1715. *Penny Post*, No. 1.

1715. *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.* This was the first newspaper printed in Bristol.

1715. *The Hermit. The Silent Monitor. The Pilgrim. The Inquisitor. The Surprise. The Miscellany. The Restorer.*

1715, *Dec.* 23. *Freeholder*, No. 1. This paper has been justly termed a *political Spectator;* it stands at the head of its class, and was written by Addison to evince the enormity of rebellion, and to repel the prejudices of ignorance and faction. It was published every Monday and Friday, and having reached fifty-five numbers, closed June 29, 1716. The literary merit of this paper is of the highest order, and its political moderation is also entitled to no inferior encomium. At a period when scurrility and abuse were thought more efficient, in proportion as they were keen and bitter, this work presented a specimen of what urbanity with wit and argument might effect. Though sir Richard Steele is said to have declared, that the ministry in employing Addison had chosen a lute, when they should have selected a trumpet, the *Freeholder*, it is acknowledged, proved of essential service to the government, and contributed towards the promotion of its tranquillity and establishment. With this paper Addison concluded his labours as an essayist.

1716, *Jan.* 26. *Died*, DANIEL WILLIAMS, D.D. an eminent divine among the nonconformists, and founder of the valuable library, in Red Cross-street, London. He was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1643 or 1644, and very early in life formed the resolution of devoting himself to the Christian ministry amongst the nonconformists, which considering the severities of an intolerant government, were called forth against the dissenters, and must be regarded as a striking illustration of the decision of his character. His first employment was pastor of the Presbyterian church, in Wood-street, Dublin; but the troubles of Ireland, in 1687, led him to resign and retire to London. After the revolution he was elected pastor of a numerous congregation in London. Dr. Williams deserves the high praise of employing a large fortune, (which he had partly obtained by marriage,) in relieving the necessities of his less fortunate brethren; and at his death left considerable benefactions to several public institutions for the diffusion of knowledge and the propagation of the gospel.

Possessing an extensive collection of valuable books, he conceived the idea of forming a Public Library, for the use of his brethren, who were excluded by their nonconformity from the stores of literature at the universities. His friend, Dr. Bates, had also been, during a long and studious life, as Mr. Howe expressed it, "an earnest gatherer, and, as the phrase is, devourer of books," with which he had so great an acquaintance, that an eminent divine, a dignitary of the church, said, "That were he to collect a library, he would as soon consult Dr. Bates as any man he knew." Such a collection was of course most desirable, and on the decease of its possessor, Dr. Williams purchased it for £500, or £600, to be added to his own valuable library.

By his last will, dated June 26, 1711, Dr. Williams appointed his books, after duplicates and useless volumes were removed, to be for a public library, "whereto such as his trustees appoint shall have access, for the perusal of any book in the place where they are lodged."

The apartments are capable of receiving forty thousand volumes, though the catalogue contains only about half that number. This library contains many rare tracts, early editions, and costly works in the collection. Of the *rare*

* He was a brisk asserter of English liberties, and once printed a book with that very title. He sold *A Protestant Petition*, in king Charles's reign, for which they fined him £500, and set him once in the pillory; but his wife, (like a kind rib,) stood by him to defend her husband against the mob. After this [having a deal of mercury in his natural temper,] he travelled to New England, where he followed bookselling, and then coffee selling, and then printing, but continued Ben Harris still; and is now both bookseller and printer, in Gracechurch-street, as we find by his *London Post;* so that his conversation is general, (but never impertinent,) and his wit pliable to all invention. But yet his vanity, (if he has any,) gives no allay to his wit, and is no more than might justly spring from conscious virtue; and I do him but justice in this part of his character, for in once travelling with him from Bury fair, I found him to be the most ingenuous and innocent companion that I had ever met with.—*Dunton.*

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tracts, it will be enough to say there are 238 volumes of sermons and tracts, published during the civil war of Charles I., of which the sermons preached before the parliament fill 32 volumes. Among the *early editions* may be enumerated the *Salisbury Liturgy*, 1530, finely illuminated; and the *Hours of the Virgins*, printed at Paris, in 1498, of which the printing and wood-cuts are finely executed. Of the *costly works*, it will be sufficient to mention the classic pages of *Grævius* and *Gronovius*, extending through more than 30 folios, with that great and national work, *Rymer's Fœdera*, in 20 vols. folio. Amongst the manuscripts, are a beautifully illuminated *Bible;* and a well written copy of Wiclif's *Testament*.

Dr. Williams's library has received many valuable additions, by the munificence of several eminent ministers and laymen of the "Three Denominations," among whom Dr. William Harris stands pre-eminent, having bequeathed a noble collection of 240 folio, 364 quarto, and 1355 octavo volumes to the trustees. Its increase has, however, been gradual; for, unlike the libraries of the universities, and other privileged bodies connected with the national ecclesiastical establishment, it does not augment its volumes at the expense of authors and publishers, but simply by the voluntary donations of those individuals who can appreciate the importance of such an institution to the dissenters of London.

1716. *Died*, BENJAMIN TUCKE, (who afterwards wrote his name TOOKE,) a celebrated bookseller in London. He was born about the year 1642, and is supposed to have been the son of the rev. Thomas Tuke, vicar of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, London. After having served an apprenticeship to John Crooke, he was admitted a freeman and liveryman of the stationers' company, in Feb. 1665-6. He was for some years steward, and afterwards treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital. In 1696, he was clerk of the stationers' company *pro tem.*, and treasurer of the same from 1677 to 1702, when he resigned in favour of Mr. Joseph Collyer.

1716, *Jan.-Feb.* The severity of the frost occasioned the river Thames to be one solid block of ice; and shops of almost every description were erected on the surface.* Amongst these, printers and booksellers were also found pursuing their profession; for in some lines printed thereon we find the following intimation:

In this place Bowyer plies; that's Lintot's stand.

Whether this was Mr. William Bowyer, printer, or Jonah Bowyer, the bookseller, is unknown.

It appears that John Bagford did not confine himself to the theory of printing: for by two cards printed on the frozen river Thames, Jan. 18, among the Harleian manuscripts, 5936, on the first of which, he is styled "Dr. *John Bradford*,† patron of learning, Jan. 1715-16. Printed at his Majesty's printing office in Black Friars." Round this card are prints of the heads of John Guttenberg and Caxton, with other devices, the royal arms, and the city of London below, &c. The second card is as follows: "The noble art and mystery of printing, being invented and practised by John Gottenburg, a soldier at Harlem in Holland, *anno* 1440, King Henry VI. *anno* 1459, sent two private messengers, with 1500 marks, to procure one of the workmen. They prevailed on one Frederic Corseilis to leave the printing office in disguise, who immediately came over with them, and first instructed the English in this famous art at Oxford, the same year, 1459." In the area of the card, in capital letters, "MR. JOHN BAGFORD," and the four following lines are printed:

All you that walk upon the Thames,
Step in this booth and print your names,
And lay it by, that ages yet to come,
May see what things upon the Thames were done,
Printed on the frozen river Thames Jan. 18, 1716.

1716, *May* 15. *Died*, JOHN BAGFORD an industrious antiquary, bookseller, and printer, in London. He was born some time in 1675, in the parish of St. Anne, Black Friars, London; and, it seems, he was bred to the business of a shoemaker; for he acknowledges that he practised, or had practised, "the gentle craft," as he calls it, in a little curious and entertaining tract on the fashions of shoes, &c. and the art of making them, now in the British museum. He seems to have been led very early, by the turn of his mind, to inquire into the antiquities of his own country, and the origin and progress of its literature. By such inquiries he acquired a great knowledge of old English books, prints, and other literary curiosities, which he carefully picked up at low prices, and re-sold honestly at moderate profits. In this kind of curious but ungainly traffic, he appears to have passed much of his life; being more of a book broker, rather than a bookseller, and a most proper and honest person to employ in the purchase of scarce and curious books, prints, &c. on moderate terms. In the prosecution of his design, he visited the continent several times, receiving commissions from eminent booksellers, and persons of learning, particularly the earl of Oxford, and Dr. John Moore, bishop of Norwich,* to enrich their libraries; and was presented by the latter with a small place in the charter house. It is evident that Bagford had taken extraordinary pains to inform himself in the history of printing, and of all the arts immediately, or more remotely, connected with it. He published, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in 1707, his *Proposals for a History of Printing, Printers, Illuminators,*

* See Malcolm's *Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London in the Eighteenth Century*, 1808, page 325.

† I follow Dr. Calder's words; but this first card could scarcely have been intended for BAGFORD.—*Nichols*.

* Dr. John Moore was bishop of Norwich, and afterwards of Ely: he died July 31, 1714. His books and manuscripts consisted of 3000 volumes, which had been collected at immense expense, and were offered to the earl of Oxford; but were purchased by George I. for £6000, and presented to the university of Cambridge. In his library was the celebrated Paris bible, with the forged date, which has caused so much controversy among the learned.—See *Maittaire, Palmer*, and *Nichols*.

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Chalcography, Paper making, &c. &c. On subscription, 10*s.*; and 10*s.* more on the delivery of a volume in folio, containing about 200 sheets. These proposals were printed on a half sheet, with a specimen on another, containing the life of William Caxton, with a list of books printed by him. At his death these manuscripts were purchased by Humphrey Wanley, lord Oxford's librarian, for his library, and came in course with the Harleian manuscripts, in the British museum. In 1728, a print of him was engraved by Geo. Vertue, from a picture by Mr. Howard.

It appears that Bagford was married, or at least that he was a father, pretty early in life; for there is, in the same collection, a power of attorney from John Bagford, junior, to John Bagford, senior, empowering him to claim and receive the wages of his son, as a seaman, in case of his death, dated in 1713, when the father could only have been of the age of thirty-eight years. See Harleian manuscripts, 5995.

The volumes in the British museum, under the general title of *Bagford's Collectanea*, consist of printed title-pages, advertisements, hand-bills, fugitive papers of all kinds, vignettes, prints, &c. pasted into paper books, sometimes with manuscript notes interspersed, but oftner without any.

In one volume, there are specimens of letters of all sorts, as well those used in foreign countries as in England. In other volumes are titles and fragments of almanacks, from the year 1537 downwards, with titles of bibles, law books, &c. printed by the company of stationers in London; titles of books of all kinds printed by the London printers, disposed into some sort of order, viz., as to the subject of the book, or dwelling-place of the printer; title-pages of books printed in Oxford and Cambridge; title-pages of those printed in Scotland and Ireland; title-pages and frontispieces, with other specimens of the works of our English engravers; titles of books printed by Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, by other sectaries, by seditious persons, &c.; cuts of monuments, tombs, funerals, &c. in England; cuts of the same in foreign parts, with cuts of the manner of executing criminals; cuts, with some drawings of habits of divers nations, of several trades, of utensils, weapons, fountains, or wells, with other prints useful in joiners' and masons' work; cuts of figures in different postures, as writing, reading, meditation, with all the utensils used in writing, &c. during some ages; cuts of schools. The heads of some arithmeticians; alphabets; specimens of knot work, and some great-text and other letters. Specimens of letter-graving, heads of writing-masters, Dutch, French, and English. Specimens of letters engraven in small; as also of short-hand, &c. Heads of short-hand writers, and specimens of their works; and many other things. Title-pages of books, and printers' devices; printing in the Spanish Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal; titles of books published by English catholics, alphabets of Plantine letter, &c. Title-pages, alphabets, and printers' devices, used at Basil, Zurick, and other places in Switzerland, the United Netherlands, France, and Germany, with some others of Poland, Switzerland, Denmark, Bohemia, France, and Italy, with some others of Geneva, Sicily, &c. Collections of acts of parliament, ordonnances, proclamations, &c. regulating printing; with many other papers. Proposals for printing particular books. Catalogues of books, relating to painting, printing, &c. Specimens of paper differently coloured. Marks on the outsides of reams of paper, with orders, cases, reasons, &c. relating to the manufacturer. Old prints or cuts from the year 1467; with the effigies and devices of many printers, foreigners and English; with other cuts and specimens of paper, &c. Collection of epitaphs of the printers in Basil; Life of John Froben; catalogues of books, &c. Collections relating to the lives of the engravers of different countries. Titles of books printed in most parts of Europe before the year 1500. Collection of patents for printing law books, &c. Some German cards. With many other volumes of collections of the kinds above-mentioned, though not so well sorted.

1716, *June* 10. Mr. Forden, a printer, was shot by a soldier in Newgate-street, London, for wearing a white rose, the emblem of the exiled family. The guards were placed in different parts of London, to prevent the people wearing white roses, and many persons were severely injured.

1716, *Dec.* 10. Isaac Dalton was convicted of printing a pamphlet, called the *Shift Shifted*, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks, to stand in the pillory, and to be imprisoned one year. Mr. George Flint was the supposed author of this pamphlet, and for which he was imprisoned in the tower, but made his escape. Mrs. Flint and Mary Dalton (sister to Isaac) were imprisoned in Newgate.

1716. *The Nottingham Post*, No. 1. Printed and published by John Collyer.* This paper was continued till 1732.

1716, *Jan.* 4. *The Supplement*, by way of Postscript to the *Weekly Journal*, and other Weekly Accounts, No. 1.

1716, *Jan.* 7. *News Letter*, No. 1.

1716, *Jan.* 7. *London Post*, with the best account of the whole week's news, foreign and domestic; with room left to write into the country without the charge of double postage.

1716, *Jan.* 15. *General Post*, No. 1.

1716, *Jan.* 19. *Political Tatler;* by Joshua Standifast, Esq. No. 1.

1716, *Jan.* 21. *Protestant Pacquet*, No. 1.

1716, *Feb.* 6. *The Tea-Table*, No. 1. By sir Richard Steele. This paper was published once a fortnight, but reached only three numbers.

1716, *Feb.* 18. *Robin's last Shift;* or, weekly remarks and political reflections upon the most material news, foreign and domestic.

1716, *Feb.* 19. *Remarkable Occurrences*, No. 1.

* John Dunton mentions a Mr. Richards, bookseller, of Nottingham, of whom he says, he "Pursues his business very closely, and is a person of great integrity. I dwelt with him two years, and found him a good paymaster."

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1716, *March* 3. *Evening Weekly Pacquet.*

1716, *March* 6. *Chit-Chat*, No. 1. By sir Richard Steele. This paper reached only three numbers. Most of these periodical publications had but a short duration, ending with the exigence which called them forth.

1716, *March* 21. *The Orphan;* with reflections political and moral upon all material occurrences foreign and domestic, No. 1.

1716, *Mar.* 15. *General Post*, No. 1. At No. 13, it was altered to the *Evening General Post*, to distinguish it from the *Weekly General Post.*

1716, *March* 31. *London Post*, No. 1.

1716, *April* 18. *Weekly Observator.*

1716, *May* 2. *Whitehall Courant*, No. 1.

1716, *May* 26. *Weekly Journal*, No. 1.

1716, *June* 22. *Citizen*, No. 1.

1716. *Saturday's Post*, No. 1.

1716, *Oct.* 29. *Jones's Evening News-Letter;* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, No. 1.

1716. *Occasional Paper.* Collected into three vols. 8vo. The authors were Grosvenor, Wright, Evans, and other Dissenters.

1717, *March* 3. RICHARD BURRIDGE, a journeyman printer, and reader of *Mist's Weekly Journal*, convicted of uttering blasphemous words, and sentenced to be whipped from the church in the Strand to Charing Cross, to be fined twenty shillings, and to be imprisoned one month.

1717, *May* 8. MRS. CLARKE, widow of Henry Clarke,* was taken into custody for printing a pamphlet entitled, *To-Day is Ours, To-Morrow is Yours, &c.*

1717, *June.* A patent was granted to William Churchill and Edward Castle for the sole furnishing several offices of his majesty's revenue with stationery.

1717, *Sept.* 14. WILLIAM REDMAYNE, printer, in Jewin-street, having been indicted for printing *Mr. Howel's*† *Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £500; to be imprisoned for five years, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life. Mr. Redmayne died in Newgate, April 11, 1719.

1717. *Bibliotheca Biblica;* being a commentary upon all the books of the old and new testament, gathered out of the genuine writings of the fathers, and ecclesiastical historians and acts of councils, down to the year of our Lord 451, being that of the fourth great council, and lower, as occasion may require. To which are added introductory discourses upon the authors and authentickness of the books, the time of their being written, &c. extracted for the most part out of the best authors that have written upon those subjects. Part I. (To be continued monthly.) Printed by William Bowyer, for W. Taylor and H. Clements. Of this learned work five numbers were issued *monthly*, and the sale seems to have been considerable, as one thousand copies were printed, and some of them on large paper. But the compiler changed both his publisher and his plan of publication; for the title-pages of two volumes 4to. state them to have been "printed at the theatre at Oxford, for W. and John Innys, 1720," and in which he returns thanks for the *annual* encouragement he had been favoured with.

1717. *The Holy Bible*, imperial folio, ornamented with head and tail pieces. Printed by John Basket, London.

The same on royal paper, printed at the Clarendon printing-office, at Oxford, for which Mr. Basket paid a yearly sum for a room to carry on his business. In this edition the following error occurs in the 20th chapter of St. Luke, the *Parable of the Vineyard*, which is printed the *Parable of the Vinegar*, and from which erratum it is always called the *Vinegar Bible.*

1717. JOSEPH COMINO, a celebrated printer at Padua, whose great ability in the typographic art procured him the direction of the famous Comine printing office, established at Padua by the learned brothers Gaetano and Giov. Antonio Volpi. These distinguished brothers defrayed the expenses of the Comine printing office, and by their learned labours raised its character to a high rank among the literati of Europe. The Comine editions are admired for the correctness of the text, the excellence of the notes with which most of them are illustrated, the neatness of the type, beauty of the paper, and neatness of the press work. They are consequently in great request, and very dear. They are printed in 4to. and 8vo.—Horne's *Intro. to Bib.*

1717, *Jan.* 29. *Freeholder Extraordinary*, No. 2.

1717, *Feb.* 4. *Scourge*, No. 1.

1717, *March* 13. *Penny Post*, or Tradesman's select Pacquet, No. 1.

1717, *Feb.* 9. *Wanderer*, No. 1.

1717, *May* 22. *Plain Dealer*, No. 1.

1717, *July* 19. *London Post*, or Tradesman's Intelligencer, No. 48.

1717, *Aug.* 14. *Weekly Review*, or the Wednesday's Post, No. 1.

1717, *Aug.* 17. *Protestant Medley*, or Weekly Courant, No. 1.

1717. *Sept.* 1. *St. James's Weekly Journal.*

1717, *Sept.* 25. *Wednesday's Journal;* being an auxiliary pacquet to the Saturday's Post.

* Henry Clarke was chief printer to Mr. Malthus, and through his persuasions I engaged him upon business. He was extremely civil to the booksellers, and very diligent and dispatchful in what he did: he was a man of great openness in his temper, and was very seldom afraid to speak the very sentiments of his mind. After Mr. Clarke's decease, his widow managed the trade by Mr. Sedgwick first, and afterwards to better purpose by Mr. Barber.—*Dunton.*

There was a Francis Clark, printer, of whom *Dunton* says, "After he had buried his first wife, he half ruined himself in a second courtship. He printed for me *Dunton's Remains*, with several other pieces, and I must say his prices were reasonable enough.

† Lawrence Howel, M.A., was a nonjuring clergyman, and author of the *History of the Bible*, in 3 vols. 8vo. and other valuable works. He resided in Bullhead-court, Jewin-street, where he wrote the *Case of Schism*, of which 1000 copies were printed, and found in his house, aspersing George I. in denying his right to the crown of England. For this offence he was tried at the Old Bailey, and being convicted, was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, to be imprisoned three years, to find four sureties in £500 each, and to be bound himself in £1000 for his good behaviour during life, to be twice whipped, and to be degraded and stripped of his gown by the hands of the common hangman. Mr. Howel had the most afflicting part of his sentence remitted, and died in Newgate, July 19, 1720.

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1717. *Historical Register for the Year* 1716, published at the expense of the Sun fire office. The regular publication having taken up the history of public affairs only from the 9th January, 1717, two volumes were printed together in 1724, containing an account of events from the last day of July, 1714, up to that date, being the first seventeen months of the reign of George I. With these introductory volumes, therefore, the *Historical Register* forms a chronicle of the affairs of this and other countries of Europe, from the accession of the house of Hanover. The compilers, to use their own words, confine themselves to mere "matters of fact, without making any descant thereon either of commendation or reprehension." This work also, about the year 1737, began to appear in monthly numbers. The change was probably a dying effort, as the volume for 1738 was, we believe, the last that appeared. *The Historical Register* was printed and sold by G. Meere in the Old Bailey. The price, while it was published quarterly, was one shilling each part.

In Strype's continuation of Stow's *Survey*, is the following notice respecting the Sun Fire Office. "All persons taking out policies for insurance, must pay two shillings and sixpence per quarter; and besides their insurance, shall have a book called the *Historical Register*, left every quarter at their house."

One of the managing persons of this society was named Povey, who having a scheming head, a plausible tongue, and a ready pen, prevailed on his fellow-members to undertake the above publication, foreign as it was to the nature of their institution. Mr. Povey was also a great improver of the penny post.

1717, *Nov.* 6. *Entertainer*, No. 1.

1717, *Nov.* 22. *Reprisal*, No. 1.

1718, *Feb.* 5. *Died*, THOMAS ROYCROFT, formerly law patentee and city printer. In 1675, he was master of the stationers' company, and in 1677, he gave to them two silver mugs, weight 27ozs. 3dwts. On the left side of the altar, at St. Bartholomew's the Great, is this epitaph:

M. S. Hic juxta situs est THOMAS ROYCROFT, Armiger, linguis Orientalibus Typographus Regius, placidissimis, moribus et antiqua probitate memorandus, quorum gratia optimi civis famam jure merito adeptus est, Militiæ civicæ Vicetribunus. Nec minus apud exteros notus ob libros elegantissimos suis typis editos, inter quos sanctissimum illum Bibliorum Polyglotterum, apud quem maxime eminet. Obiit .. die Augusti, anno Reparatæ Salutis 1626, postquam 56 ætatis annum implevisset. Parenti optime merito, SAMUEL ROYCROFT, filius unicus, hoc monumentum posuit.

Mr. Roycroft died of an apoplexy, at his house, in Bartholomew close.

1718. It appears that printing was practised in SHREWSBURY, for the Welsh name, *Mythig*, or *Mwythig*, occurs in some books printed there.

1718, *July* 9. THEOPHILUS CATER, of the parish of Christ Church, London, gave £1000 to the company of stationers, on condition of their paying him an annuity of £50 for his own life; and after his death, £40 to be thus disposed of:—To the minister of St. Martin's, Ludgate, for a sermon, £1 10*s.*; to the reader, 5*s.*; to the clerk and sexton, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, 5*s.*; to fourteen poor freemen of the company, £14.; to ten poor men of St. Martin's, £10.; and to ten poor men of Christ Church, £1 each; the remainder (being £4) towards a dinner for the master, wardens, and assistants. [Mr. Cater received the annuity to Christmas, 1719.]

1718. JOHN LILLY, who had filled the office of clerk to the company of stationers, from 1673 to 1681, when he resigned, gave to the company, in 1718, £20 for a piece of plate, which was laid out in a Monteith and collar, to match with one given in 1666. They weigh 75 oz. 5 dwts.

1718, *July*. Nathaniel Mist, the printer, published the following queries in his journal, on the Spanish war. "Who are you going to fight for? What have we to do in that quarrel? What will be the consequences? Whether the French will not run away with your trade?" &c. For this offence his house was searched, and his journeymen and apprentices taken into custody.

1718. *De Typographiæ Excellentia Carmen*, in French and Latin. 8vo. By Claudii Ludovici. Paris. Claude-Louis Thiboust was printer to the university of Paris, where he executed some good editions of the classics. His poem on printing is reprinted at the end of Achard's *Cours Elementaire Bibliographique*, without the notes which accompany the original work. The mechanism of the art is described in 120 tolerably flowing hexameters. It is justly characterized by Fournier as being a declamation rather than an instruction in the art.—*Man Typog.* tom. i.

1718, *Dec.* 6. *Died*, NICHOLAS ROWE, poet-laureate to George I., and the friend of Addison, who is now less known as a miscellaneous poet than as a tragic dramatist. His chief works are the tragedies called the *Ambitious Stepmother; Tamerlane;* the *Fair Penitent; Ulysses; the Royal Convent; Jane Shore; Lady Jane Grey;* and a comedy called the *Biter*. He wrote also several poems upon different subjects, and gave the public an edition of Shakspeare's plays, to which he prefixed an account of that great man's life. See page 593, *ante*. But the most considerable of Mr. Rowe's performances was a translation of *Lucan's Pharsalia*. Mr. Rowe was born in the year 1673. The laureateship was given to the Rev. Lawrence Eusden.

1718, *Dec.* 22. *Died*, Sir JOSHUA SHARPE, an eminent stationer of London, who is thus noticed by John Dunton:—"The next I dealt with was Mr. Sharpe, (brother to the archbishop* of that

* Dr. John Sharpe, archbishop of York, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, Feb. 16, 1644, and educated at Cambridge. He was a man of great learning and piety, and a bright ornament of the church of England. He died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1714, and was buried in the cathedral at York, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory. The archbishop had three brothers, of whom Joshua, above-mentioned, was the youngest.

The library of archbishop Sharpe, among other valuable books, contained a very curious collection of tracts and pamphlets, chiefly historical and controversial, during a period of more than thirty years. They descended to his son, Dr. John Sharpe, who was archdeacon of Northumberland, and a prebendary of Durham. He died April 28, 1792, aged 68 years.

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name.) He acts in those worldly affairs as a stranger, and hath his heart ever at home. He is active in trade, without disquiet, and careful without hurry; yet neither ingulft in his pleasures, nor a seeker of business, but hath his hour for both. He thinks much, does what he says, and foresees what he may do before he purposes. In a word, Mr. Sharpe is a person of great honesty—very obliging in his conversation —and thrives so fast in his shop, that 'tis very likely we may see him riding the great horse; and what a charming figure will the grave and majestic Sharpe make, when attended with sword and mace, surrounded with aldermen, bedeckt with jewels, and glittering with a gold chain!"

The prediction of Dunton was in some degree verified. On Midsummer-day, 1713, Mr. Sharpe was elected sheriff of London; and on the 30th of December he was knighted at Windsor by king George I. He married Rebecca, daughter of —— Harvey; and she was re-married, January 26, 1721, to Dr. A. Snape, rector of St. Mary-at-Hill; and died in 1731.—The *Postboy*, recording the death of sir Joshua Sharpe, adds, "He was a gentleman of unsullied character in all respects."

1718. A work entitled *Cours des principaux fleuves rivieres de l'Europe*, a small quarto of seventy-eight pages, which is said to have been composed and printed solely by Louis XIV. in the palace of the Tuilleries, was issued in this year.—See page 568, *ante*.

1718, *Jan.* 6. *Critick*, No. 1.

1718, *Jan.* 30. *Heraclitus Ridens*, No. 1.

1718, *Feb.* 8. *Observator*, by Humphrey Medlicott.

1718, *March* 22. *Weekly Packet, with the Price Courant.*

1718, *March* 24. *Freethinker*, No. 1. By Ambrose Phillips, who was aided in his design by some of the most respectable characters in the kingdom, by Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh; by Dr. Pearce,† bishop of Rochester; the right hon. Richard West, lord chancellor of Ireland; the Rev. George Stubbs, the Rev. Gilbert Burnet, and the Rev. Henry Steevens. The object of these essays is, to correct the prejudices and mistakes which exist in religion, general politics, and literature; and consequently a large portion of the work is of a serious and argumentative kind. It was published twice a-week, and terminated with the one hundred and fifty-ninth paper, Sept. 28, 1719, forming 3 vols. 12mo. The second edition appeared in 1733.

1718, *April* 18. *Freethinker Extraordinary*, No. 1.

1718, *July* 26. *Weekly Medley;* or, the Gentleman's Recreation, No. 1.

1718, *August* 6. *Doctor*, No. 1.

1718, *Sept.* 18. *Whitehall Evening Post*, No. 1.

1718, *Nov.* 5. *Honest Gentleman*, No. 1.

1718, *Dec.* 15. *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, published three times a-week, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. No. 1. This paper purported to be "published by John Mossman, James M'Ewen, and William Brown, and sold at the shops of the said James M'Ewen and William Brown." It appears, however, from the council registers that it was to James M'Ewen, "stationer burgess," that the town council assigned the privilege of publishing the paper, "the said James being obliged before publication, to give ane copy of his print to the magistrates." It appears to have been the first Scots newspaper that adopted the system of giving foreign news direct from the countries wherein they occurred, and independent of the London journals. It consisted of three folio half sheets in double columns, and was sold at three halfpence. After Mr. M'Ewen, the proprietorship of the *Courant* fell into the hands of Robert Fleming, by whom and his executors it continued to be published until after the year 1780, when it was purchased by Mr. Ramsey. Thus, it appears, that the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* is the first newspaper in Edinburgh, or indeed in Scotland, which has existed to the present time.

1718. *The Complete Art of Poetry*, by Charles Gildon, in two volumes, 8vo. Mr. Gildon died January 14, 1724, and is said by Abel Boyer (in *Political State*, vol. xxvii. p. 102) "to have been a person of great literature, but a mean genius; who, having attempted several kinds of writing, never gained much reputation in any." Among other treatises he wrote the *English Art of Poetry*, which he had practised himself very unsuccessfully in his dramatic performances." Mr. Gildon was born at Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Douay, with a view of entering the Catholic priesthood. He wrote the *Life of Betterton*, the eminent tragedian, four tragedies, and one comedy, besides other works. He was rather severe in criticising the works of others; and passing a severe censure on Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, obtained a niche in the *Dunciad*:

> Ah, Dennis! Gildon, ah! what ill-starred rage
> Divides a friendship long confirmed by age?
> Blockheads with reason wicked wits abhor;
> But wit with wit is barbarous civil war.

1719, *Jan.* 28. *Died*, SIR SAMUEL GARTH, physician general to the army, and physcian in ordinary to the king, George I. He was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D., in 1691, and became a favourite physician among the whigs during the reign of William III. In 1697, he published a mock-heroic poem, entitled the *Dispensary*, referring to a dispute in the college of physicians, respecting the commencement of a charitable institution, in which the poet strongly advocated the cause of benevolence. At the accession of George I. he was knighted. Dr. Garth wrote a few other poems, chiefly upon occasional subjects.

* Ambrose Phillips was a dramatic and political writer, and pastoral poet. He died June 18, 1749, aged 78 years.

† Zachary Pearce, born in 1690, was the son of a distiller, in High Holborn, London, and educated at Westminster and Cambridge. In 1756 he was promoted to the see of Rochester and deanery of Westminster, and died June 19, 1774. His critical abilities, and application to philosophical learning were great, and his works will be ever held in estimation.

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1719. It is generally supposed that the first edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, by De Foe, appeared in this year, in two volumes, 8vo., which certainly is its first appearance in the form of a book; but it is nevertheless true, says Dr. Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, that this enchanting and domestic romance first greeted the public eye in the pages of the original *London Post; or, Heathcote's Intelligencer;* from No. 125 to No. 289 inclusive; the latter dated Oct. 7, 1719.

Robinson Crusoe must be allowed by the most rigid moralist, to be one of those novels which one may read, not only with pleasure, but also with profit. It breathes throughout a spirit of piety and benevolence; it sets in a very striking light the importance of the mechanical arts, which they who do not know what it is to be without them are so apt to undervalue; it fixes in the mind a lively idea of the horrors of solitude, and consequently, of the sweets of social life, and of the blessings we derive from conversation and mutual aid; and it shows how, by labouring with ones own hands, we may secure independence, and open for ourselves many sources of health and amusement.

Rousseau says that Robinson Crusoe is one of the best books that can be put into the hands of children. The style is plain, but not elegant, nor perfectly grammatical; and the second part of the story is tiresome.

Dr. Blair in his *Lectures* says, that no fiction in any language was ever better supported than the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. While it is carried on with the appearance of truth and simplicity, which takes a strong hold of the imagination of its readers, it suggests, at the same time, very useful instruction, by showing how much the native powers of man may be exerted, for surmounting the difficulties of any external situation.

Mr. William Taylor, the bookseller, at the Black Swan, in Paternoster-row, who purchased the manuscript after every other bookseller had refused it, is said to have gained £1000 by the sale.

The following controversy concerning the copyright of *Robinson Crusoe*, may be an acceptable literary anecdote:—"Whereas Mr. William Taylor, in Paternoster-row, has in many of the public newspapers falsely charged T. Cox, at the Amsterdam coffee-house, with printing an abridgment of a book pretended to be *The Life and strange surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, &c. which action the author in his preface to the second volume has rendered as heinous as robbing on the highway, or breaking open a house, and challenges any to show him the difference; and promises, as highwaymen and robbers, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to do them justice: This therefore is to inform the world, that, when the said book was published I was on my journey to Scotland; neither had I directly or indirectly any concern in the said book, nor knew any thing more of it than this, 'that a certain person, a few days before I left London, came to me with a part of a sheet as a specimen of the paper and print, and desired me to buy some of them; and at the same time told me there had been a wrangling between Mr. Taylor and the author about copy-money for the second volume;' upon which I immediately concluded that the author had done it himself in revenge to Mr. Taylor, because he could not bring him to his own terms; and, if I have been mistaken in this one point, I presume those gentlemen who are better acquainted with the author will very readily forgive me.—As soon as I came to London, I went to Mr. Taylor, and gave him all the satisfaction I possibly could, that I had not so much as seen or sold one of the said books; and promised him at the same time, if he would approve himself so much a man of honour and honesty as to do me justice in some other advertisement, that I would acquaint him who was the person that brought me the specimen; but being denied, with only a promise that he would stop the prosecution of a bill in chancery he had taken out against me, I thought I was obliged to offer thus much to justify myself. Had that good maxim which one of them was pleased to remind me of in a letter to Edinburgh (that "Honesty is the best policy") but a due influence on their own conduct, I am persuaded it would increase the number of fair traders, and convert one of the most prostituted pens in the whole world more steadily to the service of religion and the best of governments.

"N.B. If Mr. Taylor or the author of Crusoe's Don-Quixotism [Daniel De Foe] should make any farther steps to insinuate that I was the proprietor of that abridgement, I assure the publick that, in justice to myself, I shall publish some secrets as yet unknown to the world; and prove that there is as little sincerity and honesty in exposing me, both in bookseller and author, as there is truth in *Robinson Crusoe*.

"T. Cox."

It is computed that within forty years from the first appearance of the original work, no less than forty-one different editions of *Robinson Crusoe* appeared, besides fifteen other imitations.

1719, *June* 17. *Died*, Joseph Addison, one of the most illustrious ornaments of his time, and the first of our English prose writers who employed wit on the side of virtue and religion;—who restored virtue to its dignity—and taught innocence not to be ashamed. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Launcelot Addison,* dean of Lichfield, and was born May 1, 1672, at Milston, in Wiltshire, where his father was then rector. After receiving the rudiments of his education, he was sent to the charter house, where he contracted an intimacy with sir Richard Steele. In 1687 he was admitted of Queen's

* Dr. Launcelot Addison, a man of considerable learning, of amiable manners and unaffected piety, died at Lichfield, April, 1703, aged seventy-one. Steele, who was well acquainted with the dean, has given us a most lively and exquisite picture of his parental and domestic conduct.

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college, Oxford, but afterwards was elected demy at Magdalen. In 1693, he took his degree of M.A., and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of twenty-two, he addressed some verses to Dryden, in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth *Georgic*. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's *Virgil*, and composed the essay on the *Georgics*. In 1695 he wrote a poem to king William, with a kind of rhyming introduction, addressed to lord Somers. In 1697 he wrote his poem on the peace of Ryswick, which he dedicated to Mr. Montague, (then chancellor of the exchequer) and which was called by Smith, "the best Latin poem since the *Æneid*." Having yet no public employment, he obtained, in 1699, a pension of £300 a year, that he might be enabled to travel. While he was travelling at leisure in Italy, he was far from being idle; for he not only collected his observations on that country, but found time to write his *Dialogues on Medals*. Here also he wrote the *Letter to Lord Halifax*, which is justly considered as the most elegant, if not the most sublime of his poetical productions. At his return he published his *Travels*, with a dedication to lord Somers. This work, though a while neglected, is said in time to become so much the favourite of the public, that before it was reprinted it rose to five times its price. The victory of Blenheim, in 1704, spread triumph and confidence over the nation, and lord Godolphin, lamenting to lord Halifax that it had not been celebrated in a manner equal to the subject, desired him to propose it to some better poet. Halifax named Addison; who, having undertaken the work, communicated it to the treasurer, while it was yet advanced no farther than the simile of the angel, and was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. In the following year he was at Hanover with lord Halifax; and the year after he was made under secretary of state. When the marquis of Wharton was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, Addison attended him as his secretary, and was made keeper of the records in Bermingham's tower, with a salary of £300 a year. When he was in office he made a law to himself, as Swift has recorded, never to remit his regular fees, in civility to his friends—"I may," said he, "have a hundred friends, and if my fee be two guineas, I shall, by relinquishing my right, loose two hundred guineas, and no friend gain more than two." His tragedy of *Cato*, and his connection with the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Freeholder*, has already been noticed. His papers in the *Spectator* are marked by one of the letters in the name CLIO, and in the *Guardian* by a ☞. It was not known that Addison had tried a comedy for the stage, till Steele, after his death, declared him the author of the *Drummer;* this play Steele carried to the theatre, and afterwards to the press, and sold the copy for fifty guineas. In the midst of these agreeable employments, Addison was not an indifferent spectator of public affairs. When the house of Hanover took possession of the throne, it was reasonable to expect that the zeal of Addison would be suitably rewarded. Before the arrival of king George, he was made secretary to the regency, and was required by his office to send notice to Hanover that the queen was dead, and that the throne was vacant. To do this would not have been difficult to any man but Addison, who was so overwhelmed with the greatness of the event, and so distracted by choice of expressions, that the lords, who could not wait for the niceties of criticism, called Mr. Southwell, a clerk in the house, and ordered him to dispatch the message. Southwell readily told what was necessary, in the common style of business, and valued himself upon having done what was too hard for Addison. On the 2nd of August, 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick, whom he is said to have first known by becoming tutor to her son. This marriage, however, made no addition to his happiness; it neither found them or made them equal. She always remembered her own rank, and thought herself entitled to treat with little ceremony the tutor of her son. The year after, 1717, he rose to his highest elevation, being made secretary of state; but it is universally confessed that he was unequal to the duties of the office. In the house of commons he could not speak, and therefore was useless to the defence of the government. In the office he could not issue an order without losing his time in quest of fine expressions. What he gained in rank he lost in credit; and finding by experience his own inability, was forced to solicit his dismission, with a pension of £1500 a year. He now engaged in a laudable and excellent work, *A Defence of the Christian Religion*;* of which part was published after his death. Addison had for some time been oppressed by shortness of breath, which was now aggravated by a dropsy; and, finding his danger pressing, he prepared to die conformably to his own precepts and professions.

The death-bed of Addison was the triumph of religion and virtue. Conscious of a life well-spent in the service of his fellow-creatures, he waited with tranquillity and resignation the moment of departure. The dying accents of the virtuous man have frequently, when other means have failed, produced the happiest effect; and Addison, anxious that a scene so awful might make its due impression, demanded the attendance of his son-in-law, lord Warwick. The young nobleman was amiable, but dissipated; and Addison, for whom he still retained a high respect, had often, though in vain, endeavoured to correct his principles, and to curb the impetuosity of his passions. He now required his attendance to behold the reward of him who had obeyed his God. "He came,"

* Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, did not like Addison. He had a quarrel with him; and, after quitting the secretaryship, used frequently to say of him, "one day or other you will see that man a bishop; I am sure he looks that way; and, indeed, I ever thought him a priest in his heart."—*Spence*.

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says Dr. Young, who first related this affecting circumstance; "but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent. After a decent and proper pause, the youth said, 'Dear sir! you sent for me, I believe: I hope that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred.' May distant ages not only hear, but feel, the reply! Forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, '*See in what manner a Christian can die!*' He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired."* On his deathbed, he gave directions to Mr. Tickell for the publication of his works, and dedicated them to his friend, Mr. Craggs. Addison left no child, but a daughter, who died at Bilton, in Warwickshire, Feb. 1797, when his library was sold.†

The literary character of Addison has been so often and so ably pourtrayed, that little remains for us to say. Dr. Johnson well observes, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison. Dr. Blair, noticing the character of this good man says, "Addison is, beyond doubt, in the English language, the most perfect example; and, therefore, though not without some faults, he is, on the whole, the safest model of imitation, and the freest from considerable defects, which the language affords."

1719, *Aug.* 23. *Died*, HENRY CLEMENTS, an eminent bookseller, of London. His funeral sermon was printed by his very early friend, Mr. William Bowyer, (to whose loss he had subscribed) and published October, 3, 1719, under the title of the *Christian's Support under the Loss of Friends;* by a friend of the deceased.

1719, *Sept. Died*, JOHN HARRIS, A.M., F.R.S., compiler of *Lexicon Technicum;* or, an Historical English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, explaining not only the terms of art, but the arts themselves. London: folio, 1704. This is a work of considerable importance, and the expenses of its completion and printing was furnished by a body of respectable booksellers; Daniel Brown,‡ Timothy Goodwin, John Walthoe,* Thomas Newborough,† John Nicholson,‡ Thomas Benskin,§ Benjamin Tooke,‖ Daniel Midwinter, Thomas Leigh,¶ and Thomas Coggan.** This work was dedicated to prince George of Denmark. The first volume was republished in 1708, and a *second part* was added in 1710. From these two volumes have originated all the other *Dictionaries* and *Cyclopædias* that have since appeared. Mr. Harris was also engaged in another important work to literature, entitled *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca;* or, a complete collection of Voyages and Travels that have been writ in any language; containing what is in Huckluit, Purchass, and all others of note to the present time, in two volumes folio, illustrated with very many curious copper cuts. With an introduction; being an account of the magnet progress of navigation, &c.†† The booksellers were the undertakers, Thomas Bennet, John Nicholson, J. Leigh, and D. Midwinter. The personal history of this elaborate author and promoter of sciences and general knowledge, is still involved in obscurity. He was born about 1667, probably in Shropshire, and educated at Cambridge, and was elected a fellow of the royal society, April 29, 1696. Dr. Harris obtained some valuable church preferments; he had a prebend stall in the cathedral of Rochester, and the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses, London, &c.

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* Tickell told Dr. Young, that in the following couplet of his *Elegy on the Death of Addison*, he alludes to the earl of Warwick:

> He taught us how to live; and, oh! too high
> The price of knowledge, taught us how to die.

Thomas Tickell was a contributor to the *Spectator*, and an elegant versifier, with somewhat more tenderness than his cotemporaries. He was born in 1686, and died in 1740. The elegy of Tickell upon the death of Addison, may be termed, without dispute, one of the most affecting elegies in our language; and what is still more exalted praise, worthy the object it laments!—*Drake.* It was addressed to the earl of Warwick, and prefixed to the 4to. edition of his patron's works.

† On the 27th of May, 1799, and the three following days, Mr. Addison's library was sent to London for sale; it was divided into eight hundred and fifty-six lots, and sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, for the sum of £456 2s. 9d. The medals and jewels, which were disposed of on the fifth day, produced the sum of £97 2s. 2d.

‡ I have always thought there is an unusual sweetness that reigns in this man's countenance; he is very humble, and I believe him a good man. He is a sincere lover of the established church; and yet his principles are moderate enough.—*Dunton.*

* Mr. Walthoe is very punctual in his payments, and very nicely just. Civility is a part of his nature, and he never makes any advantage of another man's ignorance. He is kindly disposed to those who are unhappy, and has never overlooked me at my lowest ebb. He prints and deals much in law books.—*Dunton.*

† His zeal for the church is the most eminent quality in him, and so perfumes the actions of his whole life, that it makes him whatever is just and merciful. He is zealous to suppress debauchery, and as he endeavours to reform others, so he is a thoughtful just man, and knows how to encourage a good author, for none can think that the *Supplement to the Historical Dictionary*, written by the learned Collier, is made at a small charge.—*Dunton.*

‡ His talent lies at projection, though I am thinking his *Voyages and Travels* will be a little posthumous. He is usually fortunate in what he goes upon. He is a man of good sense; for I have known him lay the first rudiments and sinews of a design with great judgment, and always according to the rules of art or interest. He purchased part of my stock when I threw up all concerns in trade, and I ever found him a very honest man.—*Dunton.* His residence was at the King's Arms in Little Britain.

§ He had no great estate to begin the world with, but his stars have been very kind. He makes a considerable figure in trade, and has a general knowledge in books. He is a fair dealer, and a true son of the church; but has little charity for censorious men, be they of what party they will.—*Dunton.*

‖ Mr. Tooke, near Temple bar. He is descended from the ingenious Tooke, that was formerly treasurer. He is truly honest, a man of refined sense (as he could never have been related to *Ben Tooke*) and is unblemished in his reputation.—*Dunton.* Mr. Tooke died 1723, see *post.*

¶ Mr. Leigh and Mr. Midwinter are in topping business, and no way inferior to their known predeccessor for justice and industry, &c.—*Dunton.* Mr. Midwinter's shop was at the Rose and Crown, St. Paul's Church-yard, 1708, and in 1724.—*Dunton.*

** Mr. Coggan, in the middle temple. He is so cautious and wise, that he is noted for it through the whole trade, and is often proposed as an example to persons of hot and imprudent tempers. He has a piercing wit, a quick apprehension, and is as well a judge as a seller of books.

†† A new edition of this work, considerably enlarged and improved, was published in 1745, by Dr. Campbell, and again in 1764.

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1719. Thomas Bennet, an eccentric character, and news cryer, in London, is thus noticed by John Dunton, who says, "I might also characterise the honest (*mercurial*) women, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Nutt, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Mallet, Mrs. Croome, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Taylor, and I must not forget old Bennet, that *loud* and indefatigable promoter of the *Athenian Mercury*. The following lines are from a volume of miscellaneous poems, edited by Elijah Fenton, and printed for Bernard Lintot, without date; but about this year:

ON THE DEATH OF OLD BENNET,
THE NEWS CRIER.

One morning, when the sun was just gone down,
As I was walking through the noisy town,
A sudden silence through each street was spread,
As if the soul of London had been fled,
Much I enquired the cause, but could not hear,
Till Fame, so frightened, that she did not dare
To raise her voice, thus whispered in my ear;
Bennet, the prince of hawkers is no more,
Bennet, my herald on the British shore;
Bennet, by whom I own myself outdone,
Tho' I had a hundred mouths, he had but one,
He, when the listening town he would amuse,
Made echo tremble with his "*bloody news!*"
No more shall echo now his voice return,
Echo, for ever must in silence mourn,
Lament, ye heroes, who frequent the wars,
The great proclaimer of your dreadful scars;
Thus wept the conqueror, who the world o'ercame,
Homer was wanting to enlarge his fame,
Homer the first of hawkers that is known,
Great news from Troy, cried up and down the town.
None like him has there been for ages past,
Till our stentorian Bennet came at last;
Homer and Bennet were in this agreed,
Homer was blind, and Bennet could not read.

1719. About this year an association of respectable booksellers entered into an especial partnership for the purpose of printing some expensive works, and styled themselves the *Printing Conger*.* They consisted at first of R. Bonwicke,† J. Walthoe, B. and S. Tooke, R. Wilkin,‡ and T. Ward; and in 1736, the firm consisted of Messrs. Bettesworth, Bonwicke, Ware, A. Ward, Osborn, and Wickstead. A second partnership of the same kind, about the same period, formed by Messrs. Bettesworth and Rivington, called themselves the *New Conger*.

1719, *Jan.* The *Manchester Weekly Journal*; containing the freshest advices both foreign and domestic, to be continued weekly. Printed and sold by Roger Adams, at the lower end of Smithy-door. Price one penny.* No. 325, dated March 15, 1725, was in the possession of the late Mr. John Yates,† of Bolton; and in the imprint it states as printed in "*Smiby-door*." Mr. Adams carried on this paper some time longer, and then removed to Chester, where he commenced the *Chester Courant*. He was the father of the well known Orian Adams, of whom see an account in the year 1797, *post*.

By this paper it appears that the art of typography had not been practised in Manchester since the memorable days of Martin Marprelate. (See the year 1588, *ante*.) From this time, however, the art has been successively carried on.

1719, *Feb.* 5. *Mirror*, No. 1.

1719, *March* 14. *London Mercury*, No. 1. The author's design, in publishing this paper, is to supply the publick with the best intelligences from France, Spain, and Italy, much sooner than any other newspaper; and the Dutch news shall also be published with the utmost expedition, whenever it contains any thing worth reading. He promises to keep strictly to truth, and avoid partiality and imposition. It is proposed to publish this paper occasionally, as the mails arrive.

1719, *March* 14. *Plebian*; by a member of the house of commons, No. 1. This pamphlet was the production of sir Richard Steele, for the purpose of alarming the nation to the dangers which he apprehended would arise from the earl of Sunderland's memorable act, called the *Peerage Bill*, by which the number of peers should be fixed, and the king restrained from any new creation of nobility, unless when an old family should be extinct. This paper was also the consequence of a vehement controversy between Steele and Addison, and the latter published the *Old Whig* in answer to Steele, to whom he gave the appellation of "Little Dickey;" but Steele was respectful to his early friend, though he was now his political adversary. Lord Sunderland's bill was at length rejected.

1719, *March* 19. *Old Whig*, No. 1.

1719, *March* 21. *Patrician*, No. 1.

1719, *Aug.* 6. *Thursday's Journal*, with a Weekly Letter from Paris, No. 1.

1719, *Aug.* 28. *Jesuite*, No. 1.

1719, *Oct.* 3. *Daily Post*.

1719. *The York Courant*, No. 1. There was a newspaper established in this city prior to the *Courant*, called the *York Mercury*; but it seems impossible to state with accuracy when it commenced, or when it terminated.

* The term *Conger* was supposed to have been at first applied to them invidiously, alluding to the *Conger Eel*, which is said to swallow the smaller fry. Or it may possibly have been taken from *Congeries.—Nichols.*

† Mr. Henry Bonwicke, a relation of Mr. R. Bonwicke, an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard, who died in 1706, is thus characterised by Dunton:—"I do not know an honester man in London, or one that is more zealous for the church. He served his time with Mr. Benjamin Tooke, and we find all the wit and loyalty of his ingenious master exemplified in his life and practice." For an account of the family of Bonwicke, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 419, and vol. v. p. 118.

‡ He is a bookseller of good reputation, and is scrupulous in doing the least injustice; neither was he less accomplished in the art of obedience whilst he was an apprentice, than that of government since he has been a master. He is devout of prayers, and reverent and attentive in hearing; and is not only a true son of the church, but also a resolute champion in behalf of the hierarchy, as well remembering that prophetic apophthegm of James I., "No bishop, no king!" And, to convince us of the great respect he bears to the pious memory of Charles I. he has lately published *several* evidences which have not yet appeared in the controversy concerning *Eikin Basilike*, produced in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Wagstaffe.—*Dunton.*

* John Dunton mentions a Mr. Clayton, a bookseller, of Manchester, and says, "he was an apprentice to Mr. Johnson, of the same town, but his master thinking it necessary to be a knave, and as the consequence of it, to walk off, so Mr. Clayton succeeds him, and has stepped into the whole business of that place, which is very considerable, and if he have but prudence he may thrive apace."

† During Mr. Yates's residence at Chesterfield, I often saw this paper, but am sorry to say it is now destroyed. *Ed.*

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1719, *Oct.* 23. *Manufacturer;* or the British trade truly stated, No. 1. The *British Merchant*, Nov. 10; and the *Weaver*, Nov. 23. These three periodical papers owe their origin to a dispute between the dealers in the woollen and calico manufactures. The subject seemed strongly to have arrested the public attention, and was at length noticed by the patriotic pen of sir Richard Steele, who wrote a paper under the appellation of the *Spinster*.

1719. *The Present State of the Republic of Letters commenced.*

1719, *Oct.* 31. *St. James's Weekly Journal*, or Hanover Postman.

1719, *Nov.* 10. *British Merchant*, No. 1.

1719, *Nov.* 23. *Weaver*, No. 1.

1719, *Dec*, 21. *The Boston Gazette*, No. 1. This paper was established by William Brooker, who having been appointed Campbell's successor in the post-office, resolved to turn his official advantage to account, and consequently started the *second* newspaper in the colonies, employing James Franklin for his printer. In two or three months after, Brooker, in his turn, was superseded by Philip Musgrave, who accordingly coming into possession of the newspaper, gave the printing of it to Samuel Kneeland, who had been an apprentice to Green, and who issued it for eight years. This journal, with some changes, was carried on till the year 1752. Campbell continuing the *News Letter*, (see p. 589, *ante*,) skirmished with the *Gazette*, on its first demonstration of poaching on his manor; but it treated him rather magnanimously, and he soon had the sense to see that it rather multiplied than divided patronage;—they helped each other, for the *News Letter* languished till the *Gazette* was set up, and never languished after. The *News Letter*, upon Campbell's death, at the age of seventy-five, fell into the hands of one of the Greens; and we are told, "assumed and preserved a more temperate and conciliating tone."

The first newspapers in North America were commonly printed on a half sheet of pot paper. Occasionally, when there was a special press of matter, a whole sheet was issued. Sometimes, they were printed in folio, sometimes in quarto, no great regard being had to the convenience of binding. Campbell adopted the same plan as Dawks and other printers had practised in England, by printing for the convenience of being sent by the post; for in an early number, he informs his readers, that "for the advantage of the post-office, an entire sheet of paper, one half with the news, and the other half on good writing paper to write their letter on, may also be had there for every one that please to have it every Monday." At this time there were only four or five post-offices in British America. It appears that the news from England was often much in arrear, for in one number, Campbell informs his readers that he had been "*thirteen months behind with our foreign news, beyond Great Britain, now less than five months.*" This he appears to have accomplished by publishing a sheet a week.

1719, *Dec.* 22. *American Weekly Mercury*, No. 1. printed and published by Andrew Bradford, Philadelphia. This was the first newspaper in British America, out of Boston.

1719, *Dec.* 26. *London Journal;* or, the Thursday's Journal continued on Saturdays; with a weekly letter from Paris, and from Genoa, No. 22.

1720, *Jan.* 14. Mr. Clifton printed a ballad *On the birth of the Pretender's son;* for which he was taken into custody, and his press and papers were sealed up.

1720. *Died*, Timothy Goodwin, an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street, London. Dunton says, "Mr. Timothy Goodwin published Dr. Wellwood's *History of an Hundred Years*. He is esteemed a very honest man; and what he engages upon is either very useful or very curious. William Rogers, John Harris,* and myself, were once partners with him in publishing some *Dying Speeches;* and I observed a more than

* I shall next characterize my honest friend Mr. John Harris, which is an epithet so deservedly due to his memory, that I do not think there is a bookseller in London but what will own him as just a man as they ever knew. His little body, as Cowley calls it, was a sort of Cupid's bow, but what nature denied him in bulk and straightness, she gave him in wit and vigour. He had a rich genius, as is seen by his *Poem on the Lord Russel*, was very active in trade. Honesty was his distinguishing character. His friend, Mr. Larkin, being once asked who was the honestest bookseller in London, returned this extempore answer:

Of all honest booksellers, if you'd have the marrow,
Repair to king John, at the sign of the harrow.

The same person would often say, John Harris was honest upon the account civil—he might have said upon the account religious, for in our ramble to Oxford (which Wesley improved to a poem) I had a special occasion to try his virtue, and I found him almost the only man that would be honest without looking after. Mr. Harris and I were partners in *Coke's Detection, the Secret History of Whitehall, Leibourn's Panarithmalogia*, and in thirty other valuable books, and I always found myself as safe, or rather more secure in his hands than I was in my own. From the day I left my shop in the Poultry, I put all I printed into John's warehouse, and found him always ready to even accounts, and to discharge his trust to half a farthing. We were a sort of Guy and Parker for absolute confidence in each other, and our friendship, like theirs, increased so fast, that an even thread of endearment ran through all we said or did. In the year 1697, I gave Mr. Harris the copy of Iris's funeral sermon, entitled the *Character of a good Woman*, and thought all kindness done to him was the same as done to myself. But all human things are given to change, and therefore after a long experience of one another, we entered into articles of friendship, that so (by a marriage of souls) our friendship might be immortal. I do not wonder that we had this particular friendship for each other, for we were not only constant partners in trade, but were engaged together in our very apprenticeship by a reciprocal participation of good offices, which was the effect of a deep rooted and strong sympathy. The agreeableness of humour united first our souls, and taught us the mysterious lessons of Platonic love. We saw each other and were straight inspired with sacred inclination. My eye no sooner fixed on his, but through that perspective I could see the inward virtue of his soul, which immediately produced a veneration in my breast, and I soon found our hearts beat time to one another, so that now our friendship was become sacred to us, and our joys and sorrows were mutually interchanged. Our joys and griefs were still the same; no prosperous or adverse fortune could ever change our minds, to warp us either to flattery or contempt; but with an even mind we still sustained the different accidents of human life. But, alas! "the dearest friends must part," for the same day he welcomed me home from Dublin, he was seized with his old distemper the phthisic, &c. which ended his life in a few days. His kind and obliging wife persuaded him to go to Kingsland, in hopes the air would recover him; but the last sands of his life were run, and

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ordinary openness and justice in his dealings. He is very exact and punctual in trade. He is Dr. Sherlock's* bookseller, and printed abp. Tillotson's works, in conjunction with Mr. B. Ailmer."† Mr. Goodwin was joint printer of the "votes of the house of commons," from 1794 till his death.

1720. Dean Swift published, in Dublin, a treatise, entitled, *A Proposal for the universal Use of Irish Manufactures*, &c., utterly rejecting and renouncing every thing wearable that comes from England. Mr. Waters, the printer, was seized and forced to give great bail; but upon his trial, the jury, though some pains had been bestowed in selecting them, brought him in *not guilty;* and it was not until they were worn out by the threats of the lord chief justice (Whitshed), who detained them eleven hours, and shut them up nine, to reconsider their verdict, that they at length, reluctantly, left the matter in his hands, by a special verdict. But the measures of Whitshed were too violent to be of real service to the government. Men's minds revolted at his iniquitous conduct, and the trial of the verdict was deferred from term to term, until the arrival of the duke of Grafton, as lord lieutenant. A *noli prosequi* was then granted, which left the advantage, if not the honour of victory, with Swift and the patriots of Ireland. Swift persecuted lord chief justice Whitshed and Godfrey Boate, a judge of the king's bench, who had also distinguished himself on the trial of the printer, by such an unrelenting train of lampoons and epigrams, as at once made his satirical powers dreaded, and excited against the offenders and their memory, the odium which their conduct had deservedly excited.—Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Swift.*

1720, *Feb.* 13. Nathaniel Mist was convicted of printing in his *Weekly Journal*, some reflections on the king, for his interposing in behalf of the Protestants of the palatinate, and was adjudged to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a fine of £50, to be imprisoned for three months in the king's bench, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

1720. At this time it became an established rule for dramatic authors to have the profits of the third, sixth, and ninth nights for their benefit.

1720. Jacob Tonson, probably by the patronage of the duke of Newcastle and Mr. secretary Craggs, obtained a grant for himself and his nephew, Jacob Tonson, junior, (son of his elder brother Richard) for the supplying some of the public boards and great offices with stationery, bookbinding, bookselling, and printing, for the space of forty years; and in 1722, the whole was assigned over to the nephew, who in 1733, obtained from sir Robert Walpole, a further grant of the same employments for forty years more, to commence at the expiration of the former term. This very lucrative appointment was enjoyed by the Tonson family, or their assigns, till the month of January, 1800.

1720. A printing-press was established in Kingston, the capital of the island of Jamaica.

1720. A volume entitled, *Antiquités de la ville d'Harfleur*, 8vo. was the first specimen of typography known to have been executed there.

1720, *Nov.* 6. John Matthews, aged about eighteen years, an apprentice to his mother, who had a printing-office in Pelican-court, Little Britain, was executed at Tyburn, upon this day, for printing a libel, entitled, *Ex ore tuo te judico, Vox populi Vox Dei*, in which it was stated, that a majority of the people being for a change of government upon whig principles, it was lawful to attempt it. His trial had taken place October 30, 1719. According to a note in the fifteenth volume of Howell's *State Trials*, p. 1327, this Matthews was a vain, weak, conceited young fellow, buoyed up by the jacobites, and for small lucre printed their treasonable papers, and dispersed them among the ignorant common people—persons of sense despising their nonsensical doctrine of hereditary right, &c.

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there was no turning the vital glass. He received the sacrament a little before he died; expired with great serenity of mind; and I do not fear but my friend Harris is gone to heaven. At the same time Mr. Harris removed to Kingsland, I was seized with a fit of the stone, so that I could neither visit him in his sickness, nor perform the last office of love to his dead body. However, to shew my respects for his memory, I have here given his true character, and, pr'ythee John

Take this short summon'd, loose, unfinish'd verse,
Cold as thy tomb, and sudden as thy hearse;
From my sick thoughts thou canst no better crave,
Who scarce drag life, and envy thee thy grave.
Ah! happy friend, would I for thee had died,
Ah! would I had thy fatal place supplied!
Yes, dear John Harris, my esteem for thee
Was equal to thy worth and love for me;
Oh, dearer than my soul! if I can call it mine,
For sure we had the same—'twas very thine,
'Twas thy dear friendship did my breast inspire,
And warm'd it first with a poetic fire,
But 'tis a warmth that does with thee expire; [prove,
So pure, but not more great, must that blest friendship
(Could, ah! could I to that wish'd place and thee remove)
Which shall for ever join our mingled souls above.

John Dunton also characterizes Mrs. Elizabeth Harris. He says:—"Her most remarkable graces are beauty, wit, and modesty; so pretty a fabric was never framed by an Almighty architect for a vulgar guest. He showed the value which he set upon her mind when he took care to have it so nobly and so beautifully lodged; and to a graceful carriage and deportment of body there is joined a pleasant conversation, a most exact picture, and a generous friendship, all which as myself and her she friend can testify, she possesses in the height of their perfection. She printed my *Panegyrick on the Lord's Supper*, the *great Historical Dictionary*, the *present State of Europe*, and other copies that have sold well."

* William Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, was born in 1641. He was chiefly distinguished in his life time for his writings in controversial theology, after which he wrote near fifty books and pamphlets. His *Practical Treatise on Death*, published in 1690, has been highly valued, and much read. He died at Hampstead, June 19, 1707, and was buried in St. Paul's. His son, Dr. Thomas Sherlock, born in 1678, became bishop of London, and was also distinguished as a warm and spirited controversial writer. His works are very numerous, and his sermons particularly admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He died at Fulham, July 18, 1761.

† Brabazon Ailmer is a very just and religious man; I was partner with him in Keith's *Narrative of the Proceedings at Turner's Hall;* and so had an opportunity to know him. He is nicely exact in all his accompts, and is well acquainted with the mysteries of his trade. He printed bishop Tillotson's works, so many of them as came abroad in his life-time. He published Dr. Barrow's work, and has been as often engaged in very honest and very useful designs as any other that can be named through the whole trade.—*Dunton.*

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1720, *Jan.* 1. *Commentator*, No. 1.

1720, *Jan.* 2. *Theatre*, by sir John Edgar. This paper was written by sir Richard Steele, for the preservation and improvement of the English theatre.

1720, *Jan* 5. *The British Harlequin*, No. 1.

1720, *Jan.* 20. *Independent Whig*, No. 1. This paper was the production of John Trenchard* and Thomas Gordon,† and written in order to oppose the high church party with a considerable degree of spirit. It terminated January 4, 1721, having extended to fifty-three numbers.

1720, *Feb.* 15. *Anti-Theatre;* by sir John Falstaff, No. 1. The purport of this publication was to invalidate the sentiments and opinions of sir Richard Steele in his *Theatre.*

1720, *March* 12. *The Muses Gazette*, No. 1.

1720, *April* 28. *Caledonian Mercury*, No. 1. This paper professed to give "a short account of the most considerable news, foreign and domestic, and of the latest books and pamphlets imported from abroad and printed here." It consisted of three folio half-sheets (or six pages) and was published on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, price three halfpence, or fifteen shillings yearly. It purported to be "printed for W. R. (William Rolland, esq. advocate) by William Adams, junior; and sold at the sign of the Printing Press, in the Parliament close." This paper was the first in Scotland which blended literary criticism with political matter, and the first number contains a notice of a contemporaneous life of the Spanish Machiavel of the day, the celebrated cardinal Alberoni,‡ "universal minister of the Spanish monarch," in which, after describing the personal appearance of this eminent individual, the writer concludes with observing, that "he is a dissembler, *as far as a courtier ought to be, seldom saying what he thinks, and scarce ever doing what he says, without some difficulty in being persuaded.*" Mr. Adams, jun. printed 589 numbers; when the typographical duty was given to Thomas Ruddiman, January 17, 1724, and printed at his office, in Morocco's close, in the Lawn market.

1720, *May* 2. *Northampton Mercury; or the Monday's Post;* being a collection of the most material occurrences, foreign and domestic, together with an account of trade. Printed by Robert Raikes and William Dicey, near All Saints' church. The following is a part of the *Introduction* to this paper:—"It is surprising to think that this famous, this beautiful, this polite corporation, has not long ago been the object of those many printers who have established printing-offices in towns of less note: and certainly it argues their want of thought; for the soul of conversation must be absolutely necessary to a body of people that excel therein. With this view 'twas that the proprietors thereof sought that gracious leave, which the worshipful Mr. mayor, the court of aldermen, and common council, have unanimously granted to them; and which they will study so to improve as to make this excellent, this admirable mystery as useful an ornament to *Northampton*, as *that* is an honour to the art. To this end, besides all common business, &c. &c.—*Northampton Mercury* office."

This paper was not numbered until April 3, 1721, when forty-nine papers had been issued.

1720. *St. Ives Mercury.* All the information which can be obtained of this paper is, that an extract appears in the *Northampton Mercury*.

1720. The *Gloucester Journal*, printed and published by Robert Raikes, who was also a partner in the *Northampton Mercury*. Mr. Raikes was one of the first provincial proprietors of a newspaper who ventured to insert the reports of the proceedings in parliament; and we find that in 1728 a complaint was lodged against him on that account. Mr. Cave was taken into custody of the sergeant at arms by order of the house of commons, for furnishing Mr. Raikes with the minutes thereof. After several days confinement, and expressing his contrition for the offence, he was liberated. In the following year Mr. Raikes again incurred the censure of the house of commons by repeating his offence; but Mr. Cave was at that time out of the scrape.

1720, *May. The Leeds Mercury*,* No. 1. small 4to. price three halfpence, printed and published by John Hirst, every Tuesday. In the first two years, it appears that there were only about twenty advertisements received at two shillings and sixpence each.

1720, *Oct.* 5. *Director*, No. 1.

1720, *Oct.* 19. *Penny Weekly Journal*, or Saturday's Entertainment, No. 1.

1720, *Nov.* 16. *Spy*, No. 1.

1720, *Dec.* 3. *Churchman*, or Loyalist's Weekly Journal, No. 27.

1720. *Bibliothèque Germanique*, was commenced by two learned Protestants, Beausobre and L'Enfants. It was carried on till 1740, and completed in fifty volumes.

* John Trenchard was born in 1669, had a liberal education, and was intended for the practice of the law, but turned his attention to the study of politics. King William appointed him a commissioner of the forfeited estates in Ireland. Mr. Trenchard was a man of vigorous mind, and strict integrity; he was a zealous and patriotic whig, and was for many years a member of parliament for Taunton, in Somersetshire. He died in 1723.

† Thomas Gordon was a native of Kircudbright, in Scotland, where he received a liberal education, and settled in London as a teacher of the learned languages. The factious politics of the age diverted his attention for a time from classical pursuits, and enlisting himself under the banners of the earl of Oxford, he obtained the esteem and patronage of that nobleman, and also of Mr. Trenchard, after whose death he was made first commissioner of the wine licenses, for which he wrote in support of the government. Mr. Gordon was twice married, and his second wife was the widow of Mr. Trenchard. Mr. Gordon published a translation of *Tacitus*, and a version of *Sallust*, which were superseded, however, by the more elegant versions of Murphy and Steuart. He died July 28, 1750, at the age of sixty-six.

‡ Julius Alberoni was the son of a gardener, in the suburbs of Placentia, where he was born, May 31, 1664. From this low station, by good fortune, address, and abilities, he obtained a cardinal's cap, and became the first minister to the king of Spain. He died at Placentia, June 26, 1755.

* On September 17, 1836, Mr. Baines, proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, published a copy and fac-simile of that paper, dated from Tuesday, Feb. 24, to Tuesday, March 3, 1729-30. No. 249, price two-pence.

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1721. PETER I.* surnamed the *Great*, having acquired the entire administration of Russia towards the close of the seventeenth century, vigorously exerted his royal influence in the promotion of every measure which appeared to him likely to enlighten, reform, and benefit his subjects; he encouraged the arts and sciences, extended the political relations of the nation, and established a *Spiritual College* or *Regulation*, for the regulation of the Russian church. As the folio *Bible* published through the care of his father, Czar Alexei Michaelowistch, was out of print, he determined to bring it into more common use than ever in his empire, and to prepare at Amsterdam, a new edition, as correct as possible, in five parts, folio; which issued from the press of Daniel Leeiwen, on his account, in 1721. It was printed on royal paper, in two columns, one for the Dutch language, and the other blank for the Russian [Slavonian] translation. In the first year after he gave orders for the printing of this work, that is to say, in 1717, the fifth part, or the *New Testament*, first appeared, with one column in Dutch, and another in the Russian [Slavonian] language. By this splendid edition of the whole bible, in Dutch and Russian, the monarch was desirous, for particular reasons, to afford his subjects a two-fold advantage; in the first place, to render the perusal of the scriptures more agreeable to them; and secondly, to instigate them to learn the Dutch language, of which he was very fond. It was indeed a common saying with him, "We have occasion for the Dutch language by sea, the German by land, but we may very well dispense with French, as we have no important relations with France." With the same design of inducing his subjects to the study of the sacred writings, he is said to have enjoined, that every person should learn to read the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; and that none should be allowed to marry but those who could read them. But whether such injunction was ever enforced, is doubtful, since in 1806, it was on good authority supposed, that not *one in a thousand could read;* and so extremely scarce were bibles, that it was generally *known a hundred versts off*, (nearly seventy miles,) *where the treasure of a bible was to be met with!*"

Editions of the entire bible were printed at Moscow, 1751, 1756, 1757, and 1766, all in folio; in 1759, large 8vo. in 1783, 4to. and in 1758, at Kiow, in folio: and at Suprasl, in Poland, 1743, in small folio. Editions of the New Testament were printed at Moscow, 1702, 8vo. and 1732, 4to.; and of the Psalms, 1716, 8vo. The bible has since been printed in the modern Russ, by the Russian Bible Society, in addition to several editions of the Slavonian.

1721, *May* 27. *The Weekly Journal* of this date gave an account of the restoration, and attempted to draw a parallel between the late times of rebellion and the present; the commons unanimously resolved that the paper was a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traitorous libel, and drew up an address to his majesty, expressing the utmost abhorrence of the libel and its author, and desired that his majesty would give orders for the punishing the printer, publishers, and authors of this and all other seditious libels; whereupon, on the 3d of June, Nathaniel Mist, the printer, was committed by order of the house of commons, close prisoner to Newgate, though he was at the same time a prisoner in the king's bench, in execution for a debt of £500.

1721, *June* 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £2000 each, for apprehending Doctor Gaylard, an apprentice, and Nathaniel Wilkinson, a journeyman, to Nathaniel Mist, printer of the *Weekly Journal*, for being concerned in the composition of that paper. Wilkinson was apprehended, and committed to Newgate on the 5th of the following month, (July,) by the commons, for his contempt in refusing to be examined.

1721, *June* 15. JOSEPH HALL convicted of publishing a blasphemous pamphlet, entitled, a *sober reply to Mr. Higg's Merry Argument of the Tritheistical Doctrine of the Trinity*, sentenced to stand in the pillory, to pay a fine of £200, to be imprisoned for three months, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. (See 1751, *post.*) Mr. Hall had £150 of his fine remitted, and did not stand in the pillory.

1721, *Sept* 18, *Died*, MATTHEW PRIOR, who, from an obscure birth, by the mere force of his abilities, rose to considerable diplomatic posts and lucrative employments. The gay epigrammatic versification introduced from France, was brought to perfection by Prior, in this country. He was matchless for his tales and light occasional verses, though some of them are degraded by their licentiousness. He wrote one serious poem of considerable length, called *Solomon; or the Vanity of the World*, and a pastoral tale, entitled *Henry and Emma*. Mr. Prior had obtained a fellowship of St. John's college, Cambridge; and in the days of his prosperity was often told, that a fellowship was too trifling a thing for him to keep, and even improper for his character; but he replied, that "every thing he had beside was precarious, and when all failed, that would be bread and cheese; on which account he did not mean to part with it." He was born at Wimbourne, in Dorsetshire, July 21, 1664, and died at Wimpole. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

* Peter the Great, czar of Russia, who civilized that nation, and raised it from ignorance and babarism to politeness, knowledge, and power, was born 30th May, 1672. The history of his life and reign would demand a folio volume, and is so eventful as to defy abridgment. The most striking passages of it are his travels, studies, and personal fatigues, for the attaining of knowledge in civil and military affairs, and the improvement of his subjects; his introduction of arts and sciences, a naval force and commerce with foreign nations; his many reformations in church and state, the army, and the customs and manners of his people; his wars with the Swedes, Turks, Tartars, and Persians; victories by sea and land, acquisitions of territory and increase of power; his regard to genius and merit, and his severe justice on offenders against the laws. All these very justly entitle him to the appellation he obtained, of "Father of his Country," which he left to lament his death, January 28, 1725.

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In the hall of the stationers' company is a beautiful picture of "Matt. Prior, ob, 1721, æt. 57;" the features are full of animation and vivacity. He wears a cap and crimson gown. It had formed part of the collection of the earl of Oxford; painted, it is believed, by sir Godfrey Kneller, and was presented to the company by the late John Nichols, esq., the eminent scholar and printer.

1721, *Jan.* 11. *Terræ Filius*, No. 1. This witty but intemperate work is ascribed to Nicholas Amherst, who having been expelled the university of Oxford, published several pieces in prose and verse, and among these *Terræ Filius*, reflecting strongly on the discipline of the university, and of the characters of its members. It was published twice a-week, and concluded with the fiftieth number, on July 6, 1721. For a notice of Mr. Amherst, see the year 1742, *post.*

1721, *Jan.* 16. *Exchange Evening Post.*

1721, *Jan.* 20. *Daily Packet;* or, the New London Daily Post, No. 1.

1721, *Feb.* 11. *London Mercury;* or, Great Britain's Weekly Journal, No. 15. This was the *Penny Journal* (of which only fourteen numbers were published,) with the title changed, and the quantity enlarged.

1721, *Feb.* 6. *Projector*, No. 1.

1721, *March* 6. *Patriot*, No. 1.

1721. *The Norwich Weekly Mercury; or, Protestant Packet*, price three halfpence.

1721. *The Norwich Gazette; or, Henry Crossgrove's News.* Mr. Crossgrove was a tory, and appears to have been very unpopular with his whig rivals, who heaped upon him every kind of abuse. Like many more proprietors of early newspapers, who gave them away for the encouragement of their customers, Mr. Crossgrove inserted the following advertisement after the paper had been issued for some months:

"This is to inform my friends and customers that, on Saturday next, this newspaper will be sold for a penny, and to be continued at that price; but advertisements will still be taken gratis, as formerly. The reason of my rising it to a penny is, because the number I print is too prodigiously great to be given away any longer; and I hope none of my customers will think it dear at a penny, since they shall have the best intelligence, besides other diversions."

1721, *April* 1. *The Gentleman's Journal, and Tradesman's Companion:* containing the news foreign and domestick, the price current of goods on shore, the exports and imports, the prices of stocks, and a catalogue of the books and pamphlets published in the week.

1721, *April* 10. *Northampton Miscellany; or Monthly Amusements*, No. 1. Printed by R. Raikes and W. Dicey.

1721, *April* 21. *Moderator*, No. 1.

1721, *Aug.* 16. *The New England Courant*, No. 1. This was the third journal published in Boston, and was issued by James Franklin, who, as we have mentioned before, was employed as the printer of the *Gazette*. In order to get forward under the disadvantages of so undue a competition as that of two other newspapers in such a village, it was needful to strike some new and bold stroke for popularity. Franklin took the obvious course of free and offensive comment on the respected men and opinions of the day. He was aided in his editorial labours by a society called by the moderate people, the 'Freethinkers,' and qualified by others with the less euphonious appellation of 'the Hell-fire club.' But the master-spirit in the *Courant's* better days was Franklin's brother Benjamin, then a boy apprenticed in the office. The paper provoked the severe displeasure of the clergy and the government, which the latter did not fail to manifest in the processes of legislative and judicial action.

Dr. Franklin, in his *Life*, gives the following account of the decline of the *Courant*, and of his departure from Boston:—

"An article inserted in our paper, upon some political subject which I have now forgotten, gave offence to the assembly. My brother was taken into custody, censured, and ordered into confinement for a month, because, as I presume, he would not discover the author. I was also taken up, and examined before the council; but, though I gave them no satisfaction, they contented themselves with reprimanding, and then dismissed me; considering me probably as bound, in quality of apprentice, to keep my master's secrets. The imprisonment of my brother kindled my resentment, notwithstanding our private quarrels. During its continuance, the management of the paper was entrusted to me, and I was bold enough to insert some pasquinades against the governors, which highly pleased my brother, while others began to look upon me in an unfavourable point of view, considering me as a young wit inclined to satire and lampoon.

"My brother's enlargement was accompanied with an arbitrary order from the house of assembly, 'That James Franklin should no longer print the newspaper entitled the *New England Courant*.' In this conjuncture, we held a consultation of our friends at the printing-house, in order to determine what was to be done. Some proposed to evade the order, by changing the title of the paper; but my brother foreseeing inconveniences that would result from this state, thought it better that it should in future be printed in the name of Benjamin Franklin; and, to avoid the censure of the assembly, who might charge him with still printing the paper himself, under the name of his apprentice, it was resolved that my old indentures should be given up to me with a full and entire discharge written on the back, in order to be produced upon any emergency; but that, to secure to my brother the benefit of my service, I should sign a new contract, which should be kept secret during the remainder of the term. This was a very shallow arrangement. It was, however, carried into immediate execution, and the paper continued, in consequence, to make its appearance, for some months, in my name. At length a new difference arising between my brother and me, I

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ventured to take advantage of my liberty, presuming that he would not dare to produce the new contract. It was undoubtedly dishonourable to avail myself of this circumstance, and I reckon this action as one of the first errors of my life; but I was little capable of estimating it at its true value, imbittered as my mind had been by the recollection of the blows I had received. Exclusively of his passionate treatment of me, my brother was by no means a man of an ill temper, and perhaps my manners had too much impertinence not to afford it a very natural pretext. When he knew it was my determination to quit him, he wished to prevent my finding employment elsewhere. He went to all the printing-houses in the town, and prejudiced the masters against me; who accordingly refused to employ me. The idea suggested itself to me of going to New York, the nearest town in which there was a printing-office. Farther reflection confirmed me in the design of leaving Boston, where I had already rendered myself an object of suspicion to the governing party. It was probable, from the arbitrary proceedings of the assembly in the affair of my brother, that by remaining, I should soon have been exposed to difficulties, which I had the greater reason to apprehend, as, from my indiscreet disputes upon the subject of religion, I began to be regarded by pious souls with horror, either as an apostate or an atheist. I came therefore to a resolution; but my father, siding with my brother, I presumed that if I attempted to depart openly, measures would be taken to prevent me. My friend Collins undertook to favour my flight. He agreed for my passage with the captain of a New York sloop, to whom he represented me as a young man of his acquaintance, who had an affair with a girl of bad character, whose parents wished to compel me to marry her, and of consequence I could neither make my appearance, nor go off publicly. I sold part of my books to procure a small sum of money, and went privately on board the sloop. By favour of a good wind, I found myself in three days at New York, nearly three hundred miles from my home, at the age of seventeen years, without knowing an individual in the place, and with very little money in my pocket." From New York he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment.

After the breaking up of the *New England Courant*, in 1727, nothing is known of James Franklin till 1732, in which year he removed his press and types to Newport, chief town of the state of Rhode Island, being the first in that place. He set up his press at Newport, in a room under the town school house; and after doing some little business in various ways, died in 1735, leaving the establishment to his widow and family, who continued it successfully for several years.

1721. *Cato's Letters.* These letters, or essays, on liberty, civil and religious, were published periodically in the *London*, and afterwards in the *British Journal*. They were continued very successfully for nearly three years, and were then collected into four volumes, 12mo. They were the effusions of John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon. For the period these letters were published, they are singularly impartial. The language is clear and nervous, though sometimes coarse; and the principles of liberty are supported with a bold and manly spirit, and with no subserviency to faction or cabal.

1722, *June* 29. *Died*, RICHARD MOUNT, an eminent stationer on Tower hill. His death was caused by the kick of a cart horse, as he was riding over London bridge. He died in a few hours after the operation of amputation, being about seventy years of age. Dunton says, Mr. Mount "is not only a moderate, but has a natural antipathy to excess; he hates hoarding either money or goods, and being a charitable man, values nothing but by the use of it, and has a great and tender love for truth. He deals chiefly in paper and sea books, and is a hearty friend to the present government." He was master of the stationers' company for three years, 1717-19, and gave the clock in the court.

1722, *July* 2. SAMUEL REDMAYNE fined £300, and sentenced to suffer one year's imprisonment, for printing a libel, called the *Advantages of the Hanover Succession*. Richard Phillips, sen., fined and imprisoned in the like manner, for printing the second part of the above.

1722, *Sept.* 24. *Died*, JAMES WATSON, author of the *History of Printing in Scotland*, and already noticed as the promoter of many newspapers in Edinburgh. He was born at Aberdeen, and served his apprenticeship to the printing business. In 1695 he removed to Edinburgh, where he carried on business with great reputation; though he was often reduced to many hardships, being frequently presented before the privy council of Scotland, for printing in opposition to the patent granted to Mr. Anderson. In 1711, however, Mr. Watson, in conjunction with Mr. Freebairn, obtained a patent from queen Anne, and being now at liberty to pursue his calling unmolested, gave to the world many learned works; some of which were printed on very elegant types, particularly a bible, in crown 8vo., 1715, a matchless beauty, and another in 4to. Mr. Chalmers, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, states that the father of Mr. Watson was an eminent merchant at Aberdeen; but Dr. Cotton says that his father was a "popish printer," and printed for king James, in Holyrood house. See page 569, *ante*.

1722, *Jan.* 31. *St. James's Post*, No. 1099. The success that the *Daily Journal* has met with, obliges the publisher of this paper to discontinue it; nor will any of them come out after this day. T. Warner, the publisher of this paper, will for the future publish the *Daily Journal*.

1722, *Jan.* 31. *Freeholder's Journal*, No. 1.

1722, *Feb.* 23. *Fairy Tatler*, No. 9.

1722. *Memoirs of Literature*, second edition, 8 vols. 8vo. This work began in 1709, and was continued to 1714.

1722, *May* 3. *St. James's Journal, with Memoirs of Literature;* to be continued weekly.

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1722, *May* 24. *Baker's News, or the Whitehall Journal;* to be continued weekly, No. 1, printed by John Baker,* by Mercer's chapel.

1722, *June* 7. *Englishman's Journal.*

1722, *June* 19. THOMAS SHARP, printer of the *Freeholders' Journal*, tried and convicted at Guildhall, for printing a *Supplement* to that paper, No. 10.

1722, *Sept.* 22. *British Journal*, No. 1. To this paper the celebrated letters signed "Cato," were transferred from the *London Journal*, in which they had originally appeared in 1720.

1722, *Dec.* 8. *Loyal Observator revived, or Garland's Journal*, No. 1. Altered, at No. 27, to *Collin's Weekly Journal.* Freeman Collins,† resided in the Old Bailey, and was a deputy of one of the wards of the city.

1722, *Nov. Monthly Advices from Parnassus* [by Mr. Earbury, a nonjuring clergyman.] Mr. Earbury was author of several practical works. He died October 3, 1740.

1722. *Selections from Mist's Journal*, two volumes 12mo. A republication of essays which had originally appeared in that newspaper, and undertaken to oppose the government of George I. and the claims of the protestant succession. Some of these essays, which include manners as well as politics, possess merit.—*Drake.*

1723, *Feb.* 1. The impression of a book ready to be published, entitled a *Review of the History of England, containing the transactions and occurrences of the three last reigns, viz., James the Second, William the Third, and Queen Anne*, by Mr. Salmon, was seized; but upon perusal by the solicitor for the crown, was found to contain nothing exceptionable in it. The whole impression was returned to Charles Rivington, the bookseller.

1723, *Feb.* 2. *Died*, RICHARD SARE, an eminent printer, of London, aged 68, and of whom Dunton says, "His face is full of certain briskness, and mixed with an air very sweet and agreeable. He has a large stock of good-nature and charity, in which lies its chiefest excellency: courage and justice make up the other part of his character. He prints for sir Roger L'Estrange, Dr. Wake, and other learned men, and has obliged the age with many curious pieces." Mr. Sare was one of the earliest and steadiest friends of the elder Mr. Bowyer. Mr. William Bowyer, junior, printed 1724, two editions of *Death just Matter of Joy to all good Men;* a sermon preached at the parish church of St. Pancras, on Tuesday the 11th of February, 1723, at the funeral of Mr. Richard Sare, of London, bookseller. By George Stanhope, D.D., dean of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Printed for Richard Williamson, near Gray's-inn Gate, Holborn. Dr. Stanhope, in the sermon, passes the following eulogium upon Mr. Sare:—"An acquaintance of more than thirty years enables me to say much concerning him; yet the little I shall add will, I hope, prevail with them also to be of the same opinion. His descent was from the clergy; to which order his whole character and conduct was not only suitable, but an ornament and a blessing: for he both believed, and lived, as became one so born and bred; and was a true son of the Christian in general, and of the church of England in particular. And this, not from fashion, or education, or interest only; but upon principle and judgment, and such well-weighed conviction, as enabled him, with 'great readiness, to give an answer,' as St. Peter exhorts, 1 Pet. iii. 15, 'to every one that should ask him a reason of the hope that was in him.' His knowledge of books and men, the candour and ingenuity of his temper, the obliging manner of his behaviour, and the grateful acknowledgments of any favours and benefits received, did indeed long time since effectually recommend him, not only to the countenance and conversation, but also the friendship and special regards of many persons, eminent both in post and learning."

Among the books printed by Mr. Sare, is one entitled, the *Amours of Edward IV.* an historical novel, by the author of the *Turkish Spy.*

1723, *May* 24. *Died*, BENJAMIN TOOKE, immortalized as the bookseller of Swift and Pope, resided at the Middle Temple Gate, Fleet-street, leaving a considerable estate to his younger brother, Andrew Tooke, for many years master of the Charter-house school, as under and head master. For Dunton's character of Mr. Tooke see page 620, *ante.*

1723, *May* 29. SERVETUS, who was burnt at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553, (see page 319, *ante,*) published a work upon the circulation of the blood, entitled *Christianisimi Restitutio*, and had been printed but a month before his death. The care they took to burn all the copies of it at Vienna, in Dauphiny, at Geneva, and at Frankfort, rendered it a book of the greatest scarcity. Mention is made of one copy in the catalogue of M. de Boze's books, which has been regarded as the only one extant. In relation to this work by Servetus, Dr. Sigmond says, "The late Dr. Sims, for many years president of the Medical Society of London, bequeathed to me his copy of Servetus, to which he has prefixed the following note:—'The fate of this work has been not a little singular; all the copies, except one, were burned along with the author by the implacable Calvin. This copy was secreted by D. Colladon, one of the judges. After passing through the library of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, it came into the hands of Dr. Mead,

* His stature is of a just proportion; his body erect and active; of a delicate constitution, yet so strong withal, as if nature had designed him to be the strife of Mars and Venus.—*Dunton.*

There was a Mr. BAKER, bookbinder, in Warwick-lane, of whom Dunton says, "he lives in a crowd and hurry of business; yet (as was said of Mordecai Abbot) he loses not his religion in the midst of it, but keeps close to the private and public duties of divine worship. He binds so extraordinary well, that two of my customers gave particular charge that no man in London should bind the books that they bought of me but Mr. Baker and Mr. Steel.

† He is a composition so made up of justice and industry that other printers may imitate but cannot exceed. He is a moderate churchman, a sincere friend, and so expeditious in dispatch of business, that he printed more sheets for me in ten days than some others did in twenty. —*Dunton.*

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who endeavoured to give a quarto edition of it; but just before it was completed, it was seized by John Kent, messenger of the press, and William Squire, messenger in ordinary, on the 29th of May, 1723, at the instance of Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, and burnt, a very few copies excepted. It contains the first account of the circulation of the blood, above 70 years before the immortal Harvey published his discovery."

Dr. Sigmond wrote a work entitled *Unnoticed Theories of Servetus, a Dissertation addressed to the Medical Society of Stockholm.* By George Sigmond, M.D., late of Jesus' college, Cambridge, and formerly president of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. London, 1826. This work is scarce, in consequence of having been suppressed or withdrawn from publication. It remains further to be observed respecting Servetus, that according to Dr. Sigmond, another of his theories was, that "in the blood is the life." His notions "on vegetable and animal life," are in his work *De Trinitatis Erroribus*, libri vii. 12mo. 1531. This book appears in the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, by Mr. Bohn, with the following manuscript remarks on it by Dr. Parr: "*Liber rarissimus.* I gave two guineas for this book." S. P. "Servetus was burnt for this book. He might be a heretic, but he was not an infidel. I have his life, in Latin, written by Allwoerden, which should be read by all scholars and true Christians." S. P.

1723, *Sept.* 23. *Died*, Simon Beckley, clerk of the stationers' company, and deputy of the ward of Farringdon Within. He held the former office from 1697.

1723, *Oct*, 26. *Died*, Roger Norton, of Little Britain, printer of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew to his majesty, and one of the patentees in the office of king's printer. He was master of the stationers' company in 1684.

1723, *Jan. Pasquin*, No. 1.

1723, *Feb.* 18. *Northampton* [*Weekly*] *Mercury*, No. 147, by R. Raikes and W. Dicey.

1723, *Feb.* 28. *News Journal*, in English and French, No. 1.

1723, *June* 3. *True Briton*, No. 1. Of this publication, which was written in opposition to the administration, and in defence of Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, the profligate duke of Wharton* was the author. It displays abilities which might have been rendered serviceable to his country, but which debauchery, and want of all principle, either stifled or directed into a wrong channel. It was published twice a week, and had a very large sale; having reached the seventy-fourth number, closed Feb. 17, 1724.

1723, *June* 6. *Stamford Mercury*, vol. xxi. No. 23.

1723, *June* 18. *Visitor*, No. 1.

1723, *July* 8. *Reading Mercury*, No. 1.

1723, *Dec.* 11. *Universal Journal*, No. 1.

1723. *The Norwich Journal*, No. 1.

* Philip duke of Wharton, a most eccentric character, born 1699, went to France and engaged in the pretender's interest, for which he was attainted of high treason, but died at Teragone, in Spain, May 31, 1731.

1724, *Died*, Joseph Collier, printer, and treasurer to the stationers' company from 1702 till 1724. Dunton says, "He was my fellow-apprentice for many years, and I shall say nothing of him but what I know to be true. He has a great deal of learning, a discerning judgment, is pleasant in his conversation, and sincere in his piety. He writes an excellent hand, is an accurate accomptant, and justly merits the honour the company of stationers did him in choosing him their treasurer."

1724, *April* 24. Owing to the different editions of the bible that had been printed by the patentees both at Cambridge and at London, being so full of errors, with a defective type, on bad paper, and sold at such an exorbitant price, his majesty George I. issued the following order to the patentees, dated this day from Whitehall:

"1. That all bibles printed by them hereafter, shall be printed upon as good paper, at least, as the specimens they had exhibited.

"2. That they forthwith deliver four copies of the said specimens to be deposited and kept in the two secretaries' offices, and in the public registries of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, to the end recourse may be had to them.

"3. That they shall employ such correctors of the press, and allow them such salaries, and shall be approved from time to time, by the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of London for the time being.

"4. That the said patentees for printing bibles, &c., do print in the title-page of each book, the exact price at which such books are by them to be sold to the booksellers."

In the following month, his majesty appointed a professor of modern history in each university, of the degree, at least, of master of arts, or bachelor of law, with a stipend of £400 per annum. The two first professors were Mr. Gregory, of Christ church, Oxford, and Mr. Samuel Harris, fellow of Peter house, Cambridge. For a further encouragement to the universities, the king ordered that his almoner should choose, out of the members of Oxford and Cambridge, twenty-four preachers to officiate alternately in the chapel at Whitehall, with a salary of thirty pounds a-year each.

1724, *April.* Lord Carteret, afterwards earl Granville, lord lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation offering a reward of £300 for the discovery of the author of Drapier's fourth letter. Mr. Harding, the printer of these letters, was thrown into prison, and a prosecution directed against him at the instance of the crown. It is stated that while Harding was in jail, Swift actually visited him in the disguise of an Irish country clown, or *spalpeen.* Some of the printer's family or friends, who chanced to visit him at the same time, were urging him to earn his own release by informing against the author of the *Drapier's Letters.* Harding replied steadily, that he would rather perish in jail before he would be guilty of such treachery and baseness. All this passed in Swift's presence, who sat

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beside them in silence, and heard with apparent indifference a discussion which might be said to involve his ruin. He came and departed without being known to any one but Harding. When the bill against the printer of the *Drapier's Letters** was about to be presented to the grand jury, Swift addressed to that body a paper, entitled *Seasonable Advice*, exhorting them to remember the story of the league made by the wolves with the sheep, on condition of their parting with the shepherds and mastiffs, after which they ravaged the flock at pleasure: some spirited verses were also circulated, and also the memorable and apt quotation from scripture, by a Quaker:—"And the people said unto Saul, shall JONATHAN die, who has wrought this great salvation in Israel? God forbid: as the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of his head fall to the ground, for he hath wrought with God this day. So the people rescued Jonathan that he died not." Thus admonished, by sense, law, and scripture, the grand jury assembled. It was in vain that the same lord chief justice Whitshed, who had caused the dean's former tract to be denounced as seditious, and procured a verdict against the printer, exerted himself strenuously upon this similar occasion. The hour of intimidation was past, and the grand jury, conscious of what the country expected from them, brought in a verdict of *ignoramus* upon the bill. Whitshed, after demanding, unconstitutionally, and with indecorous violence, the reasons of their verdict, could only gratify his impotent resentment like his prototype Scroggs, on a similar occasion, by dissolving the grand jury. They returned into the mass of general society honoured and thanked for the part which they had acted; and the chief justice, on the contrary, was execrated for his arbitrary conduct. There is reason to believe that the death of Whitshed, which speedily followed, was hastened by the various affronts which were heaped upon him. Swift was determined to gibbet his very memory, and vindicates himself for so doing.

Swift being on a visit to the castle, asked lord Carteret how he could concur in the prosecution of a poor honest fellow, who had been guilty of no other crime than that of writing three or four letters for the good of his country? His excellency replied, in the words of Virgil,

——"Regni novitas me talia cogit moliri."

Lord Carteret lived, at that very time, in great friendship with the dean; and, therefore, if he suspected the real author, could have no sincere wish that he might be discovered.

1724. *A compleat and private List of all the Printing-houses in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, together with the Printers' names, what News-papers they print, and where they are to be found: also an Account of the Printing-houses in the several Corporation Towns in England; most humbly laid before the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend.* Printed by William Bowyer, in White-Friars. This was the production of Samuel Negus, a printer, who took upon him to distinguish them by their political principles, and was rewarded by a letter-carrier's place in the post-office. The introductory epistle is here given:—

"To the right honourable lord viscount Townshend, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

"My good lord; I was persuaded by some friends, who have the honour to be known to your lordship (which is a happiness I have not yet arrived at), to offer this list to your lordship's perusal. I have the misfortune of being brought up to this business, and was set up of my trade by the goodness and generosity of my ever-honoured uncle, captain Samuel Brown, of Norwich, (through the persuasions of my two excellent friends Mr. John Gurney and Mr. John Eccleston). Your lordship may not be altogether insensible of the hardships and the temptations a young beginner in printing may meet with from the disaffected; and how hard it is for such men to subsist, whose natural inclinations are to be truly loyal and truly honest, and at the same time want employ; while the disaffected printers flourish, and have more than they can dispatch. I have been a printer about twenty-three years, but have not been for myself above two years; in which time I have suffered very much for want of employ. On this account I have implored counsellor Britriff, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Gurney, col. Francis Negus, Mr. Churchill, and some other gentlemen, that they would please to move your lordship on my behalf, that you would please to get me admitted as an extraordinary messenger, in which station I should not doubt of pleasing your lordship.

"When your lordship is pleased to cast an eye on the number of printing-houses there are in and about the cities of London and Westminster, your lordship will not be so much surprized at the present ingratitude and dissatisfaction of a rebellious set of men. They have no way to vend their poison, but by the help of the press. Thus printing-houses are daily set up and supported by unknown hands. The country

* These letters were the first successful struggle of the Irish press for independence. They were written by dean Swift, then residing in Dublin, and began to appear in 1723, signed *M. B. Drapier*. The occasion which called them forth was a patent which government granted to one Isaac Wood, to supply a deficiency in the copper coinage of Ireland to the amount of £108,000. Abstractedly, there was nothing wrong in this; but the patent had been obtained surreptitiously; the local government had never been consulted. In short, the whole affair was a job, and was reckoned not only an insult to, but an attack on the independence of Ireland. Swift, being then out of favour, lost not this opportunity of retaliating upon Walpole's administration, attacking at once the scheme and all connected with it; and as the subject principally affected the shopkeepers, tradesmen, and lower orders, the author ingeniously adapted his style to the comprehension of the most ignorant, and also published them in the cheapest form. They were hawked through the streets at a penny a-piece, and pasted up at the alehouses, and other public places throughout the country. The ferment produced by these letters is, perhaps, unparalleled. Both houses of parliament, and parties of all sects, political or religious, united in expressing their detestation of the scheme, which was finally dropped, after £40,000 worth had been coined; Wood himself being indemnified with a grant of £3000 a-year for twelve years.

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printers in general copy from the rankest papers in London; and thus the poison is transmitted from one hand to another through all his majesty's dominions. How far this may tend to the corrupting the minds of his majesty's subjects, and how detrimental it may prove to the state, your lordship is a competent judge.

"It was thought fit by order of council, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, that there should be no more than thirty printing-houses in the cities of London and Westminster, one at the university of Oxford, and one at the university of Cambridge; so that by these means the state had them always under its eye, and knew presently where to find those printers who had in any way disturbed or offended her. It was said by a judicious gentleman, that it might not be an improper question, 'whether the ill use made of the liberty given to the press was not the principal occasion of the late rebellions and disturbances?' It is impossible, my good lord, to reduce the number of printers to what once they were; yet I would humbly inform your lordship, that there are many of them who give great offence and disturbance to the state, and who never have been brought up to that business, and ought to be put down. If the hints here offered may be of service, and not displease your lordship, they will answer their desired end."

PRINTING-HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY.*

Bristol	2	Newcastle	1
Bury St. Edmund's	1	Northampton	1
Canterbury	2	Norwich	2
Chichester	1	Nottingham	2
Coventry	1	Salisbury	1
Darby	1	Shrewsbury	2
Doncaster	1	Stamford	1
Gloucester	1	West-Chester	2
Gosport	1	Winchester	1
Ipswich	1	York	2
Leicester	1		

WELL AFFECTED TO KING GEORGE.

Basket (John), Black Fryers, and printer to the king's most excellent majesty.
Buckley, Amen-corner, the worthy printer of the *Gazette*.
Botham, Jewin-street.
Bridge, Little Moor-fields.
Burton, St. John's-lane.
Darby, Bartholomew-close.
Downing, eodem.
Downing, St. John's-lane.
Hunter, Jewin-street.
Humpheries, Bartholomew-lane.
Holt, St. John's-lane.
Jenour (Matthew), Giltspur-street, and printer of the *Flying Post*.
Janeway,* White Fryers.
Leach,† Old Baily, and printer of the *Post Man*.
Larkin, Bishopgate-street.
Mount, late of Tower-hill.
Norton, Little Britain, printer of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew to his majesty.
Negus, Silver-street, near Wood-street.
Pearson, Aldersgate-street.
Parker, Goswell-street.
Parker, senior, Salisbury-street, and printer of a *Half-penny Post*.
Pickard, Salisbury-court.
Palmer, Great Swan-alley, Goswell-street.
Roberts, Warwick-lane.

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*John Dunton characterizes the following booksellers in the country, with whom he had dealings:

Mr. WILLIAM BONNY, printer, Bristol.—He has had great losses in trade, but in despite of fate, look greatest like the sun in lowest state. The frowns of fortune may make him poor, but never unhappy. He was always generous to those he dealt with, (as myself have found in several instances) and upon receiving a sum of money he would treat so nobly that one could not forbear loving him. Mr. Bonny always proposed a particular friendship to me, and printed for me *Mr. Baxter's Directions to the Unconverted*, the *Trials of the New England Witches*, the *Pleasant Art of Money Catching*, and several other books, and had printed *treble* to what he did, had not Robin Hayhurst lived so near him; but though good fortune seemed to forget him, he has now set up a press at Bristol, and had he not lost his sight, (for I hear he is now stark blind) would get a good estate in a few years.

> Good unexpected—evil unforeseen,
> Appear by turns, as fortune shifts the scene;
> Some rais'd aloft come tumbling down amain,
> Then fall so hard they bound and rise again.

Mr. BISHOP, Exeter.—He is a firm adherer to the established government, and a declared enemy to popery and slavery. He is a man of strict justice, deals much, and thrives in his trade

Mr. R. CLEMENTS, Oxford, is a thriving man, and has a quick return of trade. He acts always with a great deal of caution, which is extremely necessary in the composition of a bookseller.

Mr. HILDYARD, York.—He is the topping man in that city, and not only a just, but an ingenious man.

Mr. HICKS, Cambridge, deals much in modern books. He is a very honest man, and was extremely civil to me when I kept Stourbitch fair.

Mr. KEBLEWITE, Isle of Wight, has a good trade, considering the place; but that is not his whole dependence, he has been twice mayor of the town, and is not only rich, but a grave and discreet churchman.

Mr. MINSHULL, Chester, is a man of sense, very courteous to strangers, (as myself has lately experienced) and manages his trade with a great deal of prudence; but I have done this man a better justice in my *Dublin Scuffle*, (published in 1699) than my designed brevity will admit of here.

THOMAS WALL, Bristol.—His character resembles that of old Jacob Tonson, being a plain but sincere hearted man. He is well accomplished for his trade, which is very considerable. He was first a goldsmith, but made an exchange of that way for this of bookselling. He is a sure friend and extremely civil. I have dealt very much with him, and for those two years that I kept Bristol fair I was treated very kindly at his house.

Booksellers in Scotland—MR. KNOX, MR. HENDERSON, and MR. VALLENCE, I shall dispense with myself, as to their characters, for I could never see through a *Scotsman* in a little time.

* I never employed him much, but I have found him very ready to serve me both before and after my misfortunes, and kindness his has always given me very deep impressions.—*Dunton.*

Dunton mentions a bookbinder, whom he calls honest DICK JANEWAY: like a second Democritus, he always simpered. He brought me the joyful news of a benefit ticket in the parliament lottery, which he delivered in capers; but at other times his constant mirth was no more than a cheerful smile. He had a great loss in Alderman H——l, but misfortune did not exercise or dismay him; he could turn necessity into virtue, and put evil to good use. He was an excellent binder, a tender husband, a kind father, the surest friend, the easiest enemy, and so much more happy than others, by how much he could abide to be more miserable.

† This was DRYDEN LEACH, whose father, Francis Leach, has been noticed at page 600 *ante*. Another Dryden Leach, (grandson, I believe, of Francis) had the merit of shewing to his brethren of the profession, that the productions of the English press might easily be brought in competition with the boasted editions of Paris.—*Nichols.*

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Read, White Fryers, Fleet-street, and printer of a *Half-penny Post* and a *Weekly Journal*.
Raylton, George-yard, Lombard-street.
Samuel Aris, Creed-lane.
Staples, St. John's-lane.
Watts and Tonson, Covent Garden.
Tookey,* behind the Royal Exchange.
Wilkins, Little Britain, and printer of the *Whitehall Evening Post*, the *Whitehall and London Journal*.
Wood, eodem.
Woodfall,† without Temple Bar.
Wilmot, Fenchurch-street.

NONJURORS.

Bettenham, St. John's-lane.
Bowyer, White Fryers, Fleet-street.
Dalton, St. John's lane.

SAID TO BE HIGH FLYERS.

Applebee, Fleet-ditch, printer of the *Daily Journal*, and of a *Weekly Journal* bearing his own name.
Barber, Lambeth-hill (an alderman of London.)
Badham, Fleet-street.
Bruges, Jewin-street.
Clark, Thames-street.
Collins, Old Baily.
Cluer, Bow Church-yard.
Edlin, near the Savoy.
Gilbert and Phillips, Smithfield.
Gent,‡ Pye-corner.
Grantham,§ Paternoster-row.
Heathcote, Baldwin's Gardens, printer of a *Halfpenny Post*, bearing his own name.
Hind, Old Baily.
Humpheries, printer to the parish clerks, Silver-street, in the city.
James, Little Britain, author and printer of the *Post-boy*.
Ilive,* Aldersgate-street.
Lee,† St. John's-lane.
Lightboy, Old Bailey.
Meere, Old Baily, and printer of the *Daily Post* and *British Journal*.
Midwinter, Pye-corner.
Mist, Great Carter-street, and printer of a scandalous *Weekly Journal*, bearing his own name.

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* He is a pretty modest obliging printer.—His whole behaviour has been very innocent and undesigning—he is a man of great piety and moderation, and deserves the title of an honest printer. In this character of Mr. Tookey you have the true picture of Mr. Larkin, junior, Mr. Job How, commonly called honest Job, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Barber, first an apprentice to Mr. Larkin, senior—for these four printers so exactly resemble Mr. Tookey in piety, good humour, and other obliging qualities, that it is impossible to say which is the better christian.—*Dunton*.

† This was the first, I believe, of a name which has now for more than a century been conspicuous in the annals of typography. That the more immediate subject of this note was a man of wit and humour, is evident from the famous old ballad of *Darby and Joan*, which he wrote when he was apprentice to the printer of that name (Mr. John Darby, of Bartholomew Close, who died in 1730.) At the age of forty he commenced master, at the suggestion of Pope, who had distinguished his abilities as a scholar whilst a journeyman in the employment of the printer to that admired author. Of his personal history I knew little farther, except that he carried on a considerable business with reputation; and had two sons; Henry, a printer, in Paternoster-row; and George, a bookseller, at Charing-cross, both of whom I well remember."—*Nichols*. Of the members of this distinguished family of scholars and typographers, see *post*.

‡ This was Thomas Gent, the well known printer, who removed his office from London to York, in 1724.

§ He swells not, like L——, his neighbour, with looking big, but is courteous and affable to all; holding courtesy so main an ornament to a thriving printer, as that he loathes any thing that is proud or starched. He is one that thinks what he does, and does what he says; and foresees what he can do before he promises, so that I have found his "if I can," is more than another's assurance. He is just and punctual in all his dealings, and wipes from printing all the blemishes and imputations cast upon it by ignorance or malice. And to speak the truth, he is the best friend to a bookseller of all the printers I ever knew; he is a man of large faith, and so very generous to those that live in his debt, that none but a villain would wrong him. For my own share, I have received so many favours from Mr. Grantham, that I should think it a sin to put away any thing that he can print, and for this reason he is my *printer in chief*. I never dispose of a copy but I make it the main article that Mr. Grantham shall print it, and all this is but what I owe him, for the favours I have received from him and Mr. Darker, his predecessor, made him his debtor for ever. In truth Mr. Grantham is so kind to me, the name of friend is too narrow for him, and I want a word that is more significant to express him: and which crowns his character, he is blest with a wife that deserves him, for Mrs. Grantham's prudence gives so many proofs of her capacity for domestic government, that the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, and like an helpmate she is willing to be ruled by him in all things, even as Sarah obeyed Abraham, calling him lord: or if any quarrel is, it is which of the two shall live most content; so that as marriage has made them the same flesh, so love and sympathy has so united them that it is very likely they will expire together.

Mr. Grantham married the widow of Mr. Darker, a printer in partnership with Mr. Newman, and of whom Dunton makes honourable mention. Mr. Darker and Mr. Newman were partners when I first employed them, and took some hundred pounds of me yearly while they continued together in Little Britain. But Mr. Newman removing, I procured Mr. Darker the same business they had both engaged in before. He took me so much for his friend, that when he heard of my misfortunes he told Mr. Larkin that he would not have any concerns betwixt himself and me give me the least uneasiness. I have found the same favor from his widow since his decease, and now in her second marriage, Mr. Grantham, her husband, has shewn himself the same friend, and though I have been long in Egypt, his faith and his good opinion are not in the least disordered. To return to Mr. Darker, he was my true friend, a kind neighbour, a generous dealer, and an enemy to no man but himself. His death did sensibly afflict me.

——— An epitaph upon his stone
I cannot write, but I can weep him one.

As for Mr. Dorman Newman, he was very handsome, and had abundance of good nature in him; he was something out of order in his softer hours; but I hope he died a righteous man.—*Dunton*.

Mr. Hugh Newman served his time with Mr. Dorman Newman, and is nearly related to him. He is of a cheerful, facetious temper, and much admired by the Scotch gentry. He has not, indeed, the politeness of a courtier, but an honest bluntness that better becomes him. He really merits that respect which his friends pay him, and whenever he marries, (I so much desire his welfare) I wish he may meet with a wife that will "look well to the ways of her household." Prov. xxxi. 27.—*Dunton*.

* This was the father of Jacob, Abraham, and Isaac Ilive, who were all printers, and of whom notices will be given hereafter.

† Mr. Lee, in Lombard street. Such a pirate, such a cormorant was never before. Books, men, shops, all was one: he held no property, right or wrong, good or bad, till at last he began to be known: and the booksellers not enduring so ill a man among them to disgrace them, spewed him out, and off he marched for Ireland, where he acted as felonious-lee as he did in London. And as Lee lived a thief, so he died a hypocrite; for, being asked on his death-bed, if he would forgive Mr. G——, that had formerly wronged him? "Yes," said he, "if I die, I forgive him, but if I happen to live, I am resolved to be revenged on him."—*Dunton*.

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Motte, Aldersgate-street.
Moor, Southwark.
Norris, Little Britain.
Nutt, in the Savoy.
Powell, Aldersgate-street.
Redmayne, Jewin-street.
Richardson,* Salisbury-court.
Says, Aldersgate-street.
Says, Bishopgate-street.
Sharp, Ivy-lane, printer of the *Freeholder's Journal*.
Took, Old Bailey.
Todd, Fleet-street.
Wilde,† Aldersgate-street.

ROMAN CATHOLICKS.

Berrington, Silver-street, in Bloomsbury, printer of the *Evening Post*.
Clifton, Old Bailey.
Gardiner, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Howlett, eodem.

A list of the several newspapers published in London, with the printers' names, and where they may be found.

DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Courant, printed by the worthy Mr. Buckley, Amen-corner.
Daily Post, Meere, Old Baily.
Daily Journal, Appleby, near Fleet-ditch.

WEEKLY JOURNALS.

Mist's Journal, Great Carter-lane.
Freeholder's Journal, Sharp, Ivy-lane.
Read's Journal, White Fryers in Fleet-street.
London Journal, Wilkins, in Little Britain.
Whitehall Journal, Wilkins, in Little Britain.

PAPERS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES EVERY WEEK.

Post Man, Leach, Old Baily.
Post Boy, James, Little Britain.
Flying Post, Jenour, Giltspur-street.
Berrington's Evening Post, Silver-street, Bloomsbury.
Whitehall Evening Post, Wilkins, Little Britain.
St. James's Post, Grantham, in Paternoster-row.
The Englishman, Wilkins, in Little Britain.

HALF-PENNY POSTS, THREE TIMES EVERY WEEK.

Heathcote's, Baldwin's-gardens.
Parker's, Salisbury-court.
Read's, White Fryers, Fleet-street.

1724, *Dec. 27. Died*, THOMAS GUY, bookseller, in Lombard-street; but who is better known as the amiable friend of the poor and unfortunate, and founder of the noble hospital which bears his name. This generous benefactor was the son of Thomas Guy, citizen and carpenter, who was by profession a lighterman and coal dealer in Horseley down, Southwark. He was bound apprentice, September 2, 1660, for eight years, to Mr. John Clarke, bookseller, in the porch of Mercer's chapel; and in 1668, having taken up his freedom, and been admitted a liveryman of the company, set up trade with a stock of about £200, near Stocks market. The English bibles being at that time very badly printed, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them; but, this being put a stop to, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing them; and having been admitted into the court of assistants of the stationers' company, he carried on a great bible trade for many years to considerable advantage.* Thus he began to accumulate money, and his gains rested in his hands; for, being a single man, and very penurious, his expenses were next to nothing. His custom was to dine on his shop counter, with no other tablecloth than an old newspaper; he was also as little nice in regard to his apparel. The bulk of his fortune, however, was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets. These he bought at a large

* This was Samuel Richardson, the eminent printer, author of Pamela, and other well known novels, who will be fully noticed in a subsequent page. Another printer of the same name, and of some eminence in his profession, is mentioned by Dunton. "Mr. Richardson, an eminent printer in Fenchurch-street. He is fully much in years, however his young inclinations are not altogether dead in him, for I am informed that his son and he have married two sisters, but let nature run as long as it pleases, so as it keep within bounds. The man is grave and very just in trade, he has done a great deal of excellent work, and printed much for me."

There was an Edmond Richardson, binder, of whom Dunton says—"He was a very kind neighbour in Scalding Alley, for many years—bound most of my calves leather books whilst I lived in the Poultry, and continued to bind for me as long as I traded. From this long acquaintance with Mr. Richardson, I am able to give him the following character. He is an excellent binder, and very just and punctual in all his dealings—to all his promises there needs no other bond but his word, and no other witness but God—he shuns jests in holy things, and abhors lies, though in jests he speaks as near as he can to the capacities and not to the humours of men. He so frames his talk as one that is going shortly to give an account of his words—he detracts from no man but himself—speaks well of all men till he knows otherwise—and where he cannot speak well he is silent. In a word, there is a purity laid so deep in his nature, that those who knew him the earliest have often said that even their nature seemed entirely sanctified in him; so that Mr. Richardson having thrived by his binding trade, he is now a flourishing bookseller in Newgate-street, and so will continue, for he measures his wealth by his mind, not by his estate; and then to be sure he will thrive, for a contented mind is ever rich.

† He has a very noble printing house in Aldersgate-street. Whilst I employed him he was always very civil and obliging. I brought him to be concerned in printing the *Present State of Europe*, in which he is yet employed. —*Dunton.*

* Mr. Guy and Mr Parker were partners in printing the bible at Oxford, in 1681. Of the latter gentleman Dunton says. "This bookseller lives by the Royal Exchange—his principles keep him entirely firm to the interest and religion of the Church of England—and he had ever the character of being a fair dealer. Mr. Guy and he were many years partners in printing the *Bible*, at Oxford, and contracted a remarkable friendship. Mr. Parker having got a good estate by his trade, he was so generous to leave it to Mr. Nelmes that had been his apprentice; but the unfortunate Nelmes, attempting to get an estate too soon came to an untimely end."

Dunton thus speaks of Mr. Guy: "THOMAS GUY, in Lombard-street, makes an eminent figure in the company of stationers, having been chosen sheriff of London, and paid the fine; and is now a member of parliament for Tamworth. He entertains a very sincere respect for English liberty. He is a man of strong reason, and can talk very much to the purpose on any subject you will propose. He is truly charitable, of which his almshouses to the poor are standing testimonies."

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discount, and afterwards subscribed in the South Sea company, which was established in 1710, for the purpose of discharging those tickets, and giving a large interest. Here Mr. Guy was so extensively, as well as cautiously concerned, that in the year 1720, he was possessed of £45,500 stock, by disposing of which when it bore an extremely advanced price, he realized a considerable sum. While we are compelled, in this brief notice of Mr. Guy's life, to associate his name with one of the most infamous transactions in the commercial history of our country, it is due to his memory, as well as to the cause of Christian charity, to add, that no dishonourable imputation ever attached to him on this score, notwithstanding the flippant and unfair remarks of Pennant, in his *History of London*.* Be it remembered, that much of his money was acquired by labour and perseverance, as well as by that practice of self-denial, which probably was necessary at the outset of life, and afterwards became a habit. To his relations he was attentive while he lived; and his actions prove that he did not hoard up his means until they could no longer be of use to himself. He kindly lent money to some of his connexions, and granted annuities to others. In 1707, he built and furnished three wards on the north side of the outer court of St. Thomas's hospital, in Southwark; and gave £100 to it annually for eleven years preceding the erection of his own hospital. Sometime before his death, he erected the stately iron gate, with the large houses on each side, at the expense of about £3000. On August 5, 1717, he offered to the stationers' company, through the medium of his friend Mr. Richard Mount, £1000, "to enable them to add £50 a-year, by quarterly payments, to the poor members and widows, in augmentation of the quarterly charity;" also £1100, "to be paid quarterly to such charitable uses as he should appoint by his will, in writing;" and a further sum of £1500 "to have £75 a-year paid quarterly for another charitable purpose, to be appointed in like manner;" in default of such appointments the sum of £125 to be paid annually by the company of St. Thomas's hospital. And, no appointments having been made, the same is now regularly paid by the hospital. He was seventy-six years of age when he formed the design of building the hospital which bears his name.† The charge of erecting this vast pile amounted to £18,793, besides £219,499, which he left to endow it: and he just lived to see it roofed in. He erected an almshouse with a library at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, (the place of his mother's nativity, and which he represented in parliament) for fourteen poor men and women; and for their pensions, as well as for the putting out of poor children apprentices, bequeathed £125 a-year. To Christ's hospital he gave £400 a-year for ever; and the residue of his estate, amounting to about £80,000, among those who could prove themselves in any degree related to him. This truly eminent philanthropist dedicated to charitable purposes more than any one private person upon record in this kingdom.

In the chapel of his hospital a beautiful monument was erected in 1779, executed by Mr. Bacon, and is said to have cost £1000. Mr. Guy is represented in his livery gown, holding out one hand to raise a poor invalid lying on the earth, and pointing with the other to a distressed object, carried on a litter into one of the wards, the hospital being in the back-ground. On the pedestal is this inscription:

Underneath are deposited the remains of
THOMAS GUY,
Citizen of London, Member of Parliament, and the sole founder of this hospital in his life-time.
It is peculiar to this beneficent man to have preserved, during a long course of prosperity and industry, in pouring forth to the wants of others, all that he had earned by labour, or withheld from self-indulgence.
Warm with philanthropy, and exalted by charity, his mind expanded to those noble affections which grow but too rarely from the most elevated pursuits.
After administering with extensive bounty to the claims of consanguinity, he established this asylum for that stage of languor and disease, to which the charity of others had not reached: he provided a retreat for hopeless insanity, and rivalled the endowments of kings.
He died the 27th of December, 1724, in the 80th year of his age.

As Mr. Guy printed only for profit, very little can be expected from him of excellence. The best of his bibles is the small 8vo. 1681. His *4to.* bibles have the advantage of a very broad-faced letter.

1724, *Jan.* 1. *Protestant Intelligence*, No. 1. This paper begins with good portraits of "The Glorious Royal Guard of the Protestant Religion; King George I., George Prince of Wales, and Prince Frederick."

1724, *Feb.* 21. *Tea Table*, No. 1.

1724, *Feb.* 21. *Honest True Briton*, No. 1.

* 1720, *June.* At this time, the whole nation, clergy and laity, whigs and tories, churchmen and dissenters, statesmen and even ladies, who had, or could procure money for the purpose, turned stock jobbers, and entirely neglected their several professions and employments, to attend to some bubble or other.—*Salmon's Chronological Historian.*—Gay, who, under the form of a fable, often couched just and biting satire, alluding to the large fortunes suddenly made, by means of the "south sea bubble," remarks,

How many saucy airs we meet,
From Temple-bar to Aldgate-street!
Proud rogues who shared the South Sea prey,
And sprung, like mushrooms, in a day.

† To shew what great events spring from trivial causes, it may be observed, that the public are indebted to a most trifling incident for the greatest part of his immense fortunes being applied to charitable uses. Mr. Guy had a maid servant whom he agreed to marry, and preparatory to his nuptuals he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended so far as a particular stone, which he marked. The maid, while her master was out, innocently looked on the paviers at work, saw a broken place they had not repaired, and mentioned it to them, but they told her Mr. Guy had directed them not to go so far. "Well," says she, "do you mend it, tell him I bade you, and I know he will not be angry." It happened, however, that the poor girl presumed too much on her influence over her wary lover, with whom the charge of a few shillings extraordinary turned the scale entirely against her; for Guy, enraged to find his orders exceeded, renounced the matrimonial scheme, and built hospitals in his old age.

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1724, *March* 23. *Plain Dealer*, No. 1.—Of this paper Dr. Johnson observes, that it "was a periodical paper written by Mr. Hill* and Mr. Bond, whom Savage called the two contending powers of light and darkness. They wrote by turns each six essays; and the character of the work was observed regularly to rise in Mr. Hill's weeks, and to fall in Mr. Bond's." The *Plain Dealer* was published twice a week, and was concluded on May 7th, 1725, having reached one hundred and seventeen numbers; it was reprinted in 1734, and forms two octavo volumes.

It was unfortunate, that in writing the *Plain Dealer* that Mr. Hill should have fixed upon a coadjutor so inferior to himself as Mr. Bond. Notwithstanding this unhappy choice, it is, as a miscellaneous paper, the best that has come under our notice since the *Free Thinker*.

1724, *July* 8. *Inquisitor*, No. 1.

1724, *Sept.* 5. *Monitor*, No. 5.

1724, *Dec.* 21. *Protestant Advocate, with remarks upon Popery, serious and comical*, No. 3.

1725, *Nov.* 30. Edmund Curll, the notorious bookseller, who lived at the sign of the bible, in Bow-street, convicted of publishing several obscene books, *Venus in the Cloister; or, the Nun in her Smock*, translated from the French, &c. for which he stood in the pillory, and had his ears cut off. Pope has immortalized him to public infamy in the *Dunciad*.

1725, *Jan. New Memoirs of Literature*, by Michael de la Roche, No. 1. Continued till December, 1727, in 6 volumes, 8vo.

1725, *Jan. The Monthly Catalogue*, No. 1, being a general register of books, sermons, plays, and pamphlets, printed and published in London or the universities.

1725, *Jan.* 10. *The* Halfpenny *London Journal, or the British Oracle*, No. 10.

1725, *May* 1. *The Weekly Journal, or the British Gazetteer*, No. 1.

1725, *Sept.* 25. *The British Spy, or Weekly Journal*.

1726. *Died*, Michael Burghers, an eminent engraver, a native of Utrecht, who settled at Oxford, where he engraved the almanacks: his first appeared in 1676 without his name: also small views of Queen's college, and portraits.

1726, *Feb. The Occasional Paper*, No. 2.

1726. A learned man, Ibrahim Effendi, fully perceiving the advantages to be derived from the use of a press, exerted his influence towards obtaining the erection of one in Constantinople, and shortly afterwards succeeded. Peignot, in his *Repertoire des bibliographies speciales*, p. 163, affirms a *Turkish Grammar*, dated 1730, to be the first book really printed at Constantinople: in this assertion however he is decidedly mistaken, since the Bodleian library contains two works executed in this city, bearing the date of 1729, in one of which Ibrahim is called Archi-typographer to the Sublime Porte; so that printing was then exercised, not only openly, but under the express authority of the government. It rather appears that the first printed book was a *Turkish-Arabic Lexicon*, by Mahomet, the son of Mustapha, executed between 1726 and 1728, in two handsome volumes small folio, of which likewise a copy has been recently placed in the same library. Yet even *this* printing establishment of Ibrahim (who is said by lord Teignmouth, in his *Life of Sir William Jones*, to have learned Latin by his own industry, to have been no contemptible writer in his native language, and to have cast his own types) does not seem to have been carried on with vigour. M. Hammer, in his catalogue of Arabic, Persic, and Turkish manuscripts contained in the imperial library at Vienna, enumerates sixty-three works printed at Constantinople and Scutari from the year 1728 to 1819. In this series, however, there is a complete blank from the year 1744, that of the death of Ibrahim, after which it does not appear that any thing was done, except that the *Lexicon* of 1728 was reprinted in 1758, under the care of another Ibrahim. Through the influence of the scribes, the press can scarcely be said to have gained an effectual footing in Constantinople until the year 1782; at which period the press was re-established through the interest of the French ambassador at the Ottoman court, who erected a press in his own house at Pera. Of Ibrahim's first book, the *Turkish Lexicon* of 1728, one thousand copies were printed, at the cost of thirty-five piasters for each copy. The grammar mentioned by Peignot, as also many of the Constantinople earlier Hebrew books, may be seen in the Bodleian library: a copy of the very rare *Polyglott Pentateuch*, executed here in 1546, is in the imperial library at Vienna; and a second in the Oppenheimer collection: and it is said that most of the books from Ibrahim's press are to be found in the royal library at Paris. Many of them are in possession of Mr. W. Marsden, and are enumerated in the *Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*, 4to., 1827. Of the *Grammaire Turque* M. Renourd, of Paris, had a copy, every sheet of which was on paper of *different* colours. For some interesting details of the modern printing-establishment and two paper manufactories of Constantinople in 1828, see Walsh's *Narrative*, 8vo. 1828.

1726, *May* 3. Thomas Wood, "a member of the company of stationers, gave the king's coat of arms."

* Aaron Hill was born in London, Feb. 10, 1685, and was a man of amiable manners and of great moral worth. In 1709 he married a lady of beauty, wealth, and accomplishments, and in the same year, became manager of Drury-lane theatre, for which he wrote his *Elfred, or the Fair Inconstant*. The following year he became master of the Opera-house, and wrote the opera of *Rinaldo*, the first which Handel composed in England. About 1718 he published a poem called the *Northern Star, or a Panegyric on Peter the Great*, for which the empress Catherine sent him a gold medal. It was in the province of a dramatic poet, however, that Mr. Hill was best known to his contemporaries; and in this more as a translator than an original writer; his *Fall of Siam*, performed in 1716, and his *Athelstan* in 1731, are now forgotten; but his adaptations from Voltaire, his *Zara*, *Alzira*, and *Merope*, have great merit, and the first and third still keep possession of the stage. Our author did not long survive the production of his *Merope*; he expired on February 8th, 1750, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, in the same grave with his wife.

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1726, *March* 11. *The Country Gentleman.*

1726, *April* 6. *The Censor;* or, Mustermaster-general of all the newspapers printed in Great Britain and Ireland, No. 2.

1726, *Dec.* 5. *The Country Journal; or the Craftsman*, by Caleb Danvers, of Gray's Inn, esq., No. 1, pritned by RICHARD FRANCKLIN. Nicholas Amhurst was, for several years, the conductor of this political paper. It was written to oppose the administration of sir Robert Walpole, and he was assisted in the attack by very powerful coadjutors—Bolingbroke and Pulteney. Such was the popularity of these essays, and such the indignation of the country against the measures of Walpole, that ten or twelve thousand copies were frequently sold in a day. A complete set of the *Craftsman* forms fourteen volumes, 12mo.

1726. *The London Journal.* The Journal was a species of newspaper, including letters and essays on every topic, but too frequently on controversial subjects. It was a great deterioration of the admirable plan of Steele and Addison, and, for a time, the town was deluged with these motley productions. The invention of *Weekly Journals* was, observes Aaron Hill, owing to the *taste* which the town began to entertain from the writings of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and others. The politics of the *London Journal* were in favour of government.

1726. *Essays on the Vices and Follies of the Times.* This volume is the production of Amhurst, the author of *Terræ Filius*, and consists of "select papers formerly published in *Pasquin* and the *London Journal.*

1726. *London Daily Post, and General Advertiser.* In 1743 it was altered to the *General Advertiser;* and in 1752, took the name of the *Public Advertiser.* It was commenced by Henry Woodfall.

1726. *The Fränkische Acta Erudita et Curiosa*, a journal of French literature, was published at Nuremberg, from 1726 till 1732.

1727, *Feb.* 6. JOHN GAY assigned to Jacob Tonson and John Watts, for the sum of ninety guineas, the copyright of fifty fables, and the *Beggar's Opera.* For some curious particulars concerning the *Beggar's Opera*, see *Gentleman's Magazine*, for March 1822.

1727, *March.* EDWARD CAVE, printer, taken into custody of the serjeant at arms, for writing *news letters*, containing an account of the proceedings of the house of commons.

1727. The first press set up at BURLINGTON, the capital city of New Jersey, in North America, was by Samuel Keimer, from Philadelphia, for the purpose of printing the New Jersey money bills. Benjamin Franklin accompanied his master, and while there constructed a copper-plate printing press, the first that had been seen in the country, and he also had to engrave various ornaments and vignettes for the bills. The press was removed to Philadelphia in about three months. In 1765, Mr. Parker, who was established as a printer at Woodbridge, removed his apparatus to Burlington, solely for the purpose of printing Smith's *History of New Jersey*, an octavo of 570 pages; which having finished, he forthwith repaired to his old quarters. The first who permanently set up a press at the place, was Isaac Collins, a printer from Philadelphia.

1727. *Died*, RICHARD BALDWYN, a bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and who was probably related to R. Baldwyn,* who in 1699 lived at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-lane. Robert Baldwyn, the first who settled in Paternoster-row as a bookseller, was his nephew, and in the title-page of a work published in 1749, the name is put "R. Baldwyn, jun." The sign of the house, whilst signs were in use, was the Rose. The house of Baldwin, a name long known in Paternoster-row, originated with the above, and still continues famous in the trade.

1727. The MARQUESS DE LASSAY erected a printing press at his country seat, at Lassay, a small town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, one book from which is noticed by Peignot. Probably it produced little besides this.

1727, *March* 27. *Died*, Sir ISAAC NEWTON, the most eminent philosopher which this, or perhaps any other country ever produced. He outshone all that went before him, and all that have come after him. It was the fortune of Newton to erect upon the basis of geometry, a new system of philosophy, by which the operations of nature were for the first time properly elucidated; the motions of the vast orbs composing the solar system being shown by him to depend upon rules that were equally applicable to the smallest particles of matter. He was born at Woolstrope, in Lincolnshire, on Christmas-day, in 1642. Losing his father in his childhood, the care of him devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education, though she married a second time. In 1654 he was sent to Grantham school, and at the age of eighteen removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. After going through *Euclid's Elements*, he proceeded to the study of Descartes's geometry, with Oughtred's *Clavis*, and Kepler's *Optics*, in all of which he made marginal notes as he went along. It was in this early course that he invented the

* "Richard Baldwin.—He printed a great deal, but got as little by it as John Dunton. He bound for me and others when he lived in the Old Bailey; but removing to Warwick-lane, his fame for publishing spread so fast, he grew *too big* to handle his *small tools*. Mr. Baldwin having got acquaintance with persons of quality, he was now for taking a shop in Fleet-street; but Dick soaring out of his element, had the honour of being a bookseller a few months. However, to do Mr. Baldwin justice, his inclinations were to oblige all men, and only to neglect himself. He was a man of a generous temper, and would take a cheering glass to oblige a customer. His purse and his heart were open to all men that he thought were honest; and his conversation was very diverting. He was a true lover of King William; and after he came on the livery, always voted on the right side. His wife, Mrs. Ann Baldwin, in a literal sense, was an *help-meet*, and eased him of all his *publishing work*; and since she has been a widow, might vie with all the women in Europe for accuracy and justice in keeping accounts; and the same I hear of her beautiful daughter, Mrs. Mary Baldwin, of whom her father was very fond. He was, as it were, flattered into his grave by a long consumption; and now lies buried in Wickham parish, his native place.—*Dunton.*

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method of series and fluxions, which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz, who obtained a knowledge of it in 1676, from the author himself. On the breaking out of the plague in 1665, he retired to his country seat, where, sitting alone in his garden, some apples falling from a tree, led his thoughts to the subject of gravity; and reflecting on the power of that principle, he began to consider, that as it is not diminished at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, it may be extended as far as the moon, and to all the planetary bodies. This subject he afterwards resumed on the occasion of the great comet in 1680, and in 1687 the important principle which forms the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy was first published under the title of *Philosophiæ Naturalis principia Mathematica*; or, *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*. In 1671, when he was chosen fellow of the royal society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colours, which was followed by his account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. In 1696 he was made warden of the mint, and afterwards master of that office; which place he discharged with the greatest honour till his death. In 1703 he was chosen president of the royal society, in which station he continued twenty-five years. In 1705 queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In the succeeding reign he was often at court, and the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, frequently conversed with him on philosophical subjects. So thoroughly convinced of the truths of divine revelation was this great man, that he inculcated in many of his writings, with all the force of his enlightened mind, the benevolent principles of Christianity, and after his death was published *Some Observations on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse of St. John*.

> "Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night,
> God said, let Newton be, and all was light."

This glory of the British nation and ornament of human nature was buried in Westminster abbey, where a stately monument was erected over his remains at the entrance to the choir. Sir Isaac was of a middling stature, and his countenance was pleasing and venerable. He never made use of spectacles, and during his whole life lost but one tooth. A complete and elegant edition of his works was published with illustrations by Dr. Horsley, 1779, in five volumes quarto. Sir Isaac Newton had several illustrious followers, such as Halley and Bradley, Maclaurin and Smith, who eminently distinguished themselves by their knowledge, discoveries, and writings. Under such men, geometry, astronomy, and optics assumed no small degree of splendour.

1727, *June* 11. *Died*, GEORGE I., in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the thirtieth of his reign. All historians have accounted George I. a very fortunate monarch. In his conduct after his accession to the throne of England, he exercised great resolution, perseverance, and a never-failing attention to business. That he studied the interest of the Hanoverians more than he did that of his English subjects, ought rather to be a subject of regret than of censure (provided that kings are allowed to feel the force of early habit), since his majesty had attained his fifty-fourth year previous to his first landing in England, and was quite ignorant of the manners, customs, and language of the country; but he listened with great liberality to those who acquainted him with the genuine principles of the British constitution. In his domestic habits the king allowed a culpable indulgence towards his mistress to render him severe to an amiable wife,* and negligent in the performance of his paternal duties.

With regard to the progress of literature, in this reign, the same eminent men continued to flourish, and therefore, properly belong to the æra of queen Anne. It was in her time that their genius was completely formed; it was in her reign, or somewhat earlier, that they began to write; and it was the spirit they had then imbibed, which continued to operate in the subsequent period. The glory, therefore, they have reflected on their country, was a glory of which the succeeding princes had no right to partake. Admitting the truth of these allegations, it may be proper to state the literary facts that more distinctly marked the reigns of the two first sovereigns of the Hanover family. It is certain that, during that time, a considerable revolution was produced in the minds of men; and that various objects of inquiry engaged their attention, which, if not wholly new, had not been discussed before to an equal extent, or with an equal degree of accuracy and precision. Nor was this entirely owing to the natural progress of reason, and the gentle and gradual operation of literature in opening and enlarging the human faculties, but arose, in particular, from the political situation of Great Britain. The accession of another royal family, whose claims were disapproved by a large body of the people, rendered it highly requisite to disseminate, as widely as possible, the principles which were favourable to the recent establishment. Accordingly, able men were engaged in diffusing more liberal sentiments upon these subjects; and, as this could not be done without exciting a warm con-

* This unfortunate lady was Sophia Dorothy, the only child of William duke of Zell; she was born in 1666; and her alliance was courted by the greatest princes in Germany, and at the age of sixteen was married to the elector of Hanover. On a charge of adultery with the count Koningsmark, a Swedish nobleman, she was confined in the castle of Alden, on the river Aller, in the duchy of Zell, where she endured captivity thirty-two years. She died on the 13th of November, 1726; and her death was announced under the title of the electress dowager of Hanover. She conducted herself during her confinement with mildness and patience: she received the sacrament once every week, when she always asserted her innocence of the crime laid to her charge. Subsequent circumstances have tended to shew that she was not guilty, but was sacrificed to the jealousy of the countess of Platen, the favourite mistress of Ernest Augustus, who, being herself in love with the count, and slighted by him, resolved to sacrifice the lover and the princess to her vengeance.

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troversy, hence a different turn was given to the studies of the age. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, attacked, with success, the narrow views of the clergy concerning the doctrine of passive obedience, non-resistance, and hereditary right.

With regard to the state of poetry, it has been already observed, that Pope continued to shine in it long after the accession of the House of Hanover. He was, indeed, the chief ornament of this divine art; and so far was any man from being able to be mentioned as his equal, that there was no one who could pretend to approach him in excellence and reputation. Young, nevertheless, sustained an honourable rank in his peculiar work of composition. His *Night Thoughts*, in particular, amidst all their faults, contain the most striking proofs of a fruitful imagination, and of a bold and sublime genius, which if it had been refined by elegance, corrected by taste, and regulated by judgment, might have claimed a high station in the temple of poetical fame. Thomson's exquisite descriptive powers, not to mention his moral and sentimental beauties, will render his *Seasons* the object of eternal admiration; and his *Castle of Indolence* will, perhaps, prove him to have been the most pleasing and successful of all the imitators of Spenser. There were many others who aimed at attaining the character of poets, but the generality of them did not rise above mediocrity. This is true, with respect only to the early part of this period; for towards the end of it, the poetical genius of England revived in an eminent degree.

During this reign, the study of oriental literature was again revived under the auspices of Dr. Thomas Hunt, of Oxford; and it probably was not a little promoted by Dr. Lowth's admirable lectures on the poetry of the Hebrews.

1727, *Jan.* 28. *The Churchman; or Loyalist's Weekly Journal*, No. 35.

1727. *The Occasional Writer*, No. 1.

1727. *New England Journal*, No. 1. Printed and published by Samuel Kneeland, at Boston. This journal, with some changes, was carried on till the year 1752.

1727, *Jan.* 30. *The Evening Entertainment*, No. 4. This paper will be published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the evening, at which time no other newspaper comes out: this is the last time they will be given *gratis*.

1727, *Jan.* *The Political Mercury*, No. 1.

1727, *Jan.* 20. *The Free Briton*, No. 1. This was a political paper in support of sir Robert Walpole's administration, and of course the antagonist of the *Craftsman*. It was published under the fictitious name of Francis Walsingham, esq. but was, in reality, the production of William Arnall, an attorney, and the successor of Concanen in the *British Journal*. Arnall began his political career under the age of twenty, and carried on a furious party war for several years with such virulent and scurrilous language, that even exceeded the wishes of his patrons. The commentator on Pope declares that "he writ for hire, and valued himself upon it, and that he received for *Free Britons* and other writings, in the space of four years, no less than *ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven pounds six shillings and eightpence, out of the treasury.*"* It was the custom during the administration of Walpole, to allow newspapers and pamphlets written in favour of the government, to be sent *post free* to any part of the kingdom.

1727, *July.* *The Weekly Miscellany*, No. 1, by R. Bradley, professor of botany in the university of Cambridge, &c.

1727, *Sept.* 9. *The Seasonable Writer*, No. 1.

1727, *Sept.* 18. *The Citizen*, No. 1.

1727, *Oct.* 17. *The Tatler Revived;* by Isaac Bickerstaff, esq., No. 1.

1727, *Dec.* 1. *The Evening Journal*, No. 1.

1727, *Dec.* 12. *The London Evening Post*,

1727. *The British Spy; or Derby Postman*, printed and published by S. Hodgkinson. This was the first newspaper in the county of Derby. There was a Mr. W. CANTREL, a bookseller, at Derby, who sold Anthony Blackwall's† *Introduction to the Classics*, 12mo. London, printed by William Bowyer, for George Mortlack,‡ 1717.

1728, *Feb.* 21. With the patriotic purpose of supplying Scotland with school books, at a cheaper price, the magistrates of Edinburgh, upon this day, appointed JAMES DAVIDSON and THOMAS RUDDIMAN, joint printers to the university, during the lives of both, and during *the life of the longest liver*. The following is a copy of the appointment from the city records:—"The same day anent the petition given in by Mr. James Davidson, bookseller, in Edinburgh, and Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, under keeper of the

* The annotator of Pope says, that there were papers called the *Daily Gazette*, each of which lasted but a day. Into this, as a common sink, was received all the trash which had been before dispersed in several journals, and circulated at the expense of the nation. The authors were the same obscure men; though sometimes relieved by occasional essays from statesmen, courtiers, bishops, deans, and doctors. The meaner sort were rewarded with money; others with places or benefices, from a hundred to a thousand a year. It appears from the Report of the Secret Committee for inquiring into the conduct of Robert, earl of Orford, "that no less than fifty thousand seventy-seven pounds eighteen shillings were paid to authors and printers of newspapers, such as *Free Britons*, *Daily Courants*, *Corn Cutters' Journals*, *Gazetteers*, and other political papers, between Feb. 10, 1731, and Feb. 10, 1741," which shewa the benevolence of one minister to have expended, for the current dulness of ten years in Britain, double the sum which gained Louis XIV. so much honour, in annual pensions to learned men all over Europe. In which, and in a much longer time, not a pension at court, nor preferment in church or universities, of any consideration, was bestowed on any man distinguished for his learning separately from party-merit, or pamphlet writing.

† Mr. Blackwall was born in Derbyshire about 1674, and educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He was appointed head master of the free school at Derby, and lecturer of All-hallows there. In 1722 he was appointed head master of Market Bosworth school, in Leicestershire, and in October, 1726, he was presented by sir Henry Atkins, bart. to the church of Clapham, in Surry, which living, however, he resigned in 1729, and returned to Market Bosworth, where he died April 8, 1730.—*See Nichols's Anecdotes, vol.* 1, *p.* 130.

‡ Mr. MORTLACK has been master of the company of stationers, and the most indefatigable shopkeeper I have known. He is very exact in trade. He was much assisted by the friendship of the great Dr. Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, and printed most of his works. He is now pretty much up in years; speaks slow, but speaks seldom in vain.—*Dunton.*

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advocate's library, mentioning, that whereas the far greater part of the books taught in our schools and colleges are imported from foreign places into this country, to the great discouragement of their own manufactories. And the petitioners being well assured, that if the council, patrons of the university of this city, would be pleased to constitute them printers to the said university, they will be enabled to print the above-mentioned books better, and furnish them at easier rates than the country could be otherways provided of them; and that the importation of such books from foreign places will be thereby in a great measure prevented. Craving therefore the council to constitute and appoint the petitioners conjoint printers to the said university, with all the rights, privileges, and emoluments, thereto belonging, for such a term of years, as the council should think fit; as the petition bears, which being considered by the council, they with the extraordinary deacons nominated and elected, and hereby nominats and elects the said Mr. James Davison and Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, to be conjoint printers to the university of this city, and longest liver of them two, during their respective lives."

1728, *April* 24. *Died*, AWNSHAM CHURCHILL, who is said by Granger to have been the greatest bookseller and stationer of his time.—An original letter, dated April 30, 1728, observes, "I hear that your great bookseller, Awnsham Churchill, is dead: he had a great stock, and printed many books; and I hope the sale of his effects will throw a plenty of books on the city of London, and reduce their present high price." In conjunction with his brother John, his name will be found to the principal publications from the period of the revolution to his death; if he did not retire from business before that event, and that he may view with the Tonsons who attained to the honour of a seat in parliament. Dunton characterizes the two brothers in the following paragraph:—"Mr. Awnsham and Mr. John Churchill, two booksellers (and brothers) of an universal wholesale trade. I traded very considerably with them for several years; and must do them the justice to say, that I was never concerned with any persons more exact in their accounts, or more just in their payments. They are both so well furnished for any great undertaking, that what they have hitherto *proposed*, they have gone through with great honour to themselves, and satisfaction to *subscribers*; of which their printing Camden's *Britannia*, and the publication of a *New Collection of Travels*, lately come abroad, are undeniable instances. Sir Richard Blackmore's *Poetical Works*, and Mr. Locke's *Essay*, have received no small advantage by coming abroad through their hands; and, to finish their characters, they never *starve* an undertaking to *save charges*. In the *New Collection of Travels* before mentioned, though they make about one hundred and fifty sheets and fifty cuts more than were promised, yet they ask their subscribers no advance." Awnsham Churchill purchased, in 1704, the manor of Henbury, in Dorsetshire, and represented the county town in parliament. He married Sarah, daughter of John Lownds, esq. by whom he had three sons; of whom the eldest, William Churchill, esq. married, first, 1770, Louisa-Augusta Greville, daughter of Francis first earl Brooke and earl of Warwick, by whom he had one son, William. He married, secondly, Eliza, widow of Frederic Thomas, third earl of Strafford.

1728. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, printed by Samuel Keimer, Philadelphia. In the following year it was purchased by Benjamin Franklin, and conducted by him for thirty years. Franklin gives the following account of the establishment of this paper:—"George Webb, having found a friend who lent him the necessary sum to buy out his time with Keimer, came one day to offer himself to us as a journeyman. We could not employ him immediately; but I foolishly told him, under the rose, that I intended shortly to publish a new periodical paper, and that we should then have work for him. My hopes of success, which I imparted to him, were founded on the circumstance, that the only paper we had in Philadelphia at that time, and which Bradford printed, was a paltry thing, miserably conducted, in no respect amusing, and which yet was profitable. I consequently supposed that a good work of this kind could not fail of success. Webb betrayed my secret to Keimer, who, to prevent me, immediately published the prospectus of a paper, that he intended to institute himself, and in which Webb was to be engaged. I was exasperated at this proceeding, and, with a view to counteract them, not being able at present to institute my own paper, I wrote some humorous pieces in Bradford's, under the title of the *Busy Body*;* and which was continued for several months by Breintnal. I hereby fixed the attention of the public upon Bradford's paper; and the prospectus of Keimer, which we turned into ridicule, was treated with contempt. He began, notwithstanding, his paper; and after continuing it for nine months, having at most not more than ninety subscribers, he offered it to me for a mere trifle. I had for some time been ready for such an engagement; I therefore instantly took it upon myself, and in a few years it proved extremely profitable to me."

1728. *The Maryland Gazette*, in German, published at Annapolis. The first book printed in the city of Annapolis, was a *Collection of the Laws of Maryland*, 1727, printed by William Parks. Mr. Parks was succeeded by some of the family of Green, under whom the art flourished considerably at Annapolis.

1728, *Jan.* 20. *British Journal, or Censor*,

1728, *Jan. Monthly Chronicle*, No. 1, 4to. Continued till March 1732, when it was superseded by the *London Magazine*, which was conducted with great reputation till 1783, when it was relinquished by the proprietors.

* A manuscript note in the file of the *American Mercury*, preserved in the Philadelphia library, says, that Franklin wrote the five first numbers, and part of the eighth.

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1728, *Jan. Present State of the Republic of Letters*, No. 1. Continued till December, 1736.

1728. *The Intelligencer*, by Dr. Thos. Sheridan. This paper was published weekly in Dublin, in the years 1728 and 1729. It is a miscellaneous paper, and had the occasional assistance of dean Swift. Dr. Sheridan died September 10, 1738.

1728, *July. The Universal Spectator*, No. 1.

1728, *Sept.* 25. *The Parrot*, by Mrs. Prattle.

1728, *Oct.* 1. *Flying Post, or Weekly Medley*, printed by Matthew Jenour, in Giltspur-street.

1728, *Oct.* 16. *New York Gazette*, printed and published in New York, by William Bradford.

1728. *The Literary Journal.*

1728. *The Touchstone.*

1728. *The Weekly Medley.*

1728. *Faulkner's Journal*, printed and published daily, by George Faulkner, Dublin.* It was truly Hibernian in the blundering simplicity of its style and typography. It is said, on its afterwards falling into other hands, to have been conducted with great ability and spirit.

1729, *Jan.* 19. *Died*, WILLIAM CONGREVE, of whom Voltaire says, "He raised the glory of comedy to a greater height than any English writer before, or since his time. He wrote only a few plays, but they are the best of the kind." And Dennis, speaking of Congreve, says, "he quitted the stage early, and comedy left it with him." He was born at Bardsey, in Staffordshire, Feb. 10, 1769, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin. While studying law in the Temple, in London, he began to write for the stage, and at the age of twenty-one produced his first play called the *Old Bachelor*, which was highly successful. Lord Halifax made him a commissioner for licensing hackney coaches, and other employments, which yielded him £1200 a-year. About 1695, he engaged in a controversy with Collier, respecting the immorality of his plays, in which Congreve was completely foiled, and in consequence ceased dramatic authorship.

1729, *March. Died*, MR. ROLLAND, advocate, and proprietor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, printed by Thomas Ruddiman. At this time the whole property of the *Mercury* was transferred to Mr. Ruddiman, which from No. 1396, was printed for and by Thomas and Walter Ruddiman, and sold at the shop of Alexander Symmers, bookseller, in the Parliament square. In this manner did the proprietorship of the paper pass into the family of Ruddiman, with whom it continued, though under various modifications, till May, 1772.

* MR. NORMAN, bookseller, Dublin.—He is a middling squat man that loves to live well, and has a spouse who understands preparing good things as well as the best lady in Ireland. He has a hole in his nose, occasioned by a brass pin in his nurse's waistcoat, which happened to run in it, and for want of a skilful hand to dress it, the hole remains to this day, and yet without disfiguring his face. He invited me to his house when I made my auction in Dublin, and when I came gave me a hearty welcome. I found Mr. Norman an excellent florist, and he has this peculiar to himself, that whatever he has in his garden is the most excellent of its kind. He is a very grave honest man, understands his trade extraordinary well, and has the honour to have been master of the booksellers company in Dublin.—*Dunton.*

1729, *March* 12. The *Dunciad* was presented to George II. and his queen (who had before been pleased to read it) at St. James's, by the right honourable sir Robert Walpole; and some days after, the whole impression was taken and circulated by several noblemen and gentlemen. On the day the book was on sale, a crowd of authors besieged the shop of Bernard Lintot, the bookseller; entreaties, advices, threats, of law, and battery, nay, cries of treason, were all employed to hinder the coming out of the *Dunciad*; on the other side, the booksellers and hawkers made as great efforts to procure it. The dunces (for by this name they were called) held weekly clubs to consult about hostilities against the author; one denounced him as the greatest enemy the government had; and others brought his image in clay, to execute him in effigy.* Some false editions of the book, having an owl in their frontispiece; the true one, to distinguish it, fixed in its stead an ass laden with authors. Then another surreptitious one being printed with the same ass, the new edition, in 8vo. returned for distinction to the owl again. Hence arose a great contest of booksellers against booksellers, and advertisements against advertisements; some recommending the edition of the owl, and others the edition of the ass; by which names they came to be distinguished. The last complete edition of the *Dunciad* did not appear till 1643. The first edition sold for sixpence.

1729, *June* 19. ROBERT KNELL, compositor, and JOHN CLARK, pressman, of Mist's *Weekly Journal*, were set in the pillory for working that paper of the 24th of August, 1728. The following epigram appeared upon the conduct of the whig government towards the press:

ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

IN good Queen Anna's days, when tories reign'd,
And the just liberty of the press restrain'd,
Sad whigs complain'd in doleful notes and sundry,
O LIBERTY! O VIRTUE! O MY COUNTRY!
But when themselves had reach'd the days of grace,
They chang'd their principles as well as place;
From messengers secure no printer lies,
They take compositors, pressmen, devils, flies:
What means this change? the sum of all the stories,
Tories deprest are whigs, and whigs in power are tories.

1729. WILLIAM BOWYER printed two large editions in 4to. (10,500) of *Polly*, an opera; being the second part of *The Beggar's Opera*. Written by Mr. Gay. With the songs and basses engraved on copper-plates.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Evening Post* of April 10, 1729. "Yesterday two illegal, false, and spurious editions of *Polly, an Opera; being the Second Part of the Beggar's Opera*, were published; the one in 8vo. without the music, printed for Jeffery Walker, in the Strand, the other in 8vo. with the music at the end, printed for J. Thomson. This is to advertise all booksellers, printers, publishers, hawkers, &c. not to sell, or cause to be sold,

* *The Cudgell; or, a Crabtree Lecture to the author of the Dunciad.* By Herculus Vinegar, Esq. London, 1729.

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any of the said editions, the sole property of the said book being according to act of parliament vested in the author, for whom the book is printed with the music in copper-plates in quarto. Prosecutions with the utmost severity will be put in execution against any one who shall presume to sell any of the aforesaid illegal spurious editions."

1729. The library of sir Richard Gibbs, knt., of Great Waltham, and Bury St. Edmunds, was sold by auction, by T. Green, Spring-gardens, bookseller, with *fixed prices:* qu. *if not the earliest.* Prices were at first fixed in the first leaf of each book; afterwards, as at present, transcribed from thence with the printed catalogue, where some books, however, of great value, are left without price.*

1729, *Sept.* 29. *Died*, Sir Richard Steele, a celebrated writer, of whom it is but justice to say, that "as long as elegant literature shall be cultivated in this country, the name of Steele will always have a respectable portion of esteem and praise. Whether we consider his polished diction, his acuteness in controversy, or the variety and depth of his observation; his claims to our esteem are so strong, that it seems probable they will be the more readily acknowledged, the farther our advances in refinement shall incline us to examine them." He was a native of Dublin, where his father was a barrister. He obtained an ensigncy in the guards, and wrote his first work, entitled the *Christian Hero*, for which lord Cutts procured him a captain's commission in the fusileers. In 1702 appeared his comedy of the *Funeral; or, Grief a la Mode*, which had great success. This play was followed by the *Lying Lovers*, for which Lintot, the bookseller, gave him £21 10*s.* The *Tender Husband* and the *Conscious Lovers* succeeded. The commencement of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*,* has already been noticed, and the reputation he acquired by these and other writings, procured him several lucrative situations under government, and a seat in parliament. On the accession of George I. he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed surveyor of the stables at Hampton court, and governor of the royal company of comedians. He died at Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire. "There was a great similitude," observes lady Mary Montagu, "between the character of Henry Fielding and sir Richard Steele.† They both agreed in wanting money, in spite of all their friends, and would have wanted it, if their hereditary lands had been as extensive as their imaginations; yet each of them was so formed for happiness, it is pity he was not immortal." John Nichols, esq. to whom the friends and admirers of Steele owe many obligations, presented to the company of stationers a good portrait of this eminent writer. This picture exhibits a large man inclined to corpulency, with handsome dark eyes and brows, with a velvet cap on his head, and his collar open.

1729, *Feb.* 27. *The Knight Errant*, No. 1.

1729, *April* 5. *Fog's Weekly Journal*, No. 28. This paper was written in opposition to the government, and became so popular that it continued to be published for nearly eight years.

1729. *The Waterford Flying Post*, containing "the most material news both foreign and do-

* The earliest known sale of books by auction in this country out of London, is the following:—"*A Catalogue of choice Books, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, &c. both in English and Latin*; will be sold by auction at Mr. Edward Pawlett's house, bookseller, in Grantham, on Wednesday the 4th day of August, 1686. The catalogues are distributed *gratis* at Mr. Yates's, in Duck-lane, London, and at the said Mr. Pawlett's, at Grantham."—This catalogue, remarkable as one of the earliest recollected, began with the following address to the readers: "Gentlemen, I doubt not but most are sensible, that through the booksellers' care in collecting choice books, and exposing them to sale by way of auction, many are not only furnished with what they desire, at easy rates, but save themselves much trouble in a tedious and fruitless search after books, which are not always to be found in booksellers' shops. And though the books in this catalogue have suffered much from the unskilfulness of its taker; yet the curious peruser will find a great number of scarce and choice books on all subjects. Great indeed has the care been in furnishing this auction, that the bookseller might find encouragement in obliging those gentlemen whose study it is to render our nation as illustrious for men of learning as any in the world."

The conditions of the sale are these: I. That he who bids most is the buyer: and if any difference arise which the company cannot decide, then the book or books shall be exposed to sale again. II. That all the books in this catalogue, not otherwise expressed, are (for ought we know) perfect; but if any of them appear to be otherwise before they are taken away, the buyer shall have his choice of taking or leaving them. III. That the money for the books so bought, be paid within one week after the sale be ended, at the place where they are sold: where, upon payment thereof, the books shall be delivered.—The sale will begin at *eight* in the morning and continue till *twelve*; and from two in the afternoon till eight. The books to be seen two days before the sale begins.

Of Mr. Yates, associated above, John Dunton says, "He has met with losses as well as myself; yet, when his stars were the most unkind, he was still as honest as ever; and being always just in his dealings, he now, like the sun (just come from behind a cloud) shines brighter and fairer than ever—some men are only just whilst the world smiles; but when it frowns, they act such little tricks, as renders their virtues suspected; but Yates ever preserved his integrity, and is the same good man, under all events.

* Steele's *expense* in his periodical publications, says Dr. Birch, was very considerable; and laudable as his views certainly were, his auxiliaries, in general, did not assist him *gratis*. Of this *expense*, from which his genius might well have exempted him, and to which his indolence only, and his fashionable life subjected him, it is now impossible to state with precision to the full amount. It may, however, enable the curious to form some estimate to inform them, and on filial authority, that the celebrated bishop Berkeley had one guinea and a dinner with Steele, for every paper of his composing published in the *Guardian*.

† Mr. Samuel Sprint, senior, thrives much in trade, and is punctual and honest. He has been very fortunate in several engagements. He printed Mr. Fox, *of Time*, Mr. Doolittle, *on the Sacrament*, and was engaged the same way for Mr. Steele, and other eminent authors; so that it is easy to know what success he has had in the world.

Mr. Sprint, junior.—His worthy father is characterized above. Mr. John Sprint does *patrizare*, he has a ready wit, a great deal of good humour, and is owner of as much generosity as any man of the trade; there is an humble sweetness in all his actions, and to render him the more agreeable, this *brave soul* of his has the happiness to live in a very beautiful *tenement*, and it had been pity it should have lived in any other. In a word (if I have a right notion of John Sprint) he is the handsomest man in the stationers' company, and may without compliment be called "a very accomplished bookseller." His father finding him a sober religious person, has made him a partner in his trade, and they are now reprinting three great and useful books, entitled the *History of the Bible, with cuts*; *Le Grand Body of Philosophy*, and *Gwilliam's Heraldry*, with great improvements.—*Dunton.*

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mestic." It was printed on a sheet of common writing paper, the head ornamented with the royal arms, and those of the city of Waterford. The price was a halfpenny, or a shilling per quarter—being published twice a week.

1729. *The Glasgow Journal.* This is one of the few Scottish newspapers, published at that early period, which have existed to the present day.

1730. PETER VANDER AA, an eminent bookseller, who was born at Leyden, in 1661. Nearly all the early publishers and printers possessed considerable literary attainments, of which a very striking example occurs in this distinguished bookseller, who, in point of industry, at least, surpassed all his predecessors. He had a large printing-office, was eminent as a map engraver and geographer, and besides managing a very extensive bookselling business, contrived in less than half a century to complete nearly one hundred folio volumes. His principal work is *A Gallery of the World*, in sixty-six volumes, which he completed a short time prior to his death, in this year.

1730. ELEAZAR PHILLIPS, of Boston, in consequence of a liberal offer made by government, erected the first printing press in Charlestown, a beautiful city, the metropolis of the state of South Carolina, in North America, and, except in the city, there was no printing throughout the whole province, previous to the revolution.

1730. An enterprising bookseller in Boston having petitioned for and received some aid from the legislature of Massachusetts, erected the first paper mill in that colony.

1730. DAVID HARRY, a printer of Philadelphia, introduced the art into Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes. In the following year, a newspaper, the *Barbadoes Gazette*, began to be published. "Keimer's business," says Dr. Franklin, "diminishing every day, he was at last forced to sell his stock to satisfy his creditors, and he betook himself to Barbadoes, where he lived for some time in a very impoverished state. His apprentice, David Harry, whom I had instructed while I worked with Keimer, having bought his materials, succeeded in the business. I was apprehensive, at first, of finding in Harry a powerful competitor, as he was allied to an opulent and respectable family, I therefore proposed a partnership, which, happily for me, he rejected with disdain. He was extremely proud, thought himself a fine gentleman, lived extravagantly, and pursued amusements which suffered him to be scarcely ever at home; in consequence he became in debt, neglected his business, and business neglected him. Finding in a short time nothing to do in the country, he followed Keimer to Barbadoes, carrying his printing materials with him. There the apprentice employed his old master as a journeyman. They were continually quarrelling; and Harry, still getting in debt, was obliged at last to sell his press and types, and to return to his old occupation of husbandry in Pennsylvania. The person who purchased them employed Keimer to manage the business, but he died a few years after. He was a strange animal, ignorant of the common modes of life, apt to oppose with rudeness generally received opinions, an enthusiast in certain points of religion, disgustingly unclean in his person, and was merely a compositor, being wholly incapable of working at press. He had been one of the French prophets, and knew how to imitate their supernatural agitations. He professed no particular religion, but a little upon all occasions. He was totally ignorant of the world, and a great knave at heart."

1730, *Feb.* 28. *Weekly Medley.* The following notice appears in this paper, "A gentleman has brought over the first volume in manuscript of the *History of Charles XII. King of Sweden*, written in French, by the celebrated M. de Voltaire, author of the *Henriade*. We hear that it is not allowed to be printed in France, because of the many fine strokes upon liberty interspersed in different parts of it."

1730, *June* 5. In the *Weekly News* of this date is the following advertisement:—"Mr. Woolston's second part of his defence of his *Discourses of Miracles*, just published, has given such offence to the clergy, that they cannot bear the sight of him. Thereupon he was desired to forbear coming to the chapter house; or they who resort thither would leave the house."

1730, *Sept.* 27. *Died*, LAWRENCE EUSDEN, an English poet of some eminence, who was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, after which he took orders, and was for a considerable period chaplain to Richard, lord Willoughby de Broke. His first patron was lord Halifax, whose poem *On the Battle of the Boyne* Eusden translated into Latin. He was also esteemed by the duke of Newcastle, on whose marriage with lady Henrietta Godolphin he wrote an *Epithalamium*, for which, upon the death of Rowe, he was by his grace preferred in 1718 to the laureateship. He had several enemies, and, among others, Pope, who put him into his *Dunciad*; though we do not know what provocation he gave to any of them, unless by being raised to the dignity of poet-laureate. Eusden died at the rectory of Coningsby, in Lancashire. He was succeeded in the laureateship by Colley Cibber, a good comic dramatist, but a wretched poet. This was the fifth appointment in which party politics had directed the royal choice to the neglect of real merit.

1730, *Jan.* 8. *Memoirs of the Society of Grub-street.* This is a paper of considerable wit and humour, in ridicule of the host of bad writers which at that time infested the republic of letters. Most of these gentlemen had previously figured in the *Dunciad*, but are here more minutely held up to public contempt. The productions of Eusden, Cibber, Concanen, Curll, Dennis, Henley, Ralph, Arnall, Theobald, Welsted, &c., &c., are exposed with wholesome severity, and in a strain of the most keen and sarcastic irony. The principal writers of these satirical effusions were, Dr. Richard Russel, a physician, and the author of a *Treatise on Sea*

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Water; and Dr. John Martyn. Their signatures are *Bavius* and *Mævius.* To the *Memoirs of the Society of Grub-street* the literary world is greatly indebted; for, in fact, to this publication we owe the *Gentleman's Magazine.* The *Memoirs* "meeting with encouragement," says sir John Hawkins, "Cave projected an improvement thereon in a pamphlet of his own; and in the following year gave to the world the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine,* with a notification, that the same would be continued monthly; incurring thereby a charge of plagiarism, which, as he is said to have confessed it, we may suppose he did not look upon as criminal."

1730, *July* 3. *The Speculatist,* No. 1. By Mr. Concanen.* This paper procured its author no reputation, and not much pecuniary profit. The expenses of printing were defrayed by subscription; but the subscribers had reason to complain that it was little more than a republication of the *British* and *London Journals.* In these papers, and the *Speculatist,* he was, to adopt the language of the annotator on Pope, "the author of several dull and dead scurrilities," and, by abusing the poet and his friend Bolingbroke, obtained an introduction into the *Dunciad.*

1730, *Dec.* 22. *Whitworth's Manchester Gazette,* printed and published by H. Whitworth. In 1737 the name was changed to the *Manchester Magazine,* and continued above twenty years.

1730, *Feb.* 21-24. *Œdipus, or Postman remounted.*

1730, *April* 19. *The Weekly Register,* No. 1.

1730, *Dec.* 15. *The Hyp Doctor,* by sir Isaac Ratcliffe, of Elbow-lane, No. 1. This was the production of John Henley, in support of the administration of sir Robert Walpole.

1731, *Jan. The Gentleman's Magazine.* This periodical miscellany was commenced by Edward Cave, printer, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, who, as the inscription beneath his portrait states, was

> "The first inventor of the monthly magazines;
> The invention all admired; and each how he
> To be the inventor missed."

One of the reasons assigned for beginning it was, to form a collection or magazine of the essays, intelligence, &c., which appeared in the "two hundred half sheets per month," which the London press was then calculated to throw off, besides "written accounts," and about as many more half sheets printed "elsewhere in the three kingdoms." When Cave formed the project of his magazine, he was far from expecting the success which he found; and others had so little prospect of its consequence, that though he had for several years talked of his plan among printers and booksellers, none of them thought it worth the trial. That they were not restrained by their virtue from the execution of another man's design, was sufficiently apparent as soon as that design began to be gainful; for in a few years a multitude of magazines arose, and perished: only the *London Magazine,* supported by a powerful association of booksellers, and circulated with all the art, and all the cunning of trade, exempted itself from the general fate of Cave's invaders, and obtained, though not an equal, yet a considerable sale. "The invention of this new species of publication," says Dr. Kippis, "may be considered as something of an epocha in the literary history of this country. The periodical publications before that time were almost wholly confined to political transactions, and to foreign and domestic occurrences; but the magazines have opened a way for every kind of enquiry and information. The intelligence and discussion contained in them are very extensive and various; and they have been the means of diffusing a general habit of reading through the nation; which, in a certain degree, hath enlarged the public understanding. Many young authors, who have afterwards risen to future eminence in the literary world, have here made their first attempts in composition. Here, too, are preserved a multitude of curious and useful hints, observations, and facts, which otherwise might have never appeared; or, if they had appeared in a more evanescent form, would have incurred the danger of being lost. If it were not an invidious task, the history of them would be no incurious or unentertaining subject. The magazines that unite utility with entertainment are undoubtedly preferable to those (if there have been any such) which have only a view to idle and frivolous amusement." With the prosperity of his magazine, Mr. Cave began to aspire to popularity; and, being a greater lover of poetry than any other art, he sometimes offered subjects for poems, and proposed prizes for the best performances. The first prize was £50, for which, being but newly acquainted with wealth, and thinking the influence of £50 extremely great, he expected the first authors of the kingdom to appear as competitors; and offered the allotment of the prize to the universities.* But, when the time came, no name was seen among the writers that had been ever seen before; the universities and several private men rejected the province of assigning the prize.† At all this Mr. Cave wondered for a while; but his natural judgment, and a wider acquaintance with the world, soon cured him of his astonishment, as of many other prejudices and errors. Nor have

* Matthew Concanen was a native of Ireland, and bred to the law, but not succeeding in this line, he turned his attention to politics, enlisting himself under the banners of the administration in the *British* and *London Journals.* By the interest of the duke of Newcastle, he was appointed attorney-general of the island of Jamaica, a post which he filled for seventeen years with unblemished integrity, and universal esteem of the inhabitants. He returned to London in December, 1748, with an ample fortune honourably acquired, and died January 22, 1749. His poems, and his play of *Wexford Wells,* have merit.—*Drake.*

* *On the Invitation of the Epigrammatists made by Mr. Cave, the printer of the Gentleman's Magazine,* 1731.

> The psalmist to a *Cave* for refuge fled,
> And vagrants followed him for want of bread;
> Ye happy bards! would you with plenty dwell,
> Fly to that best of *Caves* in *Clerkenwell.*

† The determination was left to Dr. Cromwell Mortimer and Dr. Birch; and by the latter the award was made, which may be seen in the magazine for the year 1736, vol. vi. p. 59.

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many men been seen raised by accident or industry to sudden riches, that retained less of the meanness of their former state. In a conversation with Boswell, Dr. Johnson said, "his friend Edward Cave used to sell 10,000 of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; yet such was then his minute attention and anxiety that the sale should not suffer the smallest decrease, that he would name a particular person who he heard had talked of leaving off the magazine, and would say, 'let us have something good next month!'" Cave's attention to the magazine may indeed truly be termed unremitting; for, as Johnson observed to Boswell, "he scarcely ever looked out of the window but with a view to its improvement."

1731, *Feb.* 15. Their majesties, George II. and the queen, being desirous of seeing "the noble art of printing," a printing-press and cases were put up in St. James's palace on this day. The duke of York composed a small book of his own writing, called the *Laws of Dodge-Hare*, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Palmer.

1731. *The Weekly Rehearsal* was set on foot at Boston by the famous Jeremy Gridley, afterwards attorney-general of Massachusetts Bay, then a young lawyer of brilliant promise. At the end of a year he wearied of the work, on which he had expended much classical lore, and the labour of weekly essays full of sense and entertainment; and it went into the hands of Thomas Fleet, an Englishman by birth, and a printer by trade, who had brought himself into trouble in London by his antipathy to the high church party, manifested in a studied affront to the procession in honour of Dr. Sacheverel. * * Fleet was a humorist—a man of talent and energy, and possessing uncommon resources, in his mind and experience, for his present undertaking. His satire was generally good-natured, and always free and copious. He fully preserved the latter strain, and somewhat abandoned the former, in an attack on Whitefield, then at the height of his popularity. For some unexplained reason he changed the name of the *Rehearsal*, after printing it about two years, to that of the *Boston Evening Post*. This he continued thirteen years longer, to the time of his death, and it was undoubtedly much the best paper of its time. It was brought down by his two sons to the month of the Lexington battle.

1731. The first public library in America was established at Philadelphia, through the exertions of Benjamin Franklin. Fifty persons at first subscribed forty shillings each, and agreed to pay ten shillings annually; in the course of ten years it became so valuable and important as to induce the proprietors to get themselves incorporated by royal charter.

1731. *Died*, Allington Wilde, printer, in Aldersgate-street. His daughter Martha was the first wife of Samuel Richardson, the author of *Pamela*, &c. See page 633 *ante*.

1731, *April* 24. *Died*, Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*, and other celebrated works, the whole of which were the mere fabrications of the writer's invention, and are so distinguished by an air of nature and truth, that it is almost impossible not to take them for genuine; and the vast amount of his literary labours may in some degree be conceived from the fact, that the list of his publications given by Mr. Wilson, his biograher, contains no fewer than two hundred and ten articles. He was the son of James Foe, a butcher, in the parish of Cripplegate, London, where he was born in the year 1660. In 1688 he kept a hosier's shop in Cornhill, but becoming a bankrupt, he had recourse to his pen for subsistence; but however subordinate and comparatively humble as was the sphere in which he moved, and exposed as he was from his circumstances to all sorts of temptations, his political career was distinguished by a consistency, a disinterestedness, and an independence, which have never been surpassed, and but rarely exemplified to the same degree by those occupying the highest stations in the direction of national affairs. His principles, which were those of the whigs, repeatedly drew upon him obloquy, danger, persecution, and punishment, both in the shape of personal and pecuniary suffering, and in that of stigma and degradation; but nothing ever scared him from their courageous avowal and maintenance. The injustice he met with on more than one occasion was not more shocking from its cruelty than from its absurdity. Conformably to the fate which had pursued him through life, the accession of the house of Hanover, although the end and consummation, it may be said, of all his political labours, instead of bringing him honours and rewards, consigned him only to neglect and poverty. At length, he resolved to abandon politics, and to employ his pen for the future on less ungrateful themes. The extraordinary effect of this determination was to enable him, by a series of works which he began to produce after he had reached nearly the age of sixty, to eclipse all that he had formerly done, and to secure to himself a fame which has extended as far and will last as long as the language in which he wrote. Defoe died in his native parish, in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, then called Tindall's burying-ground. He left his widow, and a large family, in tolerable circumstances. His youngest daughter, Sophia, was married, April 30, 1729, to Henry Baker, the celebrated naturalist, who served an apprenticeship to Mr. John Parker, bookseller, Pall Mall.

1731, *Jan.* 1. *The Kendal Courant*, No. 1. printed and published by Thomas Cotton, medium 4to. price three halfpence.

1731. *The Templar.*

1731. *The Correspondent.*

1731. *The Comedian; or, Philosophical Enquirer.* The author of this work, which came out monthly, was Mr. Thomas Cooke, author of a translation of Hesiod, with notes. It was continued but for eight months, and then expired, from its inability to defray the expenses of printing and paper. Mr. Cooke obtained a passport to the *Dunciad*. He died, in distressed circumstances, in the year 1750.

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1732, *March* 25. The printers and publishers of *Fog's Journal* were taken into custody of messengers, for defaming the memory of the late king William.

1732, *April* 18. RICHARD SMITH, a bookbinder,* and a prisoner for debt within the liberties of the king's bench, and his wife, were found hanging in their chamber about a yard distant from each other, and in the kitchen their child, about two years of age, was found in a cradle, shot through the head. They were all neatly dressed, and a curtain was hanging between the man and woman; a pistol loaded lying near him, and a knife by her. He was hanged with a new cord, which she was seen to twist about the day before. Two letters were found in the room, one directed to Mr. Brightrea, their land-

* John Dunton characterizes the following bookbinders, with whom he was either personally known, or had dealings:

"THOMAS AXE.—He is a man of a great deal of wit and honesty. In any controversy, I would sooner choose him for an arbitrator than any man I know in the world. He was my chief bookbinder for ten years; but honest Tom has met with losses; yet his character is this:—no man is more contented with his little, and so patient under his disappointment; but notwithstanding his losses in trade, I believe Mr. Axe will get money enough, for he is not only a good binder, but sells books, globes, auctions; and his hopes are so strong, that they can insult over the greatest discouragements that lie in his way to be honestly rich."

"SAMUEL BOURN.—He was a man of a gay rambling temper, but very just to those that employed him. He had his religion to choose, which was a great grief to his pious wife. Bourn being seized with a dangerous fever, he made great protestations how good he would be if God would please to restore him; but

'The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the devil a monk was he.'

After his recovery, he turned projector, and then picture seller, and then rake-hell; and, I hear came at last to an untimely end."

"Mr. COX, Sherburn-lane.—He was a grave thriving binder for thirty years; but is now retired, for his greater safety. He is very honest; and, if his creditors knew him as well as I, he might 'whet his knife at the counter gate.' He ever maintained an unspotted fidelity to the church of England; and for all his misfortune, is a bright example of piety and strict justice. Wherever he is, I heartily wish him well; and would be glad to see him if I could tell how, if it were but to thank him for old favours."

"Mr. DANCER.—He was formerly a bookbinder, but is now a noted bookseller in Fleet-street. He is an honest and reserved man, and a professed enemy to prodigality; he thinks a good dish of meat looks full as well at his own table, with his wife and son, as at a city tavern. It is true after dinner he can drink a *good health to our gracious queen*, but thinks it is an odd expression of his loyalty to pretend (as some in such cases) to stand by her with life and fortune so long till they can neither go nor stir; in a word, Nat Dancer is a very sober industrious man, and never admires either that loyalty or hospitality which seems troubled with the dropsy, consisting in nothing but a skin full of liquor."

"Mr. DOWLEY.—His face indeed is but rough cast; but, if he is yet unmarried, the young virgins can never enough admire the sweetness of his natural temper. Humility is his peculiar virtue, and justice and industry have a great share in his character. He is also a kind and dutiful son to his aged father. He published for me the *History of the Athenian Society*, and was as zealous to oblige me as any binder in London."

"Mr. GIFFORD.—He and Mr. Manhood got acquainted with me at the same time, and bound to my shop for many years. Manhood's character you had before; and Gifford's in short is this: he is a downright honest Englishman. I never could hear that he was of any distinguishing party, but still owned the common cause of religion and his country. He is a very ingenious thriving man; and, without affecting praise, is content only to merit it. He now keeps a shop in Old Bedlam; and having printed several copies that have sold well, he will, if he continues fair keeping, get a lumping portion for his daughters, who are modest pretty women, and very serviceable to him in his shop and trade."

"Mr. KNOWLES.—He had a most particular respect for my friend Harris, and for that reason I cannot but love him. He is an ingenious and constant man at his trade; and bound for me that *History of Living Men*, and *Athenian Oracle*, which I lately dedicated and presented to the Prince of Denmark and Duke of Ormond with my own hand. I need not enlarge on his character; for he was ever careful to preserve a good reputation, but more desirous of a good conscience; and for this reason he asks his own heart, and not other men's tongues, 'What he is.' There is downright honesty in him; and I heartily wish he may ever be as free from censures, as he is from deserving them."

"Mr. MITCHELL, in Christopher Alley.—He was a first rate binder, and got a good estate with a clear and quiet conscience. Ben Alsop and he were intimate friends and fellow-travellers for many years, and was wont to call him 'his godly binder,' and Mr. Mitchell deserved it, for he kept up the life and spirit of religion in himself and family, was a constant hearer of Mr. Hall, and had a strict regard to the discipline and constitutions of the church of England to the dying day."

"Mr. SIMPSON.—This grave and ancient binder was recommended to Mr. Roberts, the printer, for a curious workman and a very honest man; and so I found him. He did not bind very much for me, but what he did was done to a *nicety*. I suppose he is nearly related to Mr. Simpson, the bookseller; for he nearly resembles him for sincerity, diligence, and in a fair character. And the same may be said of honest Dodgins, Brotherton, Hawkins, and my old acquaintance Mr. Joseph Pool."

"Mr. MANHOOD.—From bookbinding he went to the Garter Coffee House, by the Royal Exchange, and I hope he has thrived at it. He was a very obliging binder, and I traded with him till I went to Boston. He is a true son of the church; but, being so wise as to understand the difference between matters doctrinal and ritual, is not fettered with superstitious scruples; but his clear and free spirit is for the union of Christians in things essential to Christianity."

"Mr. STEEL.—I may call him my *occasional* binder, for when I met with a nice customer, no binding would serve him but Mr. Steel's, which for the fineness and goodness of it might vie with the Cambridge binding; but as celebrated a binder as Steel is, he is a man very humble and lowly in his own eyes, far from insinuating his own praise, and very rarely speaks of himself or his own actions; but never of other business with contempt or disrespect; yet he has a sudden way of repartee, very agreeable and surprising, but every way inoffensive within the rules of virtue and religion."

"CALEB SWINNOCK.—He served his apprenticeship with Richard Janeway; and, being an active witty man, had he trod in the steps of his reverend father, had been an eminent christian. But he fell a *purring* too soon, and met a she clog that stuck faster to him than usual. He published for me the *Life and Death of that great patriot, William Lord Russel*; and, had he not by working at under rates turned himself out of doors, perhaps he had rode out the storm of wiving. Caleb Swinnock was the only man that could ever tempt me to take sheep's leather books at 14s. the hundred; and upon second thought, had he not broke nine pounds in my debt, I should have thought myself obliged to make some restitution, either to himself, or (in case of his death) to the poor; for binders have a *right* to live by their hard labour. But they that tempt them to work for rates which they cannot afford (and the case is the same with respect to the printers) do, as it were, *rob* the binder with his own consent; and I verily think, without *restitution* such shop-pads can never be saved. It is true, the case between Caleb and I was a little different; for the *selling thief* squeezes the binder against his consent; but Caleb here was the *sole tempter*. But I should not lash him for this crime, for Caleb has flayed himself with his own whipping; and since his strolling into the country, is more altered with repentance than with age. But I shall not any longer aggravate Caleb's faults or my own; for, as De Foe tells us,

'Confession will anticipate reproach;
He that reviles us then, reviles too much,
All satire ceases when the men repent;
'Tis cruelty to lash the penitent.'"

The following gentleman seems to be a brother of the above, of whom Dunton says—"Mr. GEORGE SWINNOCK.

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lord, and the other to Mr. Brindley, bookbinder, New Bond-street. The coroner's verdict was self-murder, and wilful murder as to the child. They were both buried in the cross-way near the turnpike at Newington.

1732, *Aug.* 4. *Died*, SAMUEL SHEAFE, an eminent stationer, in Bread-street, London, and of whom John Dunton thus says:—Courtesy and affability can be no more severed from him than life from his soul—not out of servile popularity, but of a native gentleness of disposition and true generosity of spirit. He married Mr. Merreal's daughter, and is not only a partner with him, but has the chief management of his shop and trade. His words are few and soft, never either peremptory or censorious; his trading is discreet and honest; he looks not to what he might do, but what he ought; justice is his first guide, and the second law of his actions is expedience. In a word, he is a wise man, a true friend, a kind husband, and Mr. Merreal* is very happy in his son and partner, Mr. Samuel Sheafe.

1732. The art of printing was introduced in the convent of St. John the Baptist de Shoair: it is seated on a steep rock upon the southern side of the Kesroan, nearly opposite to the village of Chouair, in Syria. This convent is remarkable for containing the only Arabic printing establishment which has tolerably succeeded throughout the Turkish empire: it is spoken of in terms of high commendation, and was erected by Abdallah ben Zacher, a Melchite priest. Abdallah being a very ingenious artificer, entirely formed for himself the types and other materials, which he caused to be carried into this monastery, of which his own brother was the superior. He opened his typographical career with an Arabic version of the *Psalms*, in a neat and beautiful character, which purports to have been printed In monasterio S. Johannis Baptistæ in monte Kesroan, opera et industria monachorum canonicorum S. Basilii, ordinis Romani. This edition is in 8vo., and was several times reprinted. Volney, in his *Voyage en Syrie*, states that while he was there, four of the monks attended to the printing, and four others were employed in bookbinding. He gives a list of thirteen books printed there, on paper which was brought from Europe; but relates, that although this press was the only one in Syria, very many beneficial effects had resulted from it, and much more good might have been derived from a judicious selection of works worthy of publication. It was then fast falling to decay.

1732. *Poor Richard's Almanack*, printed and published by Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, under the assumed name of Richard Saunders. This almanack is chiefly remarkable for the numerous and pithy maxims it contained, all tending to exhort to industry and frugality. It was continued annually for twenty-five years, and the proverbs and trite moral observations scattered throughout it were afterwards thrown together into a connected discourse, under the title of the "WAY TO WEALTH." So highly esteemed is this production amongst his countrymen, that copies of it are to this day to be found framed and glazed in the houses even of the wealthiest people in Philadelphia, and not only in every province of North America, but wherever the English language is spoken.

1732, *Sept.* 29. JOHN BARBER, printer and alderman of London, elected lord mayor, the first of the profession who received that honour. He had been translated in the month of June from the stationers' to the goldsmiths' company.

1732, *Oct.* 26. The following singular account of the origin of PRINTERS' DEVILS, is taken from the *Grub-street Journal* of this date:—"As I was going the other day into Lincoln's-inn, under a great gateway, I met several lads loaded with great bundles of newspapers, which they brought from the stamp office. They were all exceeding black and dirty; from whence I inferred they were 'printers' devils' carrying from thence the returns of unsold newspapers, after the stamps had been cut off. They stopt under the gateway, and there laid down their loads; when one of them made the following harangue:—'Devils, gentlemen, and brethren,—Though I think we have no occasion to be ashamed on account of the vulgar opinion concerning the origin of our name, yet we ought to acknowledge ourselves obliged to the learned herald, who upon the death of any person of title, constantly gives an exact account of his ancient family in my *London Evening Post*. He says, there was one monsieur Devile, or Deville, who came over with the Conqueror, in company with De Laune, De Vice, De Vul, D'Ashwood, D'Urfie, D'Umphry, &c. One of the sons of this monsieur De Ville, was taken in by the famous William Caxton, in 1471, as an errand boy: was afterwards his apprentice, and in time an eminent printer, from whom our order took their name; but suppose they took it from infernal devils, it was not

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He was son to the famous Swinnock that published several practical books, and was my fellow apprentice for some years. There were many exemplary virtues that shined very bright in his seven years apprenticeship; he had abundance of excellent humour; he thought that day lost in which he did not oblige; he was master of his trade, and had his father's library to begin the world with, but like the sun in the morning, he appeared gay and dancing, to set in a cloud; he was very devout in the primitive way of serving God; he was never wrought up to any bigotry in unnecessary opinions. Mr. Packhurst was his true friend in all his affliction, and shewed it particularly in his last moments."

"MR. WOODWARD.—He was related to Mr. Mitchell, (whose character you have had before.) His body is little, but well set, his hair black and lank, and, take him altogether, John Woodward is a pretty neat agreeable man; he has about him all the tenderness of good nature, as well as all the softness of friendship. He desired my custom as much as any binder I know in London, and had I not been pre-engaged, had bound all my folio books, as for that small dealing I had with him, I always found it punctual, just, and impartial."

* "He is a fortunate man, being one of those that drew the £500 a-year in the parliament lottery. As he is rich and fortunate, so he is free and bountiful: he lives as a man of an estate should do, yet (like his neighbour, Merreal) he prefers conscience before riches—and desireth not to be great, but to do good. He is a generous creditor, and will scarce think of the debt I owe him till I send it on my own account; for this must be said of the ingenious Proctor, that his wisdom can distinguish betwixt parasites and friends, betwixt changing of favours and expending them."—*Dunton.*

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because they were messengers frequently sent out in darkness, and appeared very black; but upon a reputed account, viz.,—John Fust, or Faustus, of Mentz, in Germany, was the inventor of printing, for which he was called a conjuror, and his art the black art. As he kept a constant succession of boys to run on errands, who were always very black, these they called devils; some of whom being raised to be his apprentices, he was said to have raised many a devil. As to the inferior order among us, called flies, employed in taking newspapers off the press, they are of later extraction, being no older than newspapers themselves. Mr. Bailey thinks their original name was lies, taken from the papers they so took off, and the alteration occasioned thus:—To hasten these boys, the pressman called flie, lie, which naturally fell into one single word, lie. This conjecture is affirmed by a little corruption of the true title of the *Lying Post;* since, therefore, we are both comprehended under the title devils, let us discharge our office with diligence; so may we attain, as many of our predecessors have done, to the dignity of printers, and to have an opportunity of using others as much like poor devils, as we have been used by them, or as they and authors are used by booksellers. These are an upstart profession who have engrossed the business of bookselling, which originally belonged solely to our masters. But let them remember, that if we worship Belial and Beelzebub, the god of flies, all the world agrees, that their god is Mammon."

At the head of the article is a picture, emblematically displaying the art and mystery of printing; in which are represented a compositor with an ass's head; two pressmen, one with the head of a hog, the other of a horse, being names which they fix upon one another; a flie taking off the sheets, and a devil hanging them up; a messenger with a greyhound's face kicking out the *Craftsman;* a figure with two faces; to shew he prints on both sides; but the reader is cautioned against applying to any particular person who is, or ever was, a printer; for that all the figures were intended to represent characters, and not persons.

1732. *The London Directory; or, a list of the principal Traders in London.* The person who conceived the idea of this work, (the first of its kind,) was Mr. James Brown, a native of Kelso, in Scotland, who after laying the foundation, gave it to Mr. Henry Kent, printer, in Finch-lane, Cornhill, who carried it on, and got an estate by it. Mr. Brown was a scholar of some eminence; but is better known as a merchant and traveller in various parts of the globe. He was born May 23, 1709, educated at Westminster, and died at Stoke Newington, London, November, 1788.

1732, *Nov.* 20. Mr. JOHN MEARS, bookseller, Ludgate-street, Old Bailey, count de Passeran, and Mr. John Morgan, were taken into custody by a messenger; the first for publishing, and the two latter for writing a pamphlet, entitled a *Philosophical Dissertation on Death.* Mr. John Mears succeeded to the business of Richard Nutt, and printed the *Historical Register.* He died in 1761.

1732. *Died,* SAMUEL PALMER, an eminent printer, of Bartholomew-close, London, and who is remarkable for his *History of Printing,* 4to., in which he was assisted by that singular character, George Psalmanazar,* who, however, says, "that Mr. Palmer had long promised to the world his *History of Printing,* but for which he was not at all qualified. However, he designed to have added a second part, relating to the practical part, which was more suited to his genius, and in which he designed to have given a full account of all that relates to that branch, from the letter-founding to the most elegant way of printing, imposing, binding, &c., in which he had made considerable improvements of his own, besides those he had taken from foreign authors. But this second part, though but then as it were in embryo, met with such early and strenuous opposition from the respective bodies of letter-founders, printers, and book-binders, under an ill-grounded apprehension that the discovery of the mystery of those arts, especially the two first, would render them cheap and contemptible (whereas the very reverse would have been the case, they appearing indeed the more curious and worthy our admiration, the better they are known) that he was forced to set it aside. But as to the first part, viz., the *History of Printing,* he met with the greatest encouragement, not only from them, but from a very great number of the learned, who all engaged to subscribe largely to it; particularly the late earls of Pembroke and Oxford, and the famous Doctor Mead, whose libraries were to furnish him with the noblest materials for the compiling of it, and did so accordingly. The misfortune was, that Mr. Palmer, knowing himself unequal to the task, had turned it over to one Papiat, a broken Irish bookseller then in London, of whom he had a great opinion, though still more unqualified for it than he, and only aimed at getting money from him, without ever doing any thing towards it, except amusing him with fair promises for near three quarters of a year. He had so long dallied with him, that they were come within three months of the time in which Mr. Palmer had engaged to produce a complete plan, and a number or two of the first part by way of specimen of the work, viz., the invention and improvement of it by John Faust, at Mentz.

* George Psalmanazar, author of the fabulous *History of Formosa,* and a very considerable part of the *Universal History,* exceeded in powers of deception any of the great impostors of learning. His *Island of Formosa* was an illusion eminently bold, and maintained with as much felicity as erudition; and great must have been that erudition which could form a pretended language and its grammar, and fertile the genius which could invent the history of an unknown people. It is said that the deception was only satisfactorily ascertained by his own penitential confession; he had defied and baffled the most learned. His portion of the *Universal History* is particularly pointed out in his own *Memoirs of Himself,* published the year after his decease, which happened May 3, 1763, at the age of eighty-three.

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And these were to be shewn at a grand meeting of learned men, of which Dr. Mead was president that year; and, being his singular friend and patron, was to have promoted a large subscription and payment, which Mr. Palmer stood in great need of at that time; whereas Papiat had got nothing ready but a few loose and imperfect extracts out of Chevalier, Le Caille, and some other French authors on the subject, but which could be of little or no use, because he frequently mistook them, and left blanks for the words which he did not understand. These, however, such as they were, Mr. Palmer brought to me; and earnestly pressed me that I would set aside all other things I might be then about, and try to produce the expected plan and specimen by the time promised, since he must be ruined both in credit and pocket if he disappointed his friends of it. It was well for him and me that the subject lay within so small a compass as the consulting of about twelve or fourteen principal authors; so that I easily fell upon a proper plan of the work, which I divided into three parts; the first of which was, to give an account of the invention of the art, and its first essays by Faust at Mentz, and of its improvement by fusile or metal types, varnish, ink, &c., by his son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer. The second was to contain its propagation, and farther improvement, through most parts of Europe, under the most celebrated printers; and the third, an account of its introduction into and progress in England. This, together with above one half of the first part, were happily finished, and produced by the time appointed; and met with more approbation and encouragement from his friends than I feared it would, being conscious how much better it might have turned out, would time have permitted it. And this I chiefly mention, not so much to excuse the defects of so horrid a performance, as because it hath given me since frequent occasion to observe how many much more considerable works have been spoiled, both at home and abroad, through the impatience of the subscribers; though this is far enough from being the only or even the greatest inconvenience that attends most of those kinds of subscriptions. As to Mr. S. Palmer, his circumstances were by this time so unaccountably low and unfortunate, considering the largeness and success of his business, and that he was himself a sober and industrious man, and free from all extravagance, that he could not extricate himself by any other way but by a statute of bankruptcy, which caused his history to go sluggishly on; so that, notwithstanding all the care and kind assistance of his good friend Dr. Mead, a stubborn distemper, which his misfortunes brought upon him, carried him off before the third part of it was finished. This defect, however, was happily supplied by the late noble earl of Pembroke, who being informed by Mr. Pain, the engraver, Mr. Palmer's brother-in-law, what condition the remainder was left in, and that I was the person who had wrote the former parts, sent for me, and, with his usual generosity, enjoined me to complete the work, according to the plan; and not only defrayed all the charges of it, even of the paper and printing, but furnished me with all necessary materials out of his own library; and, when the work was finished, his lordship reserved only some few copies to himself, and gave the remainder of the impression to Mr. Palmer's widow, not without some further tokens of his liberality." Mr. Palmer served his apprenticeship with John Dunton, whom he accompanied to America; and Dr. Franklin worked for some time in Mr. Palmer's office during his residence in London.

1732, *Dec.* 14. In the *Grub-street Journal* of this day, is the following observation:—"Of all the parts of a book, the title is the most important; on the *bona fides* of this one page, half the commerce of literature turns; the title therefore should be the most authentic, and composed with the greatest justness as well as skill. But so it is, no part is so subject to frauds. The composing them is fallen into the hands of booksellers, persons often ignorant and incapable, and at least too nearly interested; even authors themselves are scarce fit to be trusted with so delicate a province. Some person, or company, should be appointed by the government, to give due names and titles to all writings which come from the press, that readers may not be imposed on with *quids pro quos*, chaff for grain.

1732, *March* 23. *The Derby Mercury*, No. 1, printed and published by Samuel Drury. The first advertisement of a *sale by auction* was inserted on June 24, 1742, consisting of a freehold estate of nine houses, &c. to be sold at the Virgins' Inn, in that town.

1732. *The Nottingham Courant.* This paper was commenced by George Ayscough, son of William Ayscough, noticed at page 605, *ante.*

1732, *March. The London Magazine.*

1732. *Historia Literaria*, by Archibald Bower, four volumes 8vo.

1732, *Dec.* 16. *The Weekly Miscellany*, No 1. This publication was commenced by Dr. Wm. Webster, in London, under the assumed name of Richard Hooker, esq. of the Inner Temple, and printed by William Bowyer, jun. "This undertaking," says Dr. Wesbster, "was more approved of than supported, procured him nothing but great trouble, much ill-will, and abuse of all sorts, great expense, and much difficulties." From being crowded with religious essays, the newspaper soon acquired the quaint appellation of *Old Mother Hooker's Journal.* In 1734, if his own account may be credited, he rejected an offer of £300 a-year, besides preferment, offered him by lord Palmerston, if he would turn the *Miscellany* into a ministerial paper.

1733. *Died*, Constantia Grierson, wife of George Grierson, who succeeded Andrew Crook, as king's printer for Ireland, in 1732. That the most splendid talents, united with the most intense application, is not confined either to sex or sphere of life, is fully evinced by the subject of the present memoir. This prodigy of early learning and acquirements (whose maiden name

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is no where mentioned,) was born in the county of Kilkenny, of parents poor and illiterate. Nothing is recorded of her until her eighteenth year, when we are told by Mrs. Pilkington that she was brought to her father to be instructed in midwifery, and that then she was a perfect mistress of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages, and was far advanced in the study of the mathematics. Mrs. Pilkington having inquired of her where she gained this prodigious knowledge, she modestly replied, that when she could spare time from her needle work, to which she was closely kept by her mother, she had received some little instruction from the minister of the parish. She wrote elegantly, says Mrs. P. both in verse and prose; but the turn of her mind was chiefly to philosophical or divine subjects; nor was her piety inferior to her learning. The most delightful hours, this lady declares, that she had ever passed, were in the society and conversation of this "female philosopher." "My father," adds she, "readily consented to accept of Constantia as a pupil, and gave her a general invitation to his table, by which means we were rarely asunder." Whether it was owing to her own design, or to her envy of those who survived her, I know not, but of her various and beautiful writings I have never seen any published, excepting one poem of hers, in the works of Mr. Barber. Her turn, it is true, was principally to philosophical or religious subjects, which might not be agreeable to the present taste; yet could her heavenly mind descend from its sublimest heights to the easy and epistolary style, and suit itself to my then gay disposition. Mrs. Barber, likewise, gives her testimony to the merit of Constantia, of whom she declares "that she was not only happy in a fine imagination, a great memory, an excellent understanding, and an exact judgment, but had all these crowned by virtue and piety. She was too learned to be vain, too wise to be conceited, and too clear-sighted to be irreligious. As her learning and abilities raised her above her own sex, so they left her no room to envy any; on the contrary, her delight was to see others excel. She was always ready to direct and advise those who applied to her, and was herself willing to be advised. So little did she value herself upon her uncommon excellencies, that she has often recalled to my mind a fine reflection of a French author, 'That great geniuses should be superior to their own abilities.'" Constantia married Mr. George Grierson, a printer, in Dublin, for whom lord Carteret, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, obtained a patent appointing him printer to the king, in which, to distinguish and reward the merit of his wife, her life was inserted. Mrs. Grierson died at the premature age of twenty-seven, admired and respected as an excellent scholar in Greek and Roman literature, in history, theology, philosophy, and mathematics. The dedication of the Dublin edition of *Tacitus* to Lord Carteret, affords a convincing proof of her knowledge in the Latin tongue; and by that of *Terence* to his son, to whom she wrote a Greek epigram. Dr. Hayward esteems her *Tacitus* one of the best edited books ever published. She wrote many fine poems in English, but esteemed them so slightly, that very few copies of them were to be found after her decease. What makes her character more remarkable is, that she rose to this extraordinary eminence entirely by the force of natural genius and uninterrupted application. She was in the early part of her life an excellent compositor, and an admirable adept in the art of printing. The following lines were annually printed from a press fixed upon a car, and distributed in the street procession of printers, on the lord mayor's day, in Dublin:

Hail, mystic art! which men like angels taught,
To speak to eyes, and paint embodied thought!
The deaf and dumb, blest skill, relieved by thee,
We make one sense perform the task of three.
We see—we hear—we touch the head and heart,
And take or give what each but yields in part;
With the hard laws of distance we dispense,
And, without sound, apart, commune in sense;
View, though confin'd,—nay, rule this earthly ball,
And travel o'er the wide expanded all.
Dead letters thus with living notions fraught,
Prove to the soul the telescope of thought;
To mortal life immortal honour give,
And bid all deeds and titles last and live.
In scanty life, Eternity we taste,
View the first ages, and inform the last;
Arts, History, Laws, we purchase with a look,
And keep like Fate, all nature in a BOOK.

The following epigram was written by Mrs. Grierson, to the hon. Mr. Percival, with Hutchinson's *Treatise on Beauty and Order:*

Th' internal senses painted here we see,
They're born in others, but they live in thee:
Oh! were our author with thy converse blest,
Could he behold thy virtues in thy breast,
His needless labours with contempt he'd view,
And bid the world not read—but copy you.

Mrs. Grierson had a son, whom she instructed herself, and who was likewise king's printer in Dublin.* He is mentioned by Dr. Johnson with great respect, and was a man of great learning, wit, and vivacity. He died in Germany, at the age of twenty-seven years.

P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoceon Libri XV. Interpretatione, &c. Notis, ad Usum serenissimi Delphini. London, 1708, 8vo. Reprinted, 1719, 1730, &c. &c. *Cum Annotationibus Variorum.* Dublin, 1729, 4to. A correct and splendid edition, printed by Mr. Grierson. Large paper.

1733. *Died*, JOHN DUNTON, bookseller, printer, and miscellaneous writer, who resided at the sign of the Black Raven, in Princess-street, London. This eccentric bookseller was born May 14, 1659, at Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, where his father was then rector. When nearly fifteen, he was apprenticed to Mr. Parkhurst, bookseller, and before the expiration of his apprenticeship Dunton made himself conspicuous in the great political dispute between the tories and whigs, he being a prime mover on the part

* The office of king's printer for Ireland is still enjoyed by the same family, under the firm of G. J. & T. Grierson.

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of the whig apprentices, and selected for their treasurer. By his own statement, his conduct during the seven years was not very regular; and at the expiration of the term one hundred apprentices were invited to celebrate the funeral. He now entered on business as a bookseller on his own account; but, to avoid too large a rent, took only half a shop, a warehouse, and a fashionable chamber. "Printing," he says, "was the uppermost in my thoughts; and hackney authors began to ply me with specimens, as earnestly and with as much passion and concern, as the watermen do passengers with oars and scullers."

Dunton's reputation grew with his circumstances; and Aug. 3, 1682, he married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Dr. Annesly, who at that time was a celebrated preacher among the dissenters. He now opened a shop at the Black Raven, in Princess-street; where he carried on business very prosperously, till the universal damp upon trade which was occasioned by the defeat of the duke of Monmouth in the west; when, having £500 owing him in New England, he determined, after much deliberation, to make a trip thither; and, after a long and tedious voyage of four months, and the loss of a venture of £500 in another ship, which was cast away, he arrived safe at Boston, in March, 1685-6; and opened a warehouse for the sale of the books which he had taken thither. Carrying with him powerful recommendations, and his books being of a class adapted to the Puritans, the success was equal to his wishes. His rivals in trade were but few; Mr. Usher, Mr. Philips, Mynheer Brunning, and Duncan Campbell, an industrious Scotchman, being then the only booksellers in Boston; and Mr. Green, the principal if not the only printer. He had taken with him a steady apprentice, Samuel Palmer, to whom he entrusted the whole charge of his business; which left him at leisure to make many pleasant excursions into the country.

In the autumn he returned to London; and being received by his wife and her father with all the marks of kindness and respect, expected nothing but a golden life of it for the future, though all his satisfactions were soon withered; for being deeply entangled for a sister-in-law, he was not suffered to step over the threshold in ten months. Wearied with this confinement, he determined to take a trip to Holland, Flanders, Germany, &c.

Of six hundred books which he had printed, he had only to repent, he adds, of seven: *The second Spira, The Post Boy robbed of his Mail, The Voyage round the World, The new Quevedo, The Pastor's Legacy, Heavenly Pastime, The Hue and Cry after Conscience.* These he heartily wished he had never seen, and advised all who had them to burn them. After confessing his errors in printing, he says, "As to bookselling and traffick, I dare stand the test, with the same allowance that every man under the same circumstance with me would wish to have, for the whole trading part of my life. Nay, I challenge all the booksellers in London to prove I ever overreached or deceived them in any one instance; and when you come to that part of my *Life** that relates to *auctions I made in Dublin*, you will find that in all the notes I made for Dublin,† that I put the same price to every man."

In 1692, having been put in possession of a considerable estate upon the decease of his cousin Carter, the master and assistants of the company of stationers began to think him sufficient to wear a livery, and honoured him with the clothing. His livery-fine upon that occasion was twenty pounds, which he paid; and the year following, Mr. Harris (his old friend and partner,) and about fifty more of the livery-men, entered into a friendly society, and obliged themselves to pay twenty shillings a man yearly to the renter-warden, in regard that honour was usually once a-year attended with a costly entertainment to the whole company. "The world now smiled on me. I sailed with wind and tide; and had humble servants enough among the booksellers, stationers, printers, and binders; but especially my own relations, on every side, were all upon the very height of love and tenderness, and I was caressed almost out of my five senses. However, the many civilities I received from the company of stationers, for the fifteen years I traded amongst them, do oblige me, out of mere gratitude, to draw the character of the most eminent of the profession in the three kingdoms." Here Mr. Dunton proceeds to characterize the principal booksellers, printers, stationers, bookbinders, &c. who were his cotemporaries, and says, "Thus have I, in brief characters, run through the whole history of the stationers' company, (authors, booksellers, printers, stationers, binders, engravers, licensers, &c.)

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* His next regular publication was, *The Life and Errors of John Dunton, late Citizen of London; written by himself in Solitude.* With an idea of a new Life; wherein is shewn how he'd think, speak, and act, might he live over his days again: intermixed with the new discoveries the author has made in his travels abroad, and in his private conversation at home. Together with the lives and characters of a thousand persons now living in London, &c. Digested into seven stages, with their respective ideas.

"He that has all his own mistakes confess'd,
Stands next to him that never has transgress'd;
And will be censur'd for a fool by none,
But they who see no errors of their own."
FOE'S *Satyr upon himself*, p. 6.

London: printed for S. Malthus, 1705. This genuine and simple narrative of his own history is a very curious performance, and abounds in literary history of an interesting nature. This work has been reprinted by the late John Nichols, esq., in two vols. 8vo., with a very good portrait.

† The *Dublin Scuffle:* being a challenge sent by John Dunton, citizen of London, to Patrick Campbel, bookseller in Dublin; together with the small skirmishes of bills and advertisements. To which is added, the *billet doux* sent by a citizen's wife in Dublin, tempting him to lewdness; with his answers to her. Also some account of his conversation in Ireland, intermixt with particular characters of the most eminent persons he conversed with in that kingdom; but more especially in the city of Dublin. In the several letters to the spectators of the scuffle. With a poem on the whole encounter.

"*I wear my pen as others do their sword.*"—OLDHAM.

London, printed for the author; and are to be sold by A. Baldwin, near the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-lane, and by the booksellers in Dublin. 1699.

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so far as my life and actions have been any way mixed with them; and I hope these characters of my learned brethren, &c. will be of good use, both for caution and pattern; for we may learn by their failings (where we see any,) to fortify ourselves against them, and, by the regularity of their conduct, to form our manners on the same model; so that, if we take it right, the reading of these characters is as good as living over again by proxy, for they furnish us with a set of maxims to steer by at anothers expense.*

Dunton is honoured with an incidental notice in the *Dunciad*, ii. 144; on which Warburton remarks, that "he was an auction bookseller, and an abusive scribbler. He wrote *Neck or Nothing*, a violent satire on some ministers of state, a libel on the duke of Devonshire and the bishop of Peterborough," &c.† He was certainly a most voluminous writer, as he seems to have had his pen always ready, and never to have been at a loss for a subject to exercise it upon. Though he generally put his name to what he wrote, it would be a difficult task to get together a complete collection of his various publications. As containing notices of many persons and things not to be found elsewhere, they certainly have their use; and his accounts are often entertaining. This dipper into a thousand books formed ten thousand projects, six hundred of which he appears to have thought he had completely methodized.‡ His mind seemed to be like some tables, where the victuals have been ill-sorted, and worse dressed.

1733, *March* 15. *Died*, THOMAS PAGE, an eminent stationer§ on Tower Hill, London.

1733, *April* 24. Barbier, in the new edition of his *Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, gives us an interesting account of a work written by the Abbé Phelipaux, grand vicar of the celebrated Bossuet, which, together with an edition of the *Provincial Letters of Pascal*, and the first volume of *Anecdotes on the state of the religion of the Chinese*, (all three printed at St. Menehould, a small town of France,) were seized by the police in the house of the printer, Gabriel Daliege, on this day. The copies were confiscated and burnt; and the printer and some of his workmen were consigned to the Bastile, and suffered an ignominious punishment.

1733, *June* 3. WILLIAM RAYNER sentenced in the court of king's bench to pay a fine of £40, to be imprisoned for two years, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years, for publishing a libel intituled *Robin's Reign; or, Seven's the Main*, consisting of several verses, printed under an hieroglyphical picture, prefixed to one of the volumes of the *Craftsman*.

1733. *The Rhode Island Gazette*, published at Newport, North America.

1733. *The Bee*, by Eustace Budgell, which in its structure and contents, resembles more a magazine than the legitimate periodical essay. It continued weekly for about two years, and then, owing to a disagreement with the booksellers relative to the mode of conducting it, the work suddenly dropped.

1734, *Jan.* 31. Dr. JOHN STERNE, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, gave, upon this day, £1000 to the university of Dublin, and £500 to the fellows, for the purpose of erecting a printing-office for their use, and furnishing it with types, presses, &c. Dr. Sterne had been dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in which he was succeeded by Dr. Jonathan Swift. The printing-office erected in Trinity college, is a singularly beautiful specimen of the true Doric, and forms an appropriate termination to one of the principal walks. Mrs. Graisberry enjoys the office of university printer.

1734, *July* 10. In the court of common pleas a trial took place between James Jervaise, plaintiff, and Alexander Blackwell, defendant, for exercising the art and trade of printing, not having served a regular apprenticeship thereto.

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* Nearly the whole of these characters are inserted in this work, and, wherever possible, the date of the decease has been added; a thing which Dunton never mentions.

† Dunton's *Whipping-Post*; or, a Satire upon every body. To which is added, a *Panegyrick on the most deserving Gentlemen and Ladies in the Three Kingdoms*, &c. &c. Vol. i. To which is added *The Living Elegy*; or, Dunton's Letter to his few Creditors. With the Character of a Summer Friend. Also, *The Secret History of the Weekly Writers*, in a distinct challenge to each of them. Printed, and are to be sold by B. Bragg, at the Black Raven in Paternoster-row. 1706.

‡ Dunton's greatest project was intended for the extirpating of lewdness from London; a scheme highly creditable to the schemer, had it been practicable. Armed with a constable's staff, and accompanied by a clerical companion, he sallied forth in the evening, and followed the wretched prostitutes home, or to a tavern, where every effort was used to win the erring fair to the paths of virtue; but these, he observes, were "perilous adventures," as the Cyprians exerted every art to lead him astray, in the height of his spiritual exhortations.

§ John Dunton also characterizes the following stationers with whom he had dealings:—

MAJOR HATLEY, stationer. He is the master of himself, and subdues his passions to reason, and by this inward victory, works his own peace; he is well skilled in military discipline, and from being a captain is advanced to a major; he lies ever close within himself, armed with wise resolution, and will not be discovered but by death or danger. Piety never looks so bright as when it shines in steel; and Major Hatley holds it the noblest revenge that he might hurt, and *does not*. I dealt with this military stationer for six years, but left him with flying colours to trade with his honest servant.

MR. SAMUEL HOOL, stationer. He is a far finer man than he knows of, for being one of extraordinary modesty he shews better to all men than himself, and so much the better to all men as less to himself. The air of his face is a little melancholy, but being very just in his dealings, it always shines in his conscience; he walks according to the rules of virtue as the hours pass by the degrees of the sun, and being made of good humour, his life is a perpetual harmony; but why do I praise particular virtues when he excels in all? or if those good qualities which adorn his soul can admit of degrees, it is because his compassion is transcendent over the rest. He is as kind a creditor as if nature had forgot to give him gall. I traded with him for many years, and can say from my own experience, none can be more pitiful to the distressed or more prone to succour the unfortunate; and then most where is least means to solicit, least possibility of requital.

MR. LITTLEBURY, stationer, in Newgate-street. I also traded, by chance, with Mr. Littlebury. He is a man of composed and serious countenance, not set nor much alterable with sadness or joy. His life is distinct and in method, and his actions, as it were, cast up beforehand. "Yet he uses this world as not abusing it," and one would think by his forgetting to dun a debtor that he traded for ready money; and the same character fits so nicely to Crail the stationer, brother to the bookseller of that name, that you would not know one from the other save by their different phiz.

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A verdict was given to the plaintiff, and 40s. damages for exercising the said trade one month, according to the act of 5th Elizabeth. And on December 7, in the same court, Mr. John Shipthorpe, printer, obtained a verdict and six months damages, against John Stevens, bookbinder, for exercising the trade of a printer, not having served a seven years apprenticeship.

1734. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1821, it is observed by a correspondent, that "from the invention of printing downwards so adverse were the circumstances attending the diffusion of Welsh literature, that there was not a printing-press in the principality until 1734, or thereabouts, when a temporary one was set up by Mr. Lewis Morris, of Bod-Edeyrn, in Anglesey. This identical press is still in being at Trevirw, near Llanrwst."

1734, *Aug.* 31. *Died*, JOSEPH DOWNING, St. John's-lane, London, printer to the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. Mr. Downing was a contributor to Mr. Bowyer, and ranked by Negus as a well-affected printer.

1734. *The Weekly Post Boy*. This paper was established by a postmaster at Boston, in North America, and continued about twenty years.

1734, *Oct. Dublin Literary Journal*, No. 1.

1734, *Nov.* 9. *The Weekly Amusement*, No. 1.

1734. *South Carolina Gazette*, published at Charleston. There had been a newspaper with the same title, published at Charleston, in 1731.

1735. CHRISTOPHER SAUR, a German, established a press at Germantown, in Pennsylvania, and the establishment was carried to considerable extent and eminence by his son. Thomas, in his *History of Printing*, reports of him, that "his was by far the most extensive book manufactory then, and for many years afterwards, in the British American colonies. It occasioned the establishment of several binderies, a paper-mill, and a foundry for English and German types." At this foundry, which was one of the earliest erected throughout the whole of British America, Saur cast types, not only for himself, but for other German printers. He also manufactured his own ink. Among other works, three editions of the *German Bible* issued from his press; viz. in the years 1743, 1762, and 1776. The greater part of this last impression, consisting of 3000 copies, was most singularly and unfortunately disposed of. "The property of Saur was much injured by the revolutionary war, particularly by the battle of Germantown, in 1777. To preserve the residue of it from being destroyed by the British, he went to Philadelphia; his estate was confiscated before the close of the war, and his books, bound and unbound, were sold: among these was the principal part of the last edition of *the bible* in sheets; some copies of them had been before, and others of them were now, converted into *cartridges*, and thus used, not for the salvation of men's souls, but for the destruction of their bodies." In the summer of 1739, Saur commenced a newspaper in German.

1735. The duke d'Aiguillon erected a printing press at Vérets, his country seat, in the province of Touraine, at which was printed a collection of French pieces, bearing the imprint of *Ancona*, in this year; it is said that only seven or twelve copies of this work were struck off.—*Cotton*.

1735, *April*. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for this month, is the following prize epigram:—

ON PRINTING.

Horses and *asses*, *flies* and *devils* do
Their labour in the printing art bestow;
No wonder, thence such loads of lumber rise
Dulness and maggots, calumny and lies.

1735, *August* 17. *Died*, GEORGE JAMES, one of the common councilmen for the ward of Aldersgate-without, and printer to the city of London. His widow carried on the business for some time, when the office of city printer was conferred on Henry Kent, printer, deputy of the ward of Broad-street.

1735, *Nov.* 10. *Died*, THOMAS DEAN, of Malden, in Kent, aged 102 years. When king Charles I. was beheaded, he was then twenty years of age, and was a fellow of University college, Oxford; but being a Catholic, was deprived at the revolution. He wrote some pieces of his religion, which were privately printed in the master's lodgings, and December 18, 1691, he stood in the pillory for concealing a libel: from that time he subsisted mostly on charity.

1735, *Nov.* 25. *Died*, JACOB TONSON, the second. He was the eldest son of Richard Tonson, and nephew to the first Jacob Tonson; and it appears from his will, which was made August 16, and proved December 6, 1735, that he was a bookseller, bookbinder, and stationer, all which businesses were carried on in his own house; and that he was also a printer, in partnership with John Watts. The elder Jacob probably also carried on all these several occupations. His will, which filled twenty-seven pages, written by himself, shews him not only to have abounded in wealth, but to have been a just and worthy man—according to the printed accounts of that period he was at the time of his death worth £100,000. After having devised his estates in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire, and bequeathed no less a sum than £34,000 to his three daughters and his younger son, Samuel, and disposed of his patent between his eldest sons Jacob and Richard, he mentions his uncle, old Jacob Tonson, to whom he leaves fifty guineas for mourning; but, knowing his love of quiet and retirement, he says he would not burden him with the office of executor of his will. He, however, recommends his family to his uncle's care, and exhorts all his children to remember their duty to their superiors and their inferiors, tenderly adding—"And so God bless you all!" It appears by the grant and assignment of his uncle, that he was entitled to the collection of the kit-cat portraits, and that he had not long before his death erected a new room at Barn-elms, in which the pictures were then hung. Seventeen days after his death old Jacob Tonson made his will, in which he confirmed a settlement that he had made on him, (probably at the time of his marriage) and ap-

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pointed his great nephew, Jacob Tonson, the eldest son of the former Jacob, his executor and residuary legatee.*

The following epitaph, written by a young gentleman of Eton, is copied from the *Gentleman's Mayazine* for 1736, vol. vi. p. 106.

"Vitæ *volumine* peracto,
Hic finis Jacobi Tonson,
perpoliti sociorum principis:
qui velut obstetrix Musarum
in lucem edidit
felices ingenii partus.
Lugete, Scriptorum Chorus,
et frangite calamos!
ille vester *margine erasus deletur*;
sed hæc postrema inscriptio
huic *primæ mortis paginæ*,
imprimatur,
ne *prelo sepulchri* commissus
ipse *editor careat titulo*:
hic jacet *Bibliopola*,
folio vitæ dilapso,
expectans *novam editionem*
auctiorem et *emendatiorem*."

TRANSLATION.

The volume of his life complete
Here, reader, with the end you meet
Of Jacob Tonson, 'mong his trade
Best gilt, and best letter'd made;
Who, like a midwife, to the muse,
If called upon, could scarce refuse
(When she the press had undergone
By nature or entreaty won)
Delivering her to end her pains
Of the chance offspring of her brains:
In this, like a bawd midwife found,
That soon as the infant he had bound,
Not keeping lady muse's fame,
He publishes to the world her shame,
For which she oft this fate did meet,
Eternal pennance in a sheet;
Owning herself by every word
A lewd dull jilt upon record.
Yet mourn his death, ye writers all,
Ye vulgar great and vulgar small;
Let some in periods long compose
A grave oration in grave prose,
While the poetic tuneful train
In after elegy complain;
Or if their genius turn to lyric,
Sing old friend Jacob's panegyric:
To him for proof their works were brought
He carefully revised each thought:
With *critic death* but having strife,
Death blotted out his line of life,
And he who many a scribbling elf
Abridged, is now abridged himself.
When heaven renewed the original text,
'Twas with *erratas* few perplext!
Pleased with the copy, 'twas collated
And to a better life translated.
But let to life this supplement
Be printed on the monument,
Lest the first page of death should be,
Great editor, a blank to thee;
And thou, who many titles gave,
Should want a title for this grave.
"Stay, passenger, and drop a tear,
Here lies a noted bookseller:
This marble index here is placed
To tell that when he found defaced
His book of life, he died with grief;
Yet he by true and genuine belief
A new edition may expect,
Far more enlarged and more correct."

1735. *Roberti Stephani Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ*, in four volumes folio, much augmented and amended, by the Rev. Edmund Law; John Taylor, M.A.; Rev. Thomas Johnson, M.A.; and Sandys Hutchinson, M.A. London, printed for Samuel Harding, bookseller, at the Bible and Anchor, on the Pavement, St. Martin's-lane.

1735, *Nov.* 25. John Gray, bookseller, gave 100 guineas for the copyright of the *History of George Barnwell*, to Mr. Lillo,* the author. Mr. Gray became a dissenting minister, and afterwards complying with the terms of admission into the church of England, rector of Ripon, in Yorkshire. In conjunction with Andrew Reed, he abridged the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1720 to 1732, in two vols. 4to. 1733. He also published the *Elmerick* of Lillo; and, at the dying request of the author, dedicated it to Frederick prince of Wales.

1735. The *Bible* in the Lithuanian language, was printed at Karalanska, a town of Russia, seated on the Tunguska river. A copy is in the royal library of Copenhagen.—*Cotton.*

1735. Valleyre, a printer, in France, made an attempt to cast plates of metal, for printing calenders; it is a rude essay at stereotype printing, and M. Camus has given an impression of one of his plates, containing the calender for March and April, and supposes it to be of this date.

1735, *Nov.* 27. *Died*, Robert Andrews, aged eighty years, a letter-founder in Charterhouse-street, London. He was a member of the court of assistants in the stationers' company. Mr. Silvester Andrews, his son, carried on the business of letter-founding at Oxford. In 1733, Thomas James purchased both their foundries.

1735. *The Prompter.*

1735, *March* 13. *The Old Whig; or, Consistent Protestant*, No. 1. A great portion of this work was written by Dr. Chandler,† a learned dissenting minister, who was zealously attached to the person and character of George II.

1735. *London and Dublin Magazine; or, the Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer.* London, printed, and Dublin reprinted, for George Faulkner, for 1735. This was a piratical reimpression or Dublin edition of the *London Magazine.*

1736, *Feb.* 3. *Died*, Bernard Lintot, a celebrated bookseller of London. Barnaby‡ (Bernard) Lintott, son of John Lintott, late of Horsham, a Sussex yeoman, was bound apprentice, at stationers' hall, to Thomas Lingard, De-

* Jacob Tonson was succeeded as stationer to the prince of Wales, by Mr. Samuel Gibbons.

* George Lillo was born at London, Feb. 4, 1693. He carried on the business of a jeweller many years with great reputation. He well knew how to touch the heart; and his pieces, which are subservient to the cause of virtue, are *George Barnwell*, *Fatal Curiosity*, and *Arden of Feversham*. He died Sept. 3, 1739.

† Samuel Chandler was born at Hungerford, in Berkshire, in 1693, and was educated for the ministry amongst the dissenters. In 1716 he was chosen minister of the congregation at Peckham, and the income being slender, he commenced business as a bookseller in the Poultry, which he however relinquished upon his being appointed minister of the Old Jewry meeting. He was complimented by the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with the diploma of D. D., and was elected a member of the royal and antiquarian societies. Dr. Chandler died May 3, 1766, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. His sermons have been printed in four volumes, 8vo.

‡ This was the name under which he was bound apprentice; but he soon dropped Barnaby, and, after some years, wrote Lintot with a single *t* at the end.

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cember 4, 1690; turned over to John Harding,* 169...; and made free March 18, 1699. He soon afterwards commenced business as a bookseller, at the sign of the Cross Keys, between the Temple gates, where he was patronized by many of the most eminent writers of a period which has been styled the Augustine age of English literature. John Dunton thus characterizes Mr. Lintot:—"He lately published a *Collection of Tragic Tales*, &c., by which I perceive he is angry with the world, and scorns it into the bargain; and I cannot blame him: for D'Urfey (his author) both treats and esteems it as it deserves; too hard a task for those whom it flatters; or perhaps for Bernard himself, should the world ever change its humour, and grin upon him. However, to do Mr. Lintott justice, he is a man of very good principles, and I dare engage will never want an author of *Sol-Fa*, so long as the playhouse will encourage his comedies." In 1715 he served the office of renter warden to the stationers' company; in 1722-3, he was elected into the court of assistants; and served the office of under warden in 1729. In 1714, Lintot entered into a very liberal agreement with Pope, for his translation of *Homer's Iliad;* the printing of which was soon afterwards begun by Mr. Bowyer, and diligently attended to by all parties. Gay,† in a letter to Congreve, April 7, 1715, facetiously says, "Mr. Pope's *Homer* is retarded by the great rains that have fallen of late, which causes the sheets to be long a-drying. This gives Mr. Lintot great uneasiness; who is now endeavouring to engage the curate of the parish to pray for fair weather, that his work may go on." There does not appear to have been any altercation between the bookseller and the author during the whole period of the publication of the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*, which continued till 1725; but, from whatever cause it may have arisen, the friendship between Mr. Pope and his publisher appears to have terminated with the conclusion of *Homer*.* In an undated letter, addressed by Mr. Pope to the earl of Burlington about that period, his description of his old friend Bernard Lintot is given with the most exquisite humour.† "I know of nothing in our language," says Dr. Warton, "that equals it, except, perhaps, Mr. Colman's description in a *Terræ Filius*, of an expedition of a bookseller and his wife to Oxford." Perhaps Mr. Pope conceived that Lintot had risen *above his proper level;* for it appears that early in 1727, having, by successful exertions in business, acquired a decent competence, and made some additions to his paternal inheritance in Sussex, he was desirous of tracing the origin of his family; and for that purpose consulted Humphrey Wanley, who had then the custody of the earl of Oxford's heraldic manuscripts, and in whose diary is the following memorandum:—"Young Mr. Lintot the bookseller, came enquiring after *arms*, who now, it seems, want to turn *gentlefolks*. I could find none of their names." In 1727 Pope un-

* Without flattery he deserves to be called a very courteous man, of a lovely proportion, extremely well made—as handsome a mien, and as good an air as, perhaps, few of his neighbours exceed him, so that his body makes a very handsome tenement for his mind. I came acquainted with him at Sturbitch fair, and having dealt with him several years, I find him to be a very honest man—an understanding bookseller, and a zealous Church-of-England-man, yet to do him justice, he is no bigot to any party.

† John Gay was born at or near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1688, and educated at the Grammar school in that town. He was apprenticed to a silk mercer in London, but in a few years quitted trade, and commenced author. His first poem, entitled *Rural Sports*, printed in 1711, and dedicated to Pope, gained him the friendship of that poet and his friends. Gay obtained several employments in the reign of queen Anne, but on the accession of the house of Hanover, his expectations of further preferment were disappointed. In 1720 he published his poems, by subscription, which produced him £1000, but embarking in the South Sea bubble, he lost the whole. In 1727 appeared his *Beggar's Opera*, by which he got altogether about £1600. Gay was at all times a bad economist, and the duke and duchess of Queensbury took him into their house, and managed his affairs, so that at his death, which took place December 4, 1732, he left upwards of £3000. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an epitaph written by Pope, who describes him

> Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
> In wit a man, simplicity a child.

* The following sums were paid by Lintot to Pope, for the various works here mentioned:

	£	s.	d.
1712, *Feb.* 19, Statius, first book; Vertumnus and Pomona	16	2	6
„ *March* 21, First edition of the Rape	7	0	0
„ *April* 9, to a Lady presenting Voiture upon Silence. To the author of a Poem called Successio	3	16	6
1713, *Feb.* 23, Windsor Forest	32	5	0
„ *July* 22, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day	15	0	0
1714, *Feb.* 20, Additions to the Rape	15	0	0
„ *March* 23, Homer, vol. I.	215	0	0
650 books on royal paper	176	0	0
1715, *Feb.* 1, Temple of Fame	32	5	0
„ *April* 31, Key to the Lock	10	15	0
1716, *Feb.* 9, Homer, vol. II.	215	0	0
„ *May* 7, 650 royal paper	150	0	0
„ *July* 17, Essay on Criticism	15	0	0
1717, *August* 9, Homer, vol. III.	215	0	0
1718, *Jan.* 6, 650 royal paper	150	0	0
„ *March* 3, Homer, vol. IV.	215	0	0
650 royal paper	150	0	0
„ *Oct.* 17, Homer, vol. V.	215	0	0
1719, *April* 6, 650 royal paper	150	0	0
1720, *Feb.* 26, Homer, vol. VI.	215	0	0
„ *May* 7, 650 royal paper	150	0	0
1721, *Dec.* 13, Parnell's Poems			
Paid Mr. Pope for the subscription money due on the 2nd vol. of his Homer, and on his 5th vol. at the agreement for the said 5th vol. (I had Mr. Pope's assignment for the royal paper that were then left of his Homer)	840	0	0
Copy money for the Odyssey, vols. I. II. III.; and 750 of each vol. printed on royal paper, 4to.	615	6	0
Copy money for the Odyssey, vols. IV. V., and 750 of each vol. royal	425	18	7½
	£4244	8	7½

Dr. Johnson says, that Pope offered an English Iliad to the subscribers, in six volumes quarto, for six guineas. Bernard Lintot became proprietor, on condition of supplying, at his own expense, all the copies which were to be delivered to subscribers, or presented to friends, and paying £200 for every volume.

The subscribers were five hundred and seventy-five. The copies for which subscriptions were given, were six hundred and fifty-four. For these copies, Pope had nothing to pay; he, therefore, received, including the £200 per volume, five thousand three hundred and twenty pounds, four shillings, without deduction, as the books were supplied by Lintot.

Homer, finely printed from an Elzevir letter by William Bowyer, sold at 2s. 6d. a volume bound.

† See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 179.

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doubtedly conceived a very ill impression of his *quondam* bookseller, and vented his indignation without mercy in the *Dunciad*. His principal *delinquency*, however, seems to have been, that he was a stout man, clumsily made, not a very considerable scholar, and that he filled his shop with *rubric posts*. Against his benevolence and general moral character there is not even an insinuation. In the first book, he is thus ungraciously introduced—

> "Hence Miscellanies spring, the weekly boast
> Of Curll's choice press, and Lintot's rubric post."

On which the learned annotator remarks, that "the former was fined by the court of king's bench for publishing obscene books; the latter *usually adorned his shop with titles in red letters*.

In the race described in the second book of the *Dunciad*, in honour of the goddess of Dulness, Lintot and Curll are entered as rival candidates:

> "But lofty Lintot in the circle rose:
> 'This prize is mine; who 'tempt it are my foes;
> With me began this genius, and shall end.'
> He spoke; and who with Lintot shall contend?
> Fear held him mute. Alone, untaught to fear,
> Stood dauntless Curll; 'behold that rival here!
> The race by vigour, not by vaunts, is won;
> So take the hindmost, hell!' (he said) and run.
> Swift as a bard the bailiff leaves behind,
> He left huge Lintot, and out-stripp'd the wind.
> As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse
> On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
> So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
> Wide as a windmill all his figure spread,
> With arms expanded Bernard rows his state,
> And *left-legg'd Jacob** seems to emulate."

Bernard Lintot appears to have soon after relinquished his business to his son Henry, and to have retired to Horsham, in Sussex; for which county he was nominated high sheriff in November, 1735, an honour which he did not live to enjoy. He died at the age of sixty-one years. In the newspapers of the day he was styled "Bernard Lintot, esq., of the Middle Temple, late an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street."

1736. *Proceedings in the submission betwixt W. R. Freebairn, his majesty's printer, and Mr. J. Blair, of Ardblair, and Mr. J. Nairn, of Greenyards, aspiring to be King's Printers.* Edinburgh, 1736, folio.

1736. *Died*, THOMAS JAMES, letterfounder in Bartholomew close, London. He was the son of the rev. John James, vicar of Basingstoke, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Robert Andrews. In 1710 he went to Holland for the purpose of purchasing a set of matrices, and on his return commenced business in Aldermanbury, from thence he removed to Town-ditch, and at length settled in St. Bartholomew close. He was connected with Ged in prosecuting the design of stereotype printing, in which he expended much of his fortune, and suffered in his proper business; "for the printers," say Rowe Mores, "would not employ him, because the block-printing, had it succeeded, would have been prejudicial to theirs." Upon the death of Mr. James, the following circular was issued through the trade:—*Advertisement*. The death of Mr. Thomas James, of Bartholomew-close, letterfounder, having been industriously published in the newspapers, without the least mention of any person to succeed in his business, it is become necessary for the widow JAMES to give as public notice, that she carries on the business of letterfounding, to as great exactness as formerly, by her son JOHN JAMES, who had managed it during his father's long illness; the letter this advertisement is printed on being his performance: And he casts all other sorts, from the largest to the smallest size; also the Saxon, Greek, Hebrew, and all the oriental types of various sizes.

1736, *April* 2. *Died*, JACOB TONSON, the elder, the most celebrated bookseller that this country ever produced. He was the son of a barber-surgeon of the same name in Holborn, who died in 1668. He was apprenticed June 5, 1670, to Thomas Basset,* bookseller, and having been admitted a freeman of the company of stationers, Dec. 20, 1677, commenced business on his own account. At this period his finances could not have been very flourishing; for it is recorded that he was unable to pay twenty pounds for the first play of Dryden's, the *Spanish Friar*, 1681, and was accordingly compelled to admit another bookseller to share in the transaction. To this circumstance, added to the lucky bargain with the possessor of the copyright of *Paradise Lost*,† may be referred most of his subsequent popularity and good fortune.

Sir Walter Scott (says our author) has presented the several unedited letters between the poet and his publisher, which throws a good deal of light upon the history of both. The earliest of these was in 1684, preparatory to the printing of the second volume of *Miscellaneous Poems*,‡ equally known by the name of Dryden or of Tonson, and is written in terms of great familiarity, with thanks for "two melons." Tonson's reply is perfectly the tradesman's; satisfied with the translations of *Ovid*, which he had received for his third *Miscellany*, but objecting, as usual,

* Jacob Tonson the elder.—This epithet arose from an awkwardness of gait.

* Dunton characterizes a Mr. R. Basset, in Fleet-street. "I shall not speak of the wit and parts of this young man; but that remarkable fortitude that shines so bright in his countenance. It is true, fighting is not his trade; yet he can wear his courage upon occasion as handsomely as a gentleman does learning; for he knows how to approve both his loyalty and valour; and I really believe would be as *liberal* of his blood as his money, for the preservation of our dear-bought new-recovered liberties."

† Barbazon Ailmer, the assignee of Samuel Simmons, disposes of one half of his right in *Paradise Lost*, to Jacob Tonson, August 17, 1683: the other half *at an advance*, March 24, 1690.

‡ Speaking of Tonson's *Miscellany Poems*, in a letter dated May 20, 1709, Pope says, "I shall be satisfied if I can lose my time agreeably this way, without losing my reputation. I can be content with a bare saving game, without being thought *an eminent hand* (with which *little Jacob* graciously dignified his adventurers and volunteers in poetry.) Jacob creates poets, as kings do knights; not for their honour, but for their money. Certainly he ought to be esteemed a worker of miracles, who is grown rich by poetry." Wycherly, in reply, with an indecent allusion to scripture, observes, "You will make *Jacob's ladder* raise you to immortality."

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to the price—having, as he stated, only 1446 lines for fifty guineas, when he expected to have had at the rate of 1518 lines for forty guineas; adding that he had a better bargain with *Juvenal*, which is reckoned not so easy to translate as *Ovid*. The value of Dryden's translations of the classics was so fully impressed upon Tonson's mind, in consequence of the rapid sale of the six volumes of *Miscellanies*, among which they had appeared, that he induced the poet to undertake a version of Virgil's *Æneids* and *Georgics*. Mr. Malone's industry has ascertained the terms on which this compact was to have been fulfilled. There were two classes of subscribers, the first of whom paid five guineas each, to adorn the work with engravings; beneath each of which, in due and grateful remembrance, were blazoned the arms of a subscriber. This class amounted to one hundred and one persons. The second subscribers were two hundred and fifty in number, at two guineas each. But from these sums was to be deducted the expense of the engravings, though these were only the plates used for Ogilby's *Virgil*, a little retouched. Besides the subscriptions, Dryden received from Tonson fifty pounds for each book of the *Georgics* and *Æneid*, and probably the same for the *Pastorals* collectively. The price charged by Jacob for the copies delivered to subscribers, appears to have been exorbitant, and reduced the amount of Dryden's profits to about twelve or thirteen hundred pounds, a sum trifling, when compared with the remuneration received by Pope for his version of the *Iliad*, which was somewhere between five and six thousands pounds. When Dryden's translations had advanced as far as the completion of the seventh *Æneid*, a little quarrel broke out between him and his publisher; during which the poet charges Tonson with a view from the very beginning to deprive him of all profit—by the second subscriptions, alluding, of course, to the excessive price required by the bookseller for the volumes from the subscribers. By his success in trade, Tonson had acquired a sufficient sum to purchase an estate at Ledbury, in Hertfordshire, where he died. In 1703, about forty noblemen and gentlemen formed the famous Kit-cat club,* purely from the design of distinguishing themselves by an active zeal for the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover. Jacob Tonson was their secretary, and by virtue of that office, became possessed of the pictures of all the original members of that club.

Immortal made, as *Kit-cat* by his pies.

Jacob Tonson, however plain in his appearance, was certainly a worthy man,† and was not only respected, but lived in familiar intimacy with some of the most considerable persons of his day.*

A splendid volume under the title of *The Kit-Cat Club*, done from the original paintings of sir Godfrey Kneller, by Mr. Faber, sold by J. Tonson in the Strand, and T. Faber, at the Golden Head in Bloomsbury-square, was published in 1735; containing an engraved title-page and dedication; and forty-three portraits, beginning with sir Godfrey Kneller, and ending with Mr. Tonson's, who is represented in a gown and cap, holding in his right hand a volume lettered *Paradise Lost*. Faber began the plates which are all dated in 1732; and the volume is dedicated to the duke of Somerset, "to whose liberality the collection of prints owed its very being, in setting the example to the other members of the Kit-cat club of honouring Mr. Tonson with these portraits;" and who was "ever eminently distinguished by that noble principle, for the support of which that association was known to have been formed, the love of their country and its constitutional liberties."

1736, *July*. The plan of inserting a regular series of the *Parliamentary Debates* in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was first put into practice at this time. From the time of Mr. Cave's first connexion with the newspaper, at Norwich, while he was an apprentice, he conceived a strong idea of the utility of publishing the debates, and had an opportunity, whilst engaged in a situation at the post-office, not only as stated by Dr. Johnson, of supplying his London friends with provincial papers; but he also contrived to furnish the country printers with these written minutes of the proceedings in the two houses of parliament, which, says Mr. Nichols, "within my own remembrance, were regularly circulated in the coffee houses, before the daily papers were *tacitly permitted* to report the debates." We have already given instances of Mr. Cave's infringement of the orders of the house of commons. The method of proceeding to obtain the debates, is thus related by sir John Hawkins:

"Taking with him a friend or two, he found means to procure for them and himself admission into the gallery of the house of commons, or to some concealed station in the other house; and then they privately took down notes of the several speeches, and the general tendency and substance of the arguments. Thus furnished, Cave and his associates would adjourn to a neighbouring tavern, and compare and adjust their notes; by means whereof, and the help of their memories, they became enabled to fix at least the substance of what they had so lately heard and remarked. The reducing this crude

* They met at a house in Shire-lane; and took their title from the name of *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, who excelled in making mutton-pies, which were regularly part of the entertainment. The portraits were painted by sir Godfrey Kneller, on canvas somewhat larger than a three quarters, and less than a half, length: a size which has ever since been denominated a Kit-cat from this circumstance. Sir Godfrey Kneller died Oct. 26, 1723, aged 75.

† For Dunton's character of Jacob Tonson, and his dealing with Dryden, see page 561, *ante*.

* Both Lintot and Tonson were rivals for publishing a work of Dr. Young's. The poet answered both letters the same morning, but unfortunately misdirected them. In these epistles, he complained of the rascally cupidity of each. In the one intended for Tonson, he said, that Lintot was a great scoundrel, that printing with him was out of the question; and writing to Lintot, he declared that Tonson was an old rascal, with other epithets equally opprobrious.

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matter into form was the work of a future day and of an abler hand; Guthrie, the historian, a writer for the booksellers, whom Cave retained for the purpose." But these debates were not given till the session was ended; and then only with the initial and final letters of each speaker.

Thus far all went on smoothly for two years; till on the 20th of April, 1738, a complaint being made to the house, that the publishers of several written and printed news letters and papers had taken upon them to give accounts therein of the proceedings of the house; it was resolved, "That it is a high indignity to, and a notorious breach of, the privilege of this house, for any newswriter, in letters, or other papers, to give therein, any account of the debates, or other proceedings of this house, or any committee thereof, as well during the recess, as the sitting of parliament; and that this house will proceed with the utmost severity against such offenders." During the debates, sir William Younge earnestly implored the house of commons to put down the printing of the debates of the house; he was followed by sir Thomas Winnington, who, in the midst of a long speech, made the following observation:—"*You will have the speeches of the house every day printed, even during your session, and we shall be looked upon as the most contemptible assembly on the face of the earth.*" The absurd spirit which dictated this resolution, has not yet departed from the legislature; and it has been truly remarked, that even at the present hour, "were the question put, whether journalists attend to report by connivance, or by open sufferance, there is little doubt the sticklers for privilege would decide for the former."

Some expedient was now become necessary; and the *caution* (not the *vanity*) of Cave suggesting to him a popular fiction; in June, 1738, he prefaced the debates by what he chose to call "An Appendix to Captain Lemuel Gulliver's Account of the famous Empire of Lilliput;" and the proceedings in parliament were given under the title of "Debates in the Senate of Great Lilliput." Not thinking himself, however, perfectly secure, even by this total concealment of the speakers, he did not venture to put his own name to the title-pages of the magazine; but published them under the name of one of his nephews, Edward Cave, junior, which was continued until 1752. In the following year he again used his own name, and gave the debates, as at first, with the initial and final letters.

A new era in politics, occasioned by the motion to remove the minister, Feb. 13, 1740-41, bringing on much warmer debates, required "the pen of a more nervous writer than he who had hitherto conducted them;" and "Cave, dismissing Guthrie, committed the care of this part of his monthly publication to Johnson," who had already given ample specimens of his ability. But the Lilliputian disguise was still continued, even beyond the period of Johnson's debates, which, as has been authenticated by his own diary, began Nov. 19, 1740, and ended Feb. 23, 1742-3.* And these debates, which, every competent judge must allow, exhibit a memorable specimen of the extent and promptitude of Johnson's faculties, and which have induced learned foreigners to compare British with Roman eloquence, were hastily sketched by Johnson, while he was not yet thirty-two, while he had little acquaintance with life, while he was struggling, not for distinction, but existence.

On the 3d of April, 1747, a complaint having been made in the house of lords against Edward Cave and Thomas Astley, for printing in their respective magazines (the *Gentleman's* and the *London*) an account of the Trial of Simon Lord Lovat, they were both ordered into the custody of the gentleman usher of the black rod.—On the 10th of April, Mr. Cave, in custody, petitioned the house; expressing his sorrow for his offence; begging pardon for the same; promising never to offend again in the like manner; and praying to be discharged.—On the 30th of April, the lord Raymond reported from the committee appointed to consider of the offences of Astley and Cave, "that they had ordered Cave to be brought before them; and the book complained of being shown to him, he owned that he printed and published it." Being asked, "how he came to publish an account of lord Lovat's trial, and from whom he had the account so published?" he said, "it was done inadvertently; he was very sorry for having offended; that he published the said account of the trial

* In 1740-1, Dr. Johnson succeeded William Guthrie in drawing up the debates. The eloquence, the force of argument, and the splendour of language, displayed in the several speeches, are well known, and universally admired. The following anecdote is related by sir John Hawkins:—"Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wedderburn, (lord Loughborough) Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Chetwyn, and several other gentlemen, dined with Foote. After dinner, an important debate, toward the end of sir Robert Walpole's administration, being mentioned, Dr. Francis observed, that Mr. Pitt's speech, upon that occasion, was the best he had ever read. He had been employed, he added, during a number of years, in the study of Demosthenes, and had finished a translation of that celebrated orator, with all the decorations of style and language within the reach of his capacity. Many of the company remembered the debate, and several passages were cited from the speech, with the approbation and applause of all present. During the ardour of the conversation, Johnson remained silent. When the warmth of praise subsided, he opened with these words: 'That speech I wrote in a garret in Exeter-street.' The company was struck with astonishment. After staring at each other for some time, in silent amaze, Dr. Francis asked how that speech could be written by him. 'Sir, said Johnson, I wrote it in Exeter-street: I never was in the gallery of the house of commons but once: Cave had interest with the door-keepers: he and the persons employed under him got admittance: they brought away the subject of discussion, the names of the speakers, the side they took, and the order in which they rose, together with notes of the various arguments adduced in the course of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches in the form they now have in the parliamentary debates. For the speeches of that period are all reprinted from Cave's Magazine.' To this discovery Dr. Francis made answer: 'Then, sir, you have exceeded Demosthenes himself, for to say you have exceeded Francis's Demosthenes would be nothing.' The rest of the company were lavish of their compliments to Johnson: one, in particular, praised his impartiality, observing that he had dealt out reason and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties. "That is not quite true, sir," said Johnson; "I saved appearances well enough, but I took care that the whig dogs should not have the best of it."

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from a printed paper which was left at his house, directed to him; but he does not know from whom it came." Being asked, "how long he has been a publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine?*" he said, "that it is about sixteen years since it was first published; that he was concerned in it at first with his nephew; and since the death of his nephew, he has done it entirely himself." Notice being taken to him, "that the said books have contained debates in parliament;" he said, "he had left off the debates; that he had not published any debates relative to this house above these twelve months; that there was a speech or two relating to the other house, put in about the latter end of last year." Being asked, "how he came to take upon him to publish debates in parliament?" he said, "he was extremely sorry for it; that it was a very great presumption; but he was led into it by custom, and the practice of other people: that there was a monthly book, published before the magazines, called the *Political State*, which contained debates in parliament; and that he never heard, till lately, that any persons were punished for printing those books." Being asked, "how he came by the speeches which he printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine?*" he said, "he got into the house, and heard them, and made use of a black lead pencil, and only took notes of some remarkable passages; and, from his memory, he put them together himself." Notice being taken to him, "that some of the speeches were very long, consisting of several pages;" he said, "he wrote them himself, from notes which he took, assisted by his memory." Being asked, "whether he printed no speeches but such as were so put together by himself, from his own notes?" he said, "Sometimes he has had speeches sent him by very eminent persons; that he has had speeches sent him by the members themselves; and has had assistance from some members, who have taken notes of other members' speeches." Being asked, "if he ever had any person whom he kept in pay, to make speeches for him?" he said, "he never had."

The report proceeds to state, that Astley had been also brought before them; and a former examination of the 8th of April having been read to him, he said, "that contained all the information he was able to give their lordships."

"Few of the collections of parliamentary debates can be justly regarded as much more authentic than *Johnson's Orations*. The most ancient are probably the most authentic. *D'Ewes's Journals of Elizabeth's Parliaments*, as they contain the oldest parliamentary speeches, are assuredly the most curious. The first volume of the *Commons' Journals* contains several important debates during the interesting period from the accession of James I. till the cessation of parliaments under his unhappy son. The authentic debates of the session, 1621, were published in 1766, from a member's manuscript. The collections of Rushworth contain many of the parliamentary debates during the civil wars. To these follow *Gray's Debates*, which are still more authentic. But as to those various collections, which profess to give the parliamentary debates during that disputatious period, from the Restoration till late times, they can be deemed of little more authority than the speeches of Johnson.

"It was the Revolution which finally unshackled the press. But it was still criminal, at least dangerous, to publish parliamentary proceedings without parliamentary permission. During king William's reign, the newspapers sometimes gave a detached speech of a particular speaker, who wished, by contributing the outlines, to gratify his vanity, or secure his seat.

"It was in the factious times which immediately succeeded, when parliamentary debates were first distributed through the land in monthly pamphlets. Then it was that Boyer's zeal propagated the *Political State*. This was succeeded, on the accession of George I. by the *Historical Registers*, which were published by soberer men, and may be supposed therefore to contain more satisfactory information.

"The *Gentleman's Magazine* soon after furnished the public with still more finished debates, which were first compiled by Guthrie, then by Johnson, and afterwards by Hawkesworth. The success of this far-famed miscellany prompted many competitors for public favour, who all found an interest in propagating what the people read, however contrary to parliamentary resolves. And these resolves have at length given way to the spirit of the people, who, as they enjoy the right of instructing their representatives, seem to have established the privilege of knowing what their representatives say."*

1736. *Died*, JOSEPH DAMER, formerly a bookseller at Dorchester, which town he represented in parliament in 1722. He retired to Ireland, where he died, aged 60 years, the richest private gentleman, and the greatest miser in that country, having raised a fortune for his family, which was ennobled by his son, lord Milton. Mr. Damer married Mary, the daughter of John Churchill, and niece to Awnsham Churchill, noticed at page 639 *ante*. The following lines are taken from a whimsical little work, called *Jemmy Carson's Collections*, &c. and form part of "an elegy on the much lamented death of Mr. Damer, the famous rich man, who died the sixth day of July, 1723."†

> "Beneath this verdant hillock lies,
> Damer the wealthy and the wise;
> His heirs, that he might safely rest,
> Have put his carcase in a chest;
> The very chest in which they say
> His other self, his money lay.
> And if his heirs continue kind
> To that dear self he left behind,
> I dare believe that four in five
> Will think his better half alive."

1736, *Died*, JAMES KNAPTON, of whom Dunton says, "he is a very accomplished person; not that sort of animal that flutters from tavern

* Preface to Johnson's Debates, 1787, pp. 6–9.

† Mr. Nichols, in his account of the Churchills, vol. i. p. 150, *Literary Anecdotes*, says Mr. Damer died in 1736.

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to playhouse, and again back again, all his life made up with wig and cravat, without one dram of thought in his composition; but a person made up with sound worth, brave and generous; and shows, by his purchasing *Dampier's Voyages*, he knows how to value a good copy." Mr. Knapton continued business with great reputation till his death, in 1736; and was succeeded by two of his brothers, John and Paul Knapton, both men of great eminence.

1736, *Feb.* 22. *Died*, WILLIAM CHURCHILL, esq., bookseller to his majesty. He was immensely rich, to which his printing Rymer's *Fœdera*, at queen Anne's expense, greatly contributed.

1736, *May* 25. MR. BENJAMIN MOTTE, bookseller, London, filed a bill in chancery against Mr. Faulkner,* bookseller, of Dublin, to prevent the sale of the Dublin edition of Swift's works in England. Swift interposed on this occasion, for he wrote a letter to Motte of the above date, and it would appear his mediation was successful, from the subsequent amicable interview between the two booksellers.

1736, *May* 27. A society for the encouragement of learning was established upon this day, in London, the object of which was to assist authors in the publication of their works. The duke of Richmond, president, with about one hundred members. Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bettenham, and Mr. Richardson, were the three first appointed printers; Mr. Gordon was the secretary, with a salary of £50 a-year, and Dr. Birch, treasurer. However liberal the idea of such an institution might have been, the execution of it counteracted the intention of its founders. It was, in fact, a direct attack on the booksellers, who, after all, are certainly no bad "rewarders of literary merit;"* and their assistance having been found indispensably necessary to the undertaking, a contract was entered into, for three years, with A. Millar, J. Gray, and J. Nourse. A new contract was afterwards entered into with six other booksellers (G. Strahan, C. Rivington, P. Vaillant, J. Brindley, S. Baker, and J. Osborn, jun.), whose profits on the business were so injudiciously retrenched, that the avowed purposes of the society were entirely frustrated. In 1742, a third method was adopted, and the society chose to become their own booksellers. The experiment was tried with Ælian *De Animalibus*, 4to. in 1743. A few months were sufficient to demonstrate the impracticability of the attempt; and before the year was at an end, they again had recourse to three booksellers, on a plan in some degree enlarged. Thus circumstanced, they published bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, folio, in January, 1743-4; and professor Stuart's English translation of sir Isaac Newton's *Quadrature of Curves*, in September, 1745. But their finances were then become almost exhausted, after having suspended a subscription of nearly two thousand pounds. The *Bibliotheca Britannica* of bishop Tanner was, however, completed under their patronage, in 1748; but, by *A Memorial of the present State of Affairs of the Society, April* 17, in that year, it appears they had incurred so considerable a debt as to be deterred at that time from proceeding farther in their project of printing.

1736. *The Virginia Gazette.*

1737, *Jan.* 1. *Died*, RICHARD KNAPLOCK, bookseller, of whom Dunton says—"He printed Mr. Wesley's *Defence of his Letter*, &c., and then, to be sure, he is no dissenter. However, he is a very sober, honest man; and has not one *spot* in his whole life, except it be the printing that *malicious and infamous pamphlet.*" Mrs. Knaplock, who died Nov. 29, 1772, gave £200 to the poor of the stationers' company.

1737, *Jan.* 7. *Died*, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, bookseller, Gray's Inn-gate. He was deputy receiver-general of the post-office revenue; and clerk of the mis-sent and mis-directed letters. Like his predecessors, he was also a firm friend to both the Bowyers; and the younger of them, at the distance of more than half a century, evinced his grateful sense of former favours by the following clause in his last will:—"I give to the two sons and one daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Maurice, of Gothenburg, in Sweden, who married the only daughter of Mr. Williamson, bookseller (in return for her father's friendship to mine,) £1000 four per cent. consolidated annuities, to be divided equally between them." Mr. Williamson was the faithful servant alluded to in the notice of Mr. Sare, at page 628 *ante*, and was succeeded in business by Mr. Trye, who was the predecessor of the late Mr. William Flexney, who died Jan. 7, 1808, aged 77.

1737. *Church History of England from* 1500 *to* 1688, *chiefly with regard to Catholics, being a complete account of the divorce, supremacy, dissolution of monasteries, and the first attempts for a reformation under king Henry VIII. The unsettled state of the reformation under Edward VI. The interruption it met with from queen Mary, with the hand put to it by queen Elizabeth; together with the various fortunes of the Catholic*

* George Faulkner went to London to solicit subscriptions for an edition of Swift's works, which he was then about publishing. On his return to Dublin, intending to pay his respects to the dean, he went, dressed in a laced waistcoat, bag-wig, and other fopperies. Swift received him as a perfect stranger. "Pray, sir, what are your commands with me?" "I thought it my duty, sir, to wait upon you immediately after my arrival from London." "Pray, sir, who are you?" "George Faulkner, the printer!" "You George Faulkner, the printer!! Why you are the most impudent, barefaced impostor I ever heard of. Faulkner is a sober, sedate citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies. Get about your business, and thank your stars I do not send you to the house of correction." Poor George hobbled away as fast as he could, and after changing his dress, returned immediately to the deanery. On his return, Swift went up and shook him most cordially by the hand. "My good friend George, I am heartily glad to see you safe returned. Here was an impudent fellow in a laced waistcoat, who would have fain passed for you; but I soon sent him packing with a flea in his ear!"

† I suppose this society for encouraging learning alarms the booksellers; for it must be at last a downright trading society, a mere *Conger* (forgive me if I mis-spell so mysterious a word.—See page 621 *ante*. I hope you will take care to be one of their printers, for they will certainly be a society for encouraging printing; Learning perhaps may be too far gone, and past all private encouragement."—*Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, early in* 1737.

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cause during the reign of James I. Charles I. Charles II. and James II. particularly the lives of the most eminent Catholics; cardinals, bishops, clergy, &c. : Also a critical account of the works of the learned; trials of those who have suffered for religion, &c. with the foundation of all the English colleges and monasteries abroad, and a general history of ecclesiastical affairs under the British, Saxon, and Norman periods. By Charles Dod.* Though bearing the imprint of Brussels, (probably to avoid persecution) it was printed at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

This work was published as an antidote to bishop Burnet's work, which bears the title of *A History of my Own Times*, published in 1724, and which gives an outline of the civil war and commonwealth, and a full narration of all that took place from the restoration to the year 1713.

1737. GUSTAVUS WILHELMUS BARON IMHOF, who was governor of Colombo, now the British capital of the island of Ceylon, anxious that the gospel should be made known to the natives, erected a press at Colombo; the first book from which was *a Prayer-book* printed in this year: this was succeeded by a short *Confession of faith*, executed in the next year, immediatly after which the editors proceeded to an edition of the *Four Gospels*, which they were enabled to publish in 1739. The whole of the *New Testament*, together with the books of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, in Cingalese, printed at Colombo between 1771 and 1795, are preserved in the Bodleian library.

1737, *Sept.* 11. *Died*, JEREMY BATLEY, an eminent bookseller, in Paternoster-row.

1737, *Sept.* 20. *Died*, BENJAMIN SPRINT, bookseller, in Little Britain. He was one of the governors of Christ church hospital. Whether he was related to Samuel and John Sprint, noticed at page 641 *ante*, is not mentioned.

1737, *Sept.* 20. *Died*, NATHANIEL MIST, printer and proprietor of the *Weekly Journal* bearing his name; a paper that was so obnoxious to the government that it caused him to be several times prosecuted with the utmost rigour of ministerial or parliamentary vengeance.

1737, *Nov.* 18. *Died*, THOMAS HARBIN, stationer, in the Strand, famous for his shining black ink.

1737, *Dec.* 27. *Died*, WILLIAM BOWYER, sen., an eminent printer of London, where he was born, in 1663; he was the son of John Bowyer, citizen and grocer. In 1679, he was bound apprentice to Miles Flesher, admitted to the freedom of the company of stationers, October 4, 1686, and very soon after became eminent in his profession. His first printing-office was at the White Horse, in Little Britain, and before the close of the year 1699, Mr. Bowyer removed his office into Dogwell court, White Friars, to a house which had formerly been the George tavern; and on the 6th of May, 1700, was admitted a liveryman of the company of stationers. Mr. Bowyer was one of the twenty printers allowed by the court of star chamber. The great loss which he sustained by burning of his printing-office, in 1713, has already been noticed. He was twice married. By his first wife he had no issue. His second wife was Dorothy,* daughter of Thomas Dawks, a printer of some celebrity in his day, who in his youth, from 1652 to 1657, had been employed as a compositor on Walton's *Polyglott Bible*.† Mr. Bowyer conducted his business with unremitting attention and unsullied reputation, during the long period of his life, and at his death‡ was succeeded by his son William Bowyer, who had been a partner from June, 1722. It is evident, from his scattered papers, that Mr. Bowyer severely felt the affliction of his parent's loss, by applying to himself the beautiful apostrophe of Æneas to Anchises.

Hic me pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu! tantis nequicquam erepte pericles.

In the church of Low-Leyton, in Essex, there is a neat marble monument erected by Mr. W. Bowyer to his father's memory and his own, with the following inscription, written by himself many years before his death:

HUIC MURO AB EXTRA
VICINUS JACET
GULIELMUS BOWYER,
TYPOGRAPHUS LONDINENSIS,
DE CHRISTIANO ET LITERATO ORBE
BENE MERITUS;
AB UTROQUE VICISSIM REMUNERATUS:
QUIPPE CUNCTIS BONIS ET FORTUNIS SUIS
SUBITO INCENDIO PENITUS DELETIS,
MUNIFICENTIA SODALIUM STATIONARIORUM,
ET OMNIUM BONORUM FAVORE,
ABREPTAS FACULTATES CERTATIM RESTAURAVERE;§
TANTI HOMINEM VITÆ INTEGRUM,
SCELERISQUE PURUM, ÆSTIMANTES,
UT INGENII PRÆMIO EXUTUM
REDONARENT MERCEDE VIRTUTIS:
VIRIDEM DEPOSUIT SENECTAM, DEC. 27,
ANNO { ÆTATIS 74.
SALUTIS 1737.
PATRI, PATRONIS, POSTERISQUE EORUM.

At the east end of the hall of the stationers' company there is a brass plate with an inscrip-

* Charles Dod, resided at Harrington, in Worcestershire, and died about 1745.

* She was sister to Ichabod Dawks, printer, who died Feb. 27, 1730, aged 70. She was born March 6, 1665; was first married to Mr. Benjamin Allport, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, bookseller, Oct. 10, 1685, and subsequently to Mr. Bowyer, and died Dec. 27, 1737, aged 63.

† He was the son of an earlier Thomas, who was also a printer, He was born at Kelmescote, in Oxfordshire, Oct. 8, 1636; and was admitted at merchant tailors' school, April 2, 1649.

The following notes are by Ichabod Dawks, the person mentioned in the *Tatler*, Nos. 18, 178; and *Spectator*, No. 457.

"In 1651, my father, Mr. Thomas Dawks, began to work at printing, at Mr. Du Gard's. He was married in Dec. 1660. I Ichabod, born Sept. 22, 1661. My dear grandfather, Mr. Thomas Dawks, died May 11, 1670, at Low Leyton. In the year 1672, I began to work with my father, at Mr. Darby's, in Bartholomew close. May 16, 1673, father and I went to work at Mrs. Maxwell's. He was her overseer. Oct. 5, 1673, we went to work at Mrs. Flesher's. May, in the year 1674, my father set up to be a master, in Black Fryars. I Ichabod, married Aug. 3, 1687."

‡ The funeral expenses were £37 10s. at that time no small sum.

§ In grateful remembrance of these ample benefactions, the elder Mr. Bowyer had several metal cuts engraved, representing a Phœnix rising from the flames, with suitable mottoes; which were used by him, and by his son, as ornaments in some of the most capital books they printed. One of these original tail-pieces may be seen in vol. iii. page 293 of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*.

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tion commemorative of his loss by fire, and the munificent donations of the stationers' company and his private friends, to repair his loss. There is also a bust of him taken after his death; and a portrait, from which he appears to have been a pleasant round-faced man. This is a very good picture; and a faithful engraving from it, by Basire, is given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. Mr. Bowyer was many years a valuable member of the company of stationers.

1737, *Jan.* 1. *The History of the Works of the Learned*, No. 1. This work first appeared in 1735, under the name of the *Literary Magazine; or, Select British Librarian*. It continued to flourish under its new designation till the year 1743, when it closed with the publication of its fourteenth volume. This publication is not to be confounded with that of J. la Crose, which appeared in 1691. See page 574, *ante*.

1737, *Feb. Common Sense*. Lord Chesterfield and lord Lyttleton were contributors to this work; and their essays, many of which are upon topics of more permanent interest than politics, add much to the value of the work. It was carried on with considerable success for some years.

1737. *Belfast News Letter*. This was probably the first newspaper established in Ireland, north of Dublin, and perhaps the oldest existing newspaper in that country.

1737, *Nov.* 5. *The Weekly Essay*, No. 1.

1738, *Jan.* 14. About two o'clock in the morning, the dwelling-house, and printing-office of John Basket, king's printer, situated in Black Friars, was totally destroyed by fire, the damage of which was estimated at £20,000. Mr. William Bowyer, jun. in remembrance of Mr. Basket's gift to his father, (see page 601 *ante*) gave him a press complete, and the ironwork of another.

1738, *Feb.* A motion was made in the house of lords, concerning a libel on several of their lordships, when it was observed by the majority of the house, "That it was not usual to take a printer or publisher into custody, when he appeared and discovered his author."

1738. John Peter Zenger, of New York, printer, &c. was charged with printing and publishing a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, against the governor and administrator of that province, intituled the *New York Weekly Journal*, and was brought to trial by information. A great anxiety prevailed during this trial, and after a long investigation he was found *not guilty*, partly through the exertions of Mr. Hamilton, who travelled from Philadelphia for the purpose of defending him; and so pleased was the mayor and aldermen of New York with Mr. Hamilton's abilities, that they presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box of great value.

1738, *March. Died*, John Darby, jun. printer, in Bartholomew-close, who is thus characterized by Dunton:—"Where is a man more careful of his words? or more pious in his actions? I might call him the religious printer. He goes to heaven with the anabaptists; but is a man of general charity. He printed that excellent speech of my lord Russel, and several pieces of colonel Sydney, and is a true assertor of English liberties. He is no bigot to any party, but can see the truth betwixt two wranglers, and see them agree, even in what they fall out. In a word, Mr. Darbie is blessed in himself (by being cool and temperate in all his passions), and is very happy in all his relations. His wife is chaste as a picture cut in alabaster,—you might sooner tempt a votary, or move a Scythian rock, than shoot a fire into her chaster breast. Sir Roger [L'Estrange], on his bended knees, could not prevail for (so much as) a wanton look."

1738, *May* 13. Henry Haines, printer, sentenced to pay a fine of £200, to suffer two years' imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour for seven years, for printing the *Craftsman*.

1738. A pamphlet was published in this year, entitled *A Letter to the Society of Booksellers, on the method of forming a true Judgment of the Manuscripts of Authors*, containing some curious literary intelligence, and is as follows:—"We have known books," says the writer, "that in the manuscript have been damned, as well as others which seem to be so, since, after their appearance in the world, they have often lain by neglected. Witness the *Paradise Lost* of the famous Milton, and the *Optics* of sir Isaac Newton, which last, it is said, had no character or credit here till noticed in France. *The Historical Connexion of the Old and New Testament*, by Shuckford,* is also reported to have been seldom inquired after for about a twelvemonth's time; however, it made a shift, though not without some difficulty, to creep up to a second edition, and afterwards even to a third. And, which is another remarkable instance, the manuscript of Dr. Prideaux's† *Connexion* is well known to have been bandied about from hand to hand among several, at least five or six, of the most eminent booksellers, during the space of at least two years, to no purpose, none of them undertaking to print that excellent work. It lay in obscurity till archdeacon Echard, the author's friend, strongly recommended it to Tonson. It

* It is a long time ago since I read Shuckford's *Connexion*. But my opinion of it was then, and I believe it is the general opinion, that it is an injudicious performance. The author attempted a very difficult work, and his abilities were not equal to it. There is no design, that I know of, of continuing it. Rev. Charles Godwyn.

Baliol College, April 18, 1763.

Is not dean Prideaux's *Connexion* a continuation of the above?

† Humphrey Prideaux was born at Padstow, in Cornwall, May 3, 1648. In 1676 he published the *Marmora Oxoniensa*, in one volume folio, and in 1681 he was promoted to a prebend of Norwich, of which cathedral he became dean in 1702. Being disabled from public duty, by bodily infirmity, he devoted himself to writing, and produced his *Connexion of the Old and New Testament*, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 4to. When Dr. Prideaux offered his *Connexion* to a bookseller, the latter told the Dr. that it was a *dry* subject, and the printing could not safely be ventured upon, *unless he could enliven it with a little humour!* This admirable work, however, has been translated into several languages, and has passed through numerous editions. Dean Prideaux died at Norwich, Nov. 1, 1724, and was buried in the cathedral. He was the author of *Directions to Churchwardens*, 12mo; the *Life of Mahomet*, 8vo; the *Original Right of Tithes*, 8vo, &c. &c.

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was purchased, and the publication was very successful. *Robinson Crusoe's* manuscript also ran through the whole trade, nor would any one print it, though the writer, De Foe, was in good repute as an author. One bookseller at last, not remarkable for his discernment, but for his speculative turn, engaged in this publication.* *This* bookseller got above a thousand guineas by it; and the booksellers are accumulating money every hour by editions of this work in all shapes. The undertaker of the translation of *Rapin*, after a very considerable part of the work had been published, was not a little dubious of its success, and was strongly inclined to drop the design. It proved at last to be a most profitable literary adventure."

"It would be no uninteresting literary speculation," says D'Israeli, "to describe the difficulties which some of our most favourite works encountered in their manuscript state, and even after they had passed through the press."

When Sterne had finished his two first volumes of *Tristram Shandy*,† he offered them to a bookseller at York for £50, but was refused: he came to town with his manuscripts; and he and Robert Dodsley agreed in a manner of which neither repented. The *Rosciad*, with all its merit, lay for a considerable time in a dormant state, till Churchill‡ and his publisher became impatient, and almost hopeless of success; but there is no doing without a patron; for of this work, which had so great a run afterwards, only ten copies were sold in the first five days, in four days more six copies were sold! but when Garrick found himself praised in it, he set it afloat, and Churchill then reaped a large harvest.

Burn's§ *Justice* was disposed of by its author, who was weary of soliciting booksellers to purchase the manuscript, for a trifle, and it now yields an annual income. Collins‖ burnt his *Odes* before the door of his publisher; he moaned and raved amidst the cloisters of Chichester cathedral, and died insane, in consequence of literary disappointment; however, there was a fine monument raised to his memory. The publication of the *Sermons* of Dr. Hugh Blair,* was refused by Mr. Strahan; and the *Essays on the Immutability of Truth*, by Dr. James Beattie,† could find no publisher, and was printed by two friends of the author, at their joint expense.

The *Polyeucte* of Corneille,‡ which is now accounted to be his master-piece, when he read it to the literary assembly held at the Hotel de Rambouillet, was not approved. Voiture came the next day, and in gentle terms acquainted him with the unfavourable opinion of the critics. Such ill judges were then the most fashionable wits of France. Corneille suffered all the horrors of poverty. He used to say, his poetry went away with his teeth. Some will think that they ought to disappear at the same time, as one would not give employment to the other.

Samuel Boyse,§ author of the *Deity*, a poem, was a fag author, and, at one time, employed by

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* See page 618, *ante*.

† "The sermon in *Tristram Shandy*," says Sterne, in his preface to his *Sermons*, "was printed by itself some years ago, but could find neither purchasers nor readers." When it was inserted in his eccentric work, it met with a most favourable reception, and occasioned the others to be collected.

‡ Charles Churchill was the son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster, where he was born in 1731, and educated at Westminster school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his insufficiency in classical knowledge. He then returned to Westminster, and married. At the age of 23 he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales: he turned dealer in cyder; but becoming a bankrupt he returned to London, and succeeded his father. The ultimate success of the *Rosciad* stimulated him to further exertions as a satirist. He gave himself up to dissipation, renounced his clerical profession, discarded his wife, kept a mistress, and joined Wilkes, the patriot of the day. He died at Boulogne, in France, Nov. 4, 1764, and was buried at Dover. Besides his poems, he published some sermons.

§ Richard Burn, D. D. was born at Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, educated at Oxford, and became vicar of Orton, in his native county, and a justice of the peace. Besides his *Justice of the Peace*, he compiled the *Ecclesiastical Law*, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. He also wrote part of the *History of Westmoreland*. He died at Orton, November 20, 1785.

‖ William Collins was born at Chichester, Dec. 25, 1720, and was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. and wrote his *Oriental Eclogues*. His uncle left him £2000, which he did not live to enjoy. He died June 12, 1756. His *Odes* are on the whole sublime.

* Hugh Blair was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, where he was born, April 7, 1718, and educated in the university of his native city. In 1741 he was licensed to preach, and the following year was ordained. In 1757 the university of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of D.D., and he was the first preacher in Scotland who brought the graces of polite learning to the service of the pulpit. Besides his *Sermons*, which were published in five volumes, he was the author of *Lectures on Rhetoric*, and the *Belles Lettres*, which enjoy a high reputation. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1800.

† James Beattie was born at Lawrencekirk, Kincardineshire, in Scotland, Oct. 25, 1735, where his father was a farmer, who, however, sent him to Aberdeen university. He obtained a pension of £200 a-year from George III. and was created LL.D. Dr. Beattie was the last of those who can properly be placed in the first order of the poets of this time. In 1777, while professor of moral philosophy at Aberdeen, he published his celebrated poem the *Minstrel*, which describes in the stanza of Spencer, the progress of the imagination and feelings of a young and rustic poet. He also wrote several philosophical and controversial works. His poetry is characterized by a peculiar meditative pathos. He died at Aberdeen Aug. 18, 1803.

‡ There were two brothers of this name, both poets of eminence. Peter was born at Rouen, in France, June 6, 1606, and was brought up to the bar. The most famous of his plays is the *Cid*. He died at Paris, Oct. 1, 1684. Thomas, the younger brother, was a member of the French academy, and wrote a *Dictionary of Arts*, in two volumes folio, and a *Geographical and Historical Dictionary*, in three volumes folio. He died in 1709, aged 84.

§ Samuel Boyse was born at Dublin in 1708. At an early age he was sent to Glasgow, where he married a tradesman's daughter before he was twenty. This imprudent step, added to the extravagance of himself and wife, involved him in misery. He published a volume of poems at Edinburgh, addressed to lady Eglinton, who liberally rewarded him; and an elegy on the countess of Stormont, procured him, from lord Stormont, a handsome present. From Edinburgh he came to London, with a recommendatory letter, written by the duchess of Gordon, to Mr. Pope, and another to chancellor King, both of which he neglected to deliver. He loved mean company, and indulged in the habits of low life. His principal support was by writing for periodical publications. The wretched situation he was in at this time, is thus described by one who knew him—"He sat up in bed with the blanket wrapped about him, through which he had cut a hole large enough to receive his arm, and placing the paper on his knee scribbled in the best manner he could the verses he was obliged to make." In 1745 he wrote an *Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe*. He also published numerous poems, none of which are now read, except the *Deity*, which is admitted into many collections, and has been praised by two different writers, Fielding and Harvey. He died in 1749, in Shoe-lane, and was buried at the expense of the parish.

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Mr. Ogle to translate some of Chaucer's *Tales* into modern English, which he did, with great spirit, at the rate of three-pence per line for his trouble. Poor Boyse wore a blanket, because he was destitute of breeches; and was, at last, found famished to death, with a pen in his hand.

Falconer's* deaf and dumb sister, notwithstanding the success of his poem of the *Shipwreck*, was for some time the tenant of an hospital.

Buchan's† *Domestic Medicine*, which has been one of the most popular works ever published, and yielded immense sums, was sold for £5; and Miss Burney obtained only five guineas for her *Evelina*.

Savage was in continual distress, independent of an unnatural mother's persecution. He sold his beautiful poem of the *Wanderer* for £10.

Thomson's *Winter* was bought by Andrew Millar, the bookseller, through the intercession of Mallet, for a small sum.

Poor Chatterton,‡ one of the greatest geniuses of any age, and who is styled—

The sleepless boy, that perish'd in his pride,

destroyed himself through want, (though insanity would be the better term, since it was in the family,) still left wherewithal, by the aid of friends, to preserve his sister from want and poverty in her latter years.

Christopher Smart, the translator of *Horace*, and no mean poet, died in the rules of the king's bench. Poor Smart* when at Pembroke college, wore a path upon one of the paved walks.

Joseph Warton informs us, that when Gray published his exquisite *Ode on Eton College*, his first publication, little notice was taken of it.

Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, according to Dennis,† was left to starve, and died in a garret; and Otway, perished through want in an obscure public-house on Tower hill.

Goldsmith disposed of his *Vicar of Wakefield*, for £60, partly from compassion and partly from deference to Johnson's judgment; but Mr. John Newbery, the purchaser, had so little confidence in the value of his purchase that it remained in manuscript until the publication of the *Traveller* had established the fame of the author.

Tannahill,‡ in whose hands the lyre of Scotland retained its native, artless, sweet, and touching notes; and whose songs are distinguished by elevation and tenderness of sentiment, richness of rural imagery, and simplicity of diction, put a period to his existence, principally, because Mr.

* William Falconer was born in the county of Fife, in Scotland, of humble parents, and bred to the sea. Though he possessed few advantages from education, he had good natural talents, which he cultivated with assiduity. In 1751 he published a poem on the *Death of the Prince of Wales*; but his reputation rests on the *Shipwreck*, a poem in three cantos, which is highly descriptive and pathetic. It originated in the circumstance of the author's being shipwrecked in a voyage from Alexandria to Venice, when only three of the crew escaped. Falconer also wrote an *Ode to the Duke of York*, which obtained him the post of purser to the Royal George. He likewise compiled the *Marine Dictionary*, 4to.; and published a poem against Wilkes and Churchill, under the title of the *Demagogue*. He sailed from England in 1769, in the Aurora, for the East Indies, but after her departure from the Cape of Good Hope the ship was never heard of.

† William Buchan was born at Acram, Roxburghshire, in 1729, and educated at Edinburgh, with a view to the church, which, however, he quitted for the study of medicine. He settled at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, where he became physician to the foundling hospital there. In 1770 he published his popular book, entitled *Domestic Medicine, or a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases*. He finally settled in London, where he died Feb. 25, 1805.

‡ Thomas Chatterton was born at Bristol, Nov. 20, 1752, and educated at a charity school, in that city. At fourteen years of age, he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol, with whom he continued about three years; yet, though his education was confined, he discovered an early turn towards poetry and English antiquities, and particularly towards heraldry. In April, 1770, he left Bristol, disgusted with his profession, and the line of life in which he was placed, and went to London, in hopes of advancing his fortune by his pen; he sunk at once from the sublimity of his views to an absolute dependence on the patronage of booksellers. The exertions of his genius brought in so little profit, that he was soon reduced to extreme indigence; so that at last, oppressed with poverty and disease, in a fit of despair, he put an end to his existence, August, 1770, with a dose of poison. Concerning the authenticity of the poems, under the name of *Rowley*, (that is, whether they are really written by a person of that name, or were only what they are generally considered to be, the forgeries of Chatterton) there long existed a mighty controversy; and the war among the critics has even now scarcely subsided.

* Christopher Smart, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Shipbourne, April 12, 1722, and died at London, May 12, 1771. Mr. Smart was liberally patronized by Mr. John Newbery, the eminent bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard.

† John Dennis was born in London in 1657, and became celebrated as a poet, dramatist, and critic. In 1712, he attacked Addison's *Cato*, which occasioned a whimsical pamphlet, called the *Narrative of Dr. John Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable phrensy of Mr. John Dennis*. He died Jan. 6, 1734. The following epigram was written by Savage, and first published in Johnson's preface to the *Lives of the English Poets*.

Should Dennis publish you had stabb'd your brother,
Lampoon'd your monarch, or debauch'd your mother;
Say what revenge on Dennis can be had,
Too dull for laughter, for reply too mad?
On one so poor you cannot take the law;
On one so old your sword you scorn to draw;
Uncag'd then let the harmless monster rage,
Secure in dulness, madness, want, and age.

‡ Robert Tannahill was born at Paisley, June 3, 1774; his father was a weaver, and both his parents were much respected for their intelligence and worth; the subject of this slight sketch was the fourth child of six sons and one daughter. After learning to read, write, and cast accounts, Tannahill was sent to the loom, and early began to distinguish himself by writing verses. At this time Paisley was in a very flourishing condition; and dancing parties and rural excursions were frequent among the young people of both sexes, and in these he often joined. He then formed many of those poetical attachments, which he afterwards celebrated in song. About 1800, accompanied by a younger brother, he came to England. Robert obtained work at Bolton, and the other at Preston, where they remained about two years, and then retired home. Tannahill's appearance was not indicative of superior endowment. He was small in stature, and his manners were so retiring, and his reliance on himself so small, that without the assurance of friends, of which he found many, he probably would never have been induced to give to the world many of those pieces which are pronounced to be the very perfection of song writing. A mere enumeration of some of their titles will be sufficient to remind most readers of their excellence. The Braes o' Balquither; Gloomy Winter's now awa; Blythe was the time when he feed wi' my father; Loudon's bonny Woods and Braes; Jessie the flower o' Dumblane; Och hey! Johnie lad; Clean Pease Straw; O, are you sleeping, Maggie; Lowland lassie, wilt thou go? The Harper of Mull; The Wood of Craigielee; The Braes o'Gleniffer; The Lass o' Arranteenie, &c. &c.—In his disposition he was tender and humane, and extremely attached to his home, his kindred, and his friends. His life was simple and unvaried in its details, but even the uneventful character of his existence renders more striking and more affecting its tragic close, being found drowned May 17, 1810, when he had only reached his thirty-sixth year.

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Archibald Constable, bookseller, Edinburgh, unfortunately declined the publication of his poems, though offered for a very small sum.

To those unacquainted with literary history, these statements may seem wonderful, that any difficulties should have been experienced in the first attempt to publish many works which now adorn the republic of letters; yet another instance must be recorded in that exquisite poem, the *Pleasures of Hope* of Thomas Campbell,* and nothing can be better authenticated than the fact of its having been offered, in vain, to every respectable bookseller both in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Not one of them could be prevailed upon to risk even paper and printing upon the chance of its success; and at last, it was with considerable reluctance, that Messrs. Mundell and Son, printers to the university of Glasgow, undertook its publication, with the *very liberal* condition, that the author should be allowed fifty copies at the trade price, and in the event of its reaching a second edition, a further gratuity of £10. It was published in 1799.

In the above slight enumeration of the obstacles which the fine compositions of genius, and the elaborate labours of erudition are doomed to encounter in the road to fame, we may raise our regret; but how often are we astonished to find that works of another, and often of an inferior description are rewarded in the most princely manner, some instances of which will be given in another part of this work.

1738, *Jan. 5. The Literary Courier of Grub-street*, No. 1, edited by Eph. Quibus.

1739, *Jan.* It appears that several editors of newspapers in the country had formed the idea of inserting short essays upon various subjects, for the amusement or information of the more learned part of their readers. In the *Gloucester Journal* the essays were to be entitled *Country Common Sense*, but the greater portion of its readers were offended at the introduction of the essays as infringing upon the news of the week, that Mr. Raikes was actually compelled to abandon his design. Mr. Abree, proprietor of the *Canterbury News Letter*, was not so easily intimidated, but proceeded with his essays in spite of all opposition, which at last were well received by all parties.

1739, *March* 13. *Died*, JOHN OSBORNE, a noted bookseller in Paternoster-row. In 1734, whilst upper warden, Mr. Osborne gave £20 to the company of stationers, which was disposed of for the purchase of a branch for illuminating the hall on public occasions; it was put up at the expense of Mr. William Mount, master. Mr. Osborne was master of the company in 1735. There were at this time three others of the name of Osborne on the livery.

1739. *Died*, JACOB ROBINSON, bookseller, near the Temple-gate, Fleet-street. Dunton says—"Mr. Robinson, a man very ingenious, and of very quick parts. His religion has not destroyed the goodness of his humour, for his temper is easy and unruffled, setting on the great pot for them. Dr. Bates made choice of him for one of his booksellers. He published the *Conformist's Plea for the Nonconformists*, and is Dr. Edwards's bookseller." Mr. Robinson* was on terms of intimacy with Pope, who appointed him his bookseller.

1739, *June* 14. An act for prohibiting the importation of books, first composed and printed in Great Britain; and for repealing so much of the act of 25th Henry VIII. chap. xv. sec. 4, granting to the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, the two chief justices, the power of regulating the prices of books; and likewise so much of the 8 Anne as relates to the same.

1739, *June. Died*, ARTHUR BETTESWORTH, a wealthy bookseller of Paternoster-row. He left a legacy of twenty guineas to the stationers' company, to be applied to the purchase of a pair of silver candlesticks.

1739, *Oct.* 14. *Died*, PAUL VAILLANT, bookseller in the foreign trade, aged 67 years.

1739, *April* 7. *The Newcastle Journal*, No. 1. printed and published by Isaac Thompson and William Cuthbert. This paper was continued until the death of Mr. Thompson, which happened January 6, 1776.

1739. The *Scot's Magazine*, printed and published by Messrs. Murray and Cochrane, Edinburgh. This magazine kept a conspicuous station in the literary world from its commencement till 1817, when it was disposed of by auction.

1739, *Nov.* 15. *The Champion*, No. 1. The greater part of this work was written by the celebrated Henry Fielding, and was published thrice a week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The last number appeared June 19, 1740, making ninety-four numbers, or two volumes. 12mo. The work has undergone three editions.

1740. The first *circulating library* established in London, was in this year, by a bookseller of the name of Wright, at No. 132, in the Strand.

* There can be no doubt that the treatment which Mr. Campbell received on this occasion, sunk deep into his mind; for an anecdote is told of him which proves how strong the feeling of resentment, at the injustice he had experienced, had taken possession of his mind. A few years afterwards, on being asked, at a large dinner party, for a toast, he, without hesitation, to the astonishment of every one present, proposed the health of "Bonaparte," who was then in the plenitude of his power. The exclamation of Oh! oh! resounded from every side of the table, when the feelings of the company were instantly mollified by the poet exclaiming, "Yes, gentlemen, here is Bonaparte, in the character of *executioner* of booksellers!" It happened that only a few days previous, there had arrived in London the news of the judicial murder of Palm, a bookseller of Nuremburg, in Germany, who had been shot by an express order of Napoleon, for contravening one of his decrees respecting the press of that country.

Thomas Campbell was born at Glasgow, in the year 1777, and studied in the university of that city. When only twenty-two years of age, the above poem was published, which immediately took its rank as one of the finest sentimental poems in the language. *Gertrude of Wyoming*, a tale in the Spencerian stanza, appeared in 1809; *Theodric*, a tale, in 1824, and some lyrical poems of great beauty, complete the list of Mr. Campbell's poetical productions.

* Dunton mentions a Mr. Wyat, who served an apprenticeship with Mr. Robinson: "If *Trim Tram* have any truth in it, Mr. Wyat is an honest and ingenious bookseller: but, indeed, it is character enough for him, that he was Mr. Robinson's apprentice. He prints Mr. Dorrington's books. However, a bookseller is not always accountable for the errors and bigotry of his authors."

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Franklin, speaking of his residence in London, (1725) says, "while I lodged in Little Britain I formed an acquaintance with a bookseller of the name of Wilcox, whose shop was next door to me. Circulating libraries were not then in use. He had an immense collection of books of all sorts. We agreed that, for a reasonable retribution, of which I have now forgotten the price, I should have free access to his library, and take what books I pleased, which I was to return when I had read them." Among the earliest and most successful rivals of Wright, were the Nobles, in Holborn, and in St. Martin's court; Samuel Bathoe,* in the Strand; John Bell, in the Strand; and Thomas Lowndes, Fleet-street.

1740, *May* 15. *Died*, EPHRAIM CHAMBERS, author of the *Cyclopædia*,† being the first dictionary or repertory of general knowedge published in Britain; and it was called by one who knew well its value "the pride of booksellers, and the honour of the English nation." This work was the result of many years severe application, and was first published in two volumes folio, in 1728, by a subscription of four gnineas, with a very respectable list of subscribers. A second edition, with corrections and additions, was printed in 1738 ‡ a third in 1739; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746; and again republished in 1782. With all these successive improvements, it has finally been extended, under the masterly superintendence of its learned and venerable editor, Dr. Abraham Rees, to forty volumes 4to.

Ephraim Chambers was born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, of Quaker parents, who bred him up in the principles of the sect. He was put apprentice to Mr. Senex,§ the celebrated globemaker and bookseller, in London; and during his abode with that skilful artist, acquired the taste for learning, which continued his prevailing passion during the remainder of his days. His attention was not wholly devoted to his *Cyclopædia*, but joined in other laborious literary undertakings. On Nov. 6, 1729, he was elected a fellow of the royal society. He is represented as a man equally indefatigable, perspicacious, and attentive; yet never acquired much money by his labours; very cheerful, but hasty and impetuous; free in his religious sentiments; kept but little company; and had but few acquaintance. He lived at chambers in Gray's Inn, but died at Canonbury house, Islington, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

1740. J. MICHAEL FUNCKTER, a printer and bookseller of Erfurt, published a small work in German, entitled, *A short and useful introduction to the cutting of plates (or blocks) of wood and steel, for the making of letters, ornaments, and other figures, to the art of baking plaster, of preparing sand moulds for casting letters, vignettes, tail-pieces, medals, and of forming matrices from them*, &c. 8vo.

1740. Printing introduced into the town of TRURO, in Cornwall. The person to whom the town was indebted for this benefit, was Andrew Brice, a printer at Exeter, but not answering his expectations, he shortly afterwards removed the press to Exeter. For a notice of this eccentric printer, see the year 1773, *post*.

1740. Mr. JOHN BENTHAM appointed printer to the university of Cambridge, which he held till 1763, when he resigned in favour of John Archdeacon.

1740. *The Oxford Journal*. This paper was established by William Jackson, of whom see a notice in the year 1795, *post*.

1740, *Dec.* 30. *The Pratler*, No. 1.

1740. *The Halfpenny Post*.

1740. *The Farthing Post*.

1741, *Jan.* 2. *Died*, JOHN BARBER, printer to the city of London, and the first of the profession who had the honour of being lord mayor. He is well known to have been a barber's son in the city. Pope has affirmed, however, that

Honour and shame from no condition rise;

and although he afterwards contrived to introduce the subject of our memoir into one of his satirical couplets, yet the history of this individual goes to corroborate the great moral axiom so poetically expressed by his friend. He served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the city, and by a successful train of circumstances, which brought him acquainted with lord Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, and others of the most eminent writers of the age, he acquired considerable opulence. A remarkable story is told of his dexterity in his profession. Being threatened with a prosecution by the house of lords for an offensive paragraph in a pamphlet which he had printed, and being warned of his danger by lord Bolingbroke, he called in all the copies from the publishers, cancelled the leaf which contained the obnoxious passage, and returned them to the bookseller with a new paragraph supplied by lord Bolingbroke: so that, when the pamphlet was produced before the house, and the passage referred to, it was found unexceptionable. He added greatly to his wealth by the South Sea scheme, which he had prudence enough to secure in time, and purchased an estate at East Sheen, with part of his gain. In principles he was a Jacobite; and in his travels to Italy, whither he went for the recovery of his health, was introduced to the Pretender, which exposed him to some dangers on his return to England; for immediately on his arrival he was taken into custody by a king's messenger; but

* This very intelligent bookseller died Oct. 2, 1768.

† In his early editions Mr. Chambers retained the title of *Lexicon Technicum*.

‡ In an advertisement to the second edition, he obviates the complaints of such readers as might, from his paper of "Considerations," published some time before, have expected a new work instead of a new edition. A considerable part of the copy was prepared with that view, and more than twenty sheets were actually printed off, with a design to have published a volume in the winter of 1737, and to have gone on publishing a volume yearly till the whole was completed; but the booksellers were alarmed by an act then agitating in parliament, which contained a clause obliging the publishers of all improved editions of books to print their improvements separately. The bill passed the Commons, but failed in the Lords.

§ John Senex F. R. S. died December 30, 1740.

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was released without punishment. Mr. Barber paid a visit to Paris, and his reception at the French court is copied from a newspaper of that date:—"Versailles, June 22, N. S. This day the hunting horses of one of the aldermen of London arrived here; and to-morrow he is expected himself, to run down a stag with his majesty. The king has ordered prince Charles of Lorraine to entertain him while he stays at the court, and to provide whatever he shall have occasion for."

Mr. Barber was appointed city printer, March 22, 1709. Subsequently to his success in the South-sea scheme, he was chosen alderman of castle Baynard ward; in the year 1729, he served the office of sheriff; and in 1733, was elevated to the high office of chief magistrate. During his mayoralty he was elected president of St. Bartholomew's hospital. It also happened that in his year of servitude, the project of a general excise was brought forward, by his strenuous opposition to which he acquired, for a time, great popularity; though he is accused of having clandestinely procured from Mr. Bosworth, then city chamberlain, the documents which enabled him to make so conspicuous a figure upon that occasion. Of Mr. Barber's public actions, it should not be forgotten that he caused a monument to Butler to be put up in Westminster abbey; upon which event Pope is asserted to have penned the following severe lines, which he proposed should be placed on the vacant scroll under Shakspeare's bust:

Thus Britain loved me, and preserved my fame
Pure from a Barber's or a Benson's name!

Mr. Barber presented to the university of Oxford, a portrait of dean Swift, with the following inscription in Latin:

JONATHAN SWIFT,
DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN.
This portrait of the Muses' friend,
Of a happy turn of wit peculiar to himself,
That he might in some sort be restored to his Oxford Friends,
Was placed in the wall of the Bodleian gallery,
A.D. MDCCXXXIX,
At the desire of John Barber, Esquire,
Alderman, and some time Lord Mayor of London.

He bequeathed £300 to lord Bolingbroke, £200 to dean Swift, and £100 to Pope. Dying a few days afterwards, he was buried, pursuant to his request, in the churchyard of Mortlake, where his tomb is thus inscribed:

Under this stone are laid the remains of John Barber, Esq. Alderman of London, a constant benefactor to the poor, true to his principles in Church and State. He preserved his integrity, and discharged the duty of an upright magistrate, in the most corrupt times. Zealous for the rights of his fellow-citizens, he opposed all attempts against them; and, being lord mayor in the year 1733, was greatly instrumental in defeating a scheme of a general excise, which had it succeeded, would have put an end to the liberties of his country. He departed this life January 2, 1740-41, aged 65.

Barber was a tory, and claims the distinction of an adherence to his principles when they had ceased to be the order of the day. Conformably with those principles, indeed, he gave monumental celebriousness to Butler, one of the most interesting champions of church and state, "in the most corrupt times," and when both were exposed to circumstances the most dangerous. His character was otherwise good. His diligence appears to have been great; his conduct respectable; and his property to have been equitably acquired, and benevolently applied.

1741. An edition of the *Hebrew* and *German* (with the *Greek Testament*) was printed at Zyllichau, a manufacturing town of the Prussian states, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

1741, *Jan.* 4. *Died*, ROBERT GOSLING, bookseller, at the Middle Temple gate. On Dec. 17, 1711, Bernard Lintot bought of Mr. Gosling the seventh share of Captain Cook's *Voyages* for £7. 3*s*. Sir Francis Gosling, knt. bookseller, banker, and alderman of London, was his son.

1741, *Nov.* 8. *Died*, FLETCHER GYLES, an eminent bookseller in Holborn, and treasurer of the charity school in Hatton Garden. He was patronized by Dr. Warburton, and published his *Divine Legation*. He published secretary Thurlow's *State Papers*, assisted by Thos. Ruddiman.

1741, *April* 13. *Died*, JOHN STUART, an eminent stationer on London Bridge.

1741, *Sept.* 8. *Died*, SAMUEL BUCKLEY, of whom Dunton says,—"Mr. Buckley was originally a bookseller, but follows printing. He is an excellent linguist, understands the Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian tongues; and is master of a great deal of wit. He prints the *Daily Courant* and *Monthly Register* (which I hear he translates out of the foreign papers himself.) But I shan't enlarge on his character (for I never knew him), but will venture to say, as to his morals, he is, or should be, an honest man." Mr. Buckley is represented in the *Tatler*, No. 18, in the character of a news-writer, as a literary Drawcansir, "who spares neither friend nor foe, but usually kills as many of his own side as the enemy's." Seven volumes of the original *Spectator* in folio, were published by Samuel Buckley, at the Dolphin, in Little Britain. The *Spectator* being discontinued at the close of the seventh volume, was succeeded by the *Guardian*; and Pope informs us, that Steele was engaged in articles of penalty to Jacob Tonson, for all the papers he published under this last name. The same author says, "the true reason that Steele laid down the *Guardian* was a quarrel between him and the bookseller above mentioned;" he adds, "that Steele, by desisting two days, and altering the title of his paper to that of the *Englishman*, got quit of his obligation." In 1713 the periodical paper to which Steele gave the title of the *Englishman*, was in the course of publication; it was printed by S. Buckley, in Amen-corner, folio; is dated on the 18th of the June following, in 1714. He was afterwards appointed writer of the *Gazetteer*, and was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He was a man of excellent understanding and great learning, very sincere where he professed friendship; a pleasant companion, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

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In 1730 Mr. Buckley issued "proposals for printing by subscription a new edition of *Jac. Aug. Thuani Historiarum sui Tempores, ab anno Domini* 1546 *usque ad Annum* 1607, *Libri* 138. *Accedunt Commentariorum de Vitâ suâ Libri VI, &c.*" Printed by William Bowyer. The proposals, with a specimen of the work, are delivered, and subscriptions taken, by J. Round, and G. Strahan, in Cornhill; R. Knaplock, D. Midwinter, J. Knapton, W. Innys, and C. Rivington, in St. Paul's church-yard; J. Osborn and T. Longman, in Paternoster-row; J. Pemberton, in Fleet-street; J. Tonson, P. Du Noyer, and N. Prevost, in the Strand; T. Osborne, in Gray's-Inn; by most booksellers in the country; and by the undertaker at his house in Prince's-court, Westminster." This work reflects a considerable degree of credit on Mr. Buckley, and in a letter to Dr. Mead, (who had been very instrumental in promoting the work) has "the pleasure to acknowledge that lord Carteret from time to time had favoured him with his directions and information concerning *Thuanus*, and among other things had the goodness to put into his hands a character of that historian."

In the title-page of each volume, the name of the bookseller only appears, "Excudi curavit Samuel Buckley, 1733." At the end of the first, "Londini imprimebat Henricus Woodfall;" of the second, "Samuel Richardson;" of the third, "Jacobus Bettenham;" of the fourth, "Jacobus Roberts;" of the fifth, "Thomas Wood." No printer's name occurs either in the sixth or the seventh; but the eight first books of volume vii. were printed by Mr. Bowyer; and the remainder, with the whole of the sixth volume, by Edward Owen. These were all very excellent printers. An act of parliament was obtained, "for granting to Samuel Buckley, citizen and stationer of London, the sole liberty of printing and reprinting the *History of Thuanus*, with additions and improvements, during the term therein limited."

Whilst the bill was in parliament, Mr. Buckley published "A short state of the public encouragement given to printing and bookselling in France, Holland, Germany, and London. With reasons humbly offered to the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, for granting to Samuel Buckley such privilege for *Thuanus* in Latin, as is already granted to every British subject who is possessed of the copy of any book in English." The price to subscribers, small paper, was nine guineas, and large paper, twelve guineas.

In Hornsey church, Middlesex, on the north wall, and close to the pulpit, on the west side, a very neat and elegant mural monument of white marble is thus inscribed:

To the memory of
SAMUEL BUCKLEY;
who, having not only discharged
all the duties of life
with ability, industry, and tenderness to each relation;
but offices likewise of state and trust,
with prudence, fidelity, and gratitude to his benefactors;
concluded his days in the study of letters,
and the enjoyment of honest and honourable friendships,
Sept. 8, 1741, in the 68th year of his age.

1740-1. *A Universal History from the earliest account to the present time;* compiled from original authors. Illustrated with charts, maps, notes, &c. This great work was projected by Mr. James Crokat,* a bookseller, in Fleet-street; So highly was this great work esteemed, and so anxious were the learned, both at home and abroad, for its publication, that translations and pirated editions of it were printing in France, Holland, and Ireland, as fast as the London edition could be procured. It was at first published periodically, five volumes appeared in 1740-1; the sixth in 1742; and the seventh in 1744. A second edition began to be published in 1747, and was carried on with uncommon success, till the whole was completed in 21 vols. It was again carried forward, and in 1787, it was published in sixty vols. 8vo. at six shilings the volume, bound. The parts assigned to the various authors† were as follow:

Mr. Swinton,‡ the *History of the Carthagenians, Numidians, Mauritanians, Gætulians, Garamantes, Melano Gætulians, Nigritæ, Cyrenaica, Marmarica, the Regio Syrtica, Turks, Tartars, and Moguls, Indians, Chinese; Dissertations on the Peopling of America, Dissertation on the Independency of the Arabs.*

Mr. Sale,§ *The Cosmogony, and a small part of the History following.*

Mr. Shelvock, *To the birth of Abraham*, was chiefly written by this gentleman.

Mr. Psalmanazar, *History of the Jews, Gauls, and Spaniards; and Zenophon's Retreat.*

Dr. Campbell,‖ *History of the Persians, and of the Constantinopolitan Empire.*

Mr. Bower,¶ *History of the Romans.*

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* Mr. Crokat had also a hand in planning the *Daily Advertiser*. He was the greatest literary projector of the age; and died worth—*Nothing! Nichols.*

† The following letter was received by Mr. Nichols from Dr. Johnson only seven days before his death, and is one of the last the doctor ever wrote:

"*Dec.* 6, 1784. The late learned Mr. Swinton of Oxford, having one day remarked that one man, meaning, I suppose, no man but himself, could assign all the parts of the Antient Universal History to their proper authors; at the request of sir Robert Chambers, or of myself, gave the account which I now transmit to you in his own hand, being willing that of so great a work the history should be known, and that each writer should receive his due proportion of praise from posterity.—I recommend to you to preserve this scrap of literary intelligence in Mr. Swinton's own hand, or to deposit it in the museum, that the veracity of this account may never be doubted. I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, SAM JOHNSON."

The original of the above letter, agreeably to Dr. Johnson's desire, is deposited in the British Museum. It was also printed, at the time it was sent, by the doctor's express desire, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. liv. p. 892.

‡ John Swinton was a celebrated English antiquary, born in 1703, and died at Oxford, April 4, 1777.

§ George Sale is well known to the literary world by his excellent translation of the *Koran* of Mahomet, to which he prefixed a curious dissertation. He was well versed in the oriental languages, and died at London, November 14, 1736.

‖ John Campbell, LL.D., was born in Edinburgh, March 8, 1708. He was the author of several works of great merit; the principal of which was the *Political Survey of Britain*, two vols. 4to. 1774. He died Dec. 28, 1775.

¶ Archibald Bower, a learned jesuit, was born near Dundee, in Scotland, 1686. His principal work was a *History of the Popes*. His share of the *Universal History* is said not to add much to his reputation as an author, or advantage to the work. He died September 2, 1760.

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1741. Of periodical literature, in its less ephemeral forms, published in the British colonies of North America, we find very little, as might be expected, before the revolution. The following are the earliest, published at Philadelphia, in this year:

The American Magazine; or, Monthly Review of the British Colonies. This periodical merely breathed,—it reared its head above the storm,—it drooped—and died.

The General Magazine, printed and published by Benjamin Franklin. It owed its birth to some discontent of Franklin at not being admitted into partnership with the above, and scarcely outlived the object of its animosity.*

1741, *July* 20. *The Coventry Mercury*, No. 1, published by Mr. Jopson.

1741. *The Gentleman's Diary.*

1741. *The Country Oracle*, published weekly by T. Cooper, at the Globe, Paternoster-row.

1741, *Nov.* 16. *The Birmingham Gazette; or, the General Correspondent*, No. 1. price three halfpence. This newspaper was commenced by Thomas Aris, who had settled in Birmingham in the previous year, and was, no doubt, from London; for in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for Feb. 1738, there are some lines, *addressed to Thomas Aris, printer*, written by a Mr. Bancks. There was a Samuel Aris, printer, in Creed lane, who is ranked by Negus as well affected to king George II. Mr. Thomas Aris died July 4, 1761, and the paper is still continued under the title of *Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

1742, *Jan.* 22. *Died*, CHARLES RIVINGTON, an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's churchyard. This is the first of a name which has ever since been distinguished as one of the most respectable houses in the trade.

1742. The first letter foundry in Scotland was established at St. Andrew's, by Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON and Mr. BAIN. Most of the printers in Scotland at this time resided at Edinburgh and Glasgow; and their great distance from the London letter-foundries having subjected them to great inconveniences, they had an interest in encouraging the manufacturing of types brought so immediately within their reach. The liberal orders of their typographical countrymen soon showed Messrs. Wilson and Bain that they were engaged in a regular business, the profits of which satisfied their moderate views; and under such encouragement they continued their exertions so as to enable them to supply a great variety of founts. Thus employed, they had lived at St. Andrew's about two years, when the increasing demand for their types, and the prospect of extending their sales to Ireland and North America, induced them, in 1744, to remove to Gamalachie, a small village, about a mile eastward of the city of Glasgow.

1742. *The Night Thoughts*, by the rev. Edward Young, is entered on the books of the stationers' company as the property of Robert Dodsley. The preface to *night seven* is dated July 7, 1744.

Of the *Night Thoughts*, the most popular work of Dr. Young, and that on which he most valued himself, Dr. Johnson observes, "In this poem, Young has exhibited a very wide display of original poetry, variegated with deep reflections and striking allusions; a wilderness of thought, in which the fertility of fancy scatters flowers of every hue, and of every odour. This is one of the few poems in which blank verse could not be changed for rhyme but with disadvantage. The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the digressive sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by regard to rhyme. The excellence of this work is not exactness, but copiousness; particular lines are not to be regarded; the power is in the whole, and in the whole there is a magnificence like that ascribed to Chinese plantation, the magnificence of vast extent and endless variety."*

1742. *Memoirs of the Press for thirty years past.* By the late Mr. Oldmixon. Published by Thomas Cox, price one shilling.

1742, *April* 27. *Died*, NICHOLAS AMHURST, editor of the *Craftsman*, one of the most distinguished papers of its time, and which Amhurst carried on for a number of years with great spirit and success in controlling the powers of the administration of sir Robert Walpole. It was more read and attended to than any production of the kind which had hitherto been published in England. Ten or twelve thousand copies were sold in a-day. "Amhurst was the able associate," remarks Davies, "of Bolingbroke and Pulteney; and he had almost as much wit, learning, and various knowledge, as his two partners in the *Craftsman*." Amhurst was a native of Marden, in Kent, and was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and at Oxford; but after a life of literary drudge, he died in poverty, at Twickenham, of a broken heart, occasioned by neglect of those whom he essentially served by his pen, and was buried at the charge of his

* Dr. Franklin relates the following anecdote of one of his journeymen, an excellent workman, who never came to work till Wednesday.—"Francis," said Franklin to him one day, "surely you do not think of the future? If you worked more diligently, you might lay up something against old age." The workman answered, "I have made my calculation: I have an uncle, a druggist, in Cheapside, who has just set up in business with the resolution to work twenty years, till he has saved £4000, after which he intends to live like a gentleman. He thinks to make himself a wholesale gentleman: I will be one by retail; I had rather be so, and do nothing for half the week during twenty years, than be so the whole week twenty years hence."

* Peter le Tourneur translated this work into the French language, and of which the learned in that country were very fond, for it had a rapid sale; and the eulogy of the French licencer soared above the ordinary and negative praise of finding nothing in this translation "contrary to the Catholic faith." It is related of Tourneur, that he sold this work for the very trifling sum of twenty louis d'ors to madame Ducroné, who made, at least, sixty thousand livres of the work; and while he was adding new energy to his native language by this translation, which often soars above the original, he was seldom indulged with a bed on which to repose his wearied limbs. He and his wife were often obliged to leave Paris before night, to seek the most convenient and hospitable hedge in the environs of the capital. Le Tourneur also translated Shakspeare's plays into French, upon which Voltaire bestowed the most infamous epithets, without any apparent cause. Le Tourneur was born in the year 1736, and died in 1788.

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printer, Richard Francklin. Mr. Francklin, in printing the *Craftsman*, often experienced the ministerial vengeance by being prosecuted by the crown, and several times confined in the king's bench. It is true, indeed, that several noblemen and gentlemen subscribed the sum of £50 each, as a compensation to Francklin for his losses; but it is as true that no more than three paid their money, of whom Mr. Pulteney was one. It was by the advice of the latter gentleman, that Mr. Francklin was induced to educate his son* for the church, with a promise of being provided for by Pulteney, who afterwards forgot his undertaking.

1742, *May* 22. *Died*, JOHN BASKET, printer to his majesty. He was master of the company of stationers in 1714, and again in 1715. Mr. Basket had the patent of king's printer assigned over to him by the executors of Newcomb and Hills, and having purchased Tooke and Barber's term of thirty years, obtained a further renewal of thirty years, which gave him a total of sixty years, the last thirty of which were conveyed for the sum of £10,000 to Charles Eyre, esq.

1742, *June* 27. *Died*, NATHAN BAILEY, author of a very useful *Dictionary*, and editor of several classics and school books. He died at Stepney.

1742, *March* 20. *The Westminster Journal; or, New Weekly Miscellany*, No. 17, by Thomas Touchet, of Spring-gardens, esq.

1742, *March* 5. *The Kendal Weekly Mercury*, No. 427. This paper must have commenced so far back as the year 1733. It was printed and published by Thomas Ashburner, in the Fish Market, post folio, price one penny. Mr. Ashburner succeeded a Mr. Cotton in business.

1743, *Feb.* 23. Dr. Johnson relinquishes his office of composer of the *debates* of parliament, and was succeeded by Dr. Hawksworth. "Johnson's portion of the parliamentary debates was collected into two octavo volumes; to which the editor substituted the real for the fictitious speakers; and these debates, like the orations of Cicero and Demosthenes, ought to be studied by the British youth, as specimens of splendid eloquence, nervous argument, and parliamentary decorum."

1743, *Dec.* 14. "Received of Mr. Ed. Cave the sum of fifteen guineas in full, for compiling and writing *The Life of Richard Savage, Esq.*,† deceased; and in full for all materials thereto applied, and not found by the said Edward Cave, I say, received by me, Sam Johnson; Dec. 14, 1743." Walter Harte, the poet and historian, was one of Johnson's earliest admirers. Soon after the *Life of Savage* was published, Harte, dining with Cave, at St. John's-gate, took occasion to speak very handsomely of the work, which was anonymous. Cave, the next time they met, told Harte that he made a man very happy the other day at his house, by the encomiums he bestowed on the author of Savage's *Life*. "How could that be?" said Harte, "none were present but you and I." Cave replied, "You might have observed, I sent a plate of victuals behind the screen: there skulked the biographer, one Johnson, whose dress was so shabby that he durst not make his appearance. He overheard our conversation; and your applauding his performance delighted him exceedingly."

1743, *March* 2. *The Boston Weekly Magazine*. This was the third periodical in North America, and it only reached its fourth week. It was printed on a half sheet of 8vo.

1743. *The Christian History*. This was the second magazine issued at Boston, and originated by the revival under Whitfield and his associates: it was published weekly, half sheet 8vo, till 1735.

1743. *The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, edited by Jeremy Gridley. This was also published at Boston, and issued monthly for four years. It consisted of fifty 8vo. pages.

1743. *The Merchant's Magazine; or, Factor's Guide*. By R. B. merchant, London: published by Mr. Meadows, price three shillings.

1743, *Feb. Old England; or, the Constitutional Journal*. This paper was written to oppose the ministry which succeeded to the long reign of sir Robert Walpole. It had many contributors, the principal of whom was William Guthrie; and lord Chesterfield lent his assistance in the early part of its progress. It was issued weekly for several years, and the dispersers of it were often taken into custody, and punished.

1743. *Died*, THOMAS OSBORNE a respectable bookseller of London. It is said that *Pamela*, the first work in which Mr. Richardson had an opportunity of displaying his original talents, arose out of a scheme proposed to him by Mr.

* Thomas Francklin, D. D. was born in London, about 1720, and educated at Westminster and Cambridge. He was chosen professor of Greek in that university. In 1758 he obtained the vicarage of Ware, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Barsted, in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king. He died March 15, 1784. Dr. Francklin translated *Phalaris*, *Sophocles*, and *Lucian*, into English; and wrote three plays, the *Earl of Warwick* and *Matilda*, tragedies, and the *Contrast*, a comedy. He also published a volume of *Sermons*, and permitted his name to be prefixed to a translation of Voltaire's works.

† Richard Savage was the natural son of the countess of Macclesfield, by earl Rivers, and born January 16, 1697. This unnatural woman caused him to be brought up without a knowledge of his origin, and framed a story of his death, to prevent his father from leaving him a legacy. By the death of his nurse he found some papers which disclosed the secret of his birth and parentage; but every effort to gain his mother's favour was ineffectual; upon this he wrote his best poem, entitled the *Bastard*. Having the misfortune to kill another man in a drunken quarrel, his mother devised every means she could to get him executed; and when he was condemned she endeavoured to prevent his receiving a royal pardon. However his friends procured him a reprieve; and lord Tyrconnel took him into his family, to whom Savage dedicated his poem of the *Wanderer*. But the temper and conduct of Savage were most unfortunate. He quarrelled with his patron and was discarded. Queen Caroline allowed him a pension of £50, which he lost at her death, and was reduced to great distress. He died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a trifling debt, August 1, 1743. Savage had a considerable genius, but it was uncultivated. Johnson was almost the only person who had not alienated himself from this unfortunate son of the muses, and he has embalmed the memory of the companion of his midnight rambles with the most masterly piece of biography in the English language. Of the *Life of Savage*, it is said, that Johnson wrote forty-eight 8vo. pages in one day; but that day included the night, for he sat up all night to do it.

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Osborne and Mr. Rivington, of writing a volume of *Familiar Letters to and from several Persons upon Business and other Subjects*; which he performed with great readiness; and in the progress of it was soon led to expand his thoughts in the *two volumes* of the *History of Pamela*; which appear to have been written in three months.* This first introduced him to the literary world; and never was a book of the kind more generally read and admired.† It was even recommended from the pulpit, particularly by Dr. Benjamin Slocock, of Christ Church, Surry.

1744. ROBERT FOULIS, who had commenced the art of printing in the city of Glasgow, in 1740, and executed a good edition of *Demetrius Phalereus*, in 4to; in 1744 produced his celebrated immaculate edition of *Horace*, the sheets of which were hung up, as printed, within the college of Glasgow, and a reward offered to any person who should discover an error. In the course of this year, his brother Andrew was taken into partnership, and these two printers were so industrious that in thirty years time they produced as many well-printed classics, either in Greek and Latin, or in Greek only, as even Bodoni of Parma, or Barbou of Paris, and are as remarkable for their beauty and exactness as any in the Aldine series.

1744. Cicero's *Cato Major*, with explanatory notes by Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., 8vo. London, 1778. The London editor of this work imposed the name of Dr. Franklin on his title-page, in order the better to sell it. But it is well known to be the work of Mr. Logan, in which Dr. Franklin held no other part than printing the first edition at Philadelphia.

1744. It is stated in Crantz's *History of the United Brethren*, that about this year, a small family printing office was set on foot in the palace of Marienborn, belonging to the counts of Ysenburgh Meerholz, in Wetteravia, (which about the year 1737 became the residence of the ordinary of Moravian brethren,) with intent to print, in small quantities, some pieces which were either not at all designed for the public, or not until they they were properly examined and amended; and to distribute them solely among the labourers, both for their own private use and for their revisal. But yet it could not be entirely prevented that more members of the congregation, also friends, and even enemies, of theirs, got them into their hands, and the last often sooner than the brethren themselves.

1744. JOHN HENRY MILLER, printer, formerly at Zurich, and afterwards at Philadelphia, set up a press at Marienburg, distant about ten leagues from Dresden, in Upper Saxony, where he published a *newspaper*. His residence in Marienburg, however, was not of long continuance, and after various peregrinations he finally fixed himself in Pennsylvania, where he ended his days in the year 1782.

* See Aaron Hill's *Letters*, in his Works, vol. ii. p. 298.

† This must be understood of the first and second volumes only, of which *five* editions were sold in 1741, the year in which it was published.

1744, *May* 30. *Died*, ALEXANDER POPE, whose celebrity as a poet stood without a rival in his own day, and was not eclipsed till those of Byron. He was born in Lombard-street, London, May 22, 1688, where his father carried on the business of a linen-draper; and being a Catholic he was placed at eight years of age under one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek together. In 1700, his father retired to a sequestered villa which he had purchased in Windsor forest; and there he produced the first-fruits of his poetic genius, the *Ode on Solitude*. The extreme weakness and deformity of his person inclined him to a studious life; and as he did not require to apply to any profession for his support, he was encouraged by his father to become a poet. In 1704, he wrote his *Pastorals*, and the beginning of a poem entitled *Windsor Forest*, which when published, in 1710, obtained a high praise for melody and versification. At the age of twenty-one appeared his *Essay on Criticism*, which, notwithstanding the youth of the author, excited universal admiration. In 1711, when only twenty-three years of age, he wrote two of the most beautiful of all his original poems, the *Rape of the Lock* and the *Elegy on an unfortunate Lady*, printed in 1712. The former of these is a heroic-comical poem, in five short cantos, and contains more fancy than any of the other poems of its author, though it is exerted only on ludicrous and artifical objects. His *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard*, and the *Temple of Fame* soon followed, and added to his reputation as an author. In 1713, appeared his proposals for a translation of the *Iliad*, in which he met with uncommon encouragement, and it enabled him to purchase a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his parents in 1715. After completing the *Iliad*, he undertook the *Odyssey*, for which also he experienced a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in these works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome,* Fenton,† and Parnell.‡ The notes from Eustathius were chiefly extracted by Mr. Jortin. In 1721, our author published an edition of Shakspeare, which shows that therein

* William Broome was born in Cheshire, and educated at Eton and Cambridge, and entered into orders. For writing notes on the *Iliad* and translating part of the *Odyssey*, he received £500 and one hundred copies. A difference afterwards taking place between him and Pope, he was placed in the *Dunciad*. In 1723 Mr. Broome was created L. L. D. He obtained the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk; and died at Bath, November 16, 1745. A volume of his poems has been printed.

† Elijah Fenton assisted Pope in the translation of the *Odyssey*, and was the author of some sprightly verses. Lintot paid him in 1716 for his *Miscellanies*, £21 10s. and for more *Miscellanies*, £13 4s. 3d. He was born at Shelton, in Staffordshire, May 20, 1683, and educated at Cambridge, but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, he obtained no church perferment. He died at Easthampstead, in Berkshire, July 13, 1730. He wrote the *Life of Milton*, and the tragedy of *Marianne*.

‡ Thomas Parnell was a learned divine and ingenious poet; his moral tale of the *Hermit* is still held in estimation. He wrote several papers in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, and was the intimate friend of Pope and Swift. He was born in Dublin in 1679, and died at Chester in July, 1717.

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he consulted his fortune more than his fame. The reputation he had acquired by the success, as well as the merit of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor classes, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. Perhaps it would have been more to his honour had he taken no notice of them; but in 1727, he vented his resentment in a mock-heroic, entitled the *Dunciad*, in which he took more than warrantable revenge; and, what was worse, exposed to ridicule many persons who had not given him any offence. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to a moral and philosophical subject, the result was his *Essay on Man*, an ethical poem, addressed to that statesman. He next wrote satires, in which he attacked several persons of rank. Pope was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, when he was carried off by a dropsy in the chest. He bequeathed the property of his works to Dr. Warburton, who published a collection of them with notes, in 1751, in 9 vols. 8vo. Dr. Joseph Warton also published an edition, to which he prefixed, what he had before printed, an admirable essay on the *Genius and Writings of Pope*.

Pope professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden, whom, whenever an opportunity was presented, he praised through his whole life with unvaried liberality; and perhaps his character may receive some illustration, if he be compared with his master. Integrity of understanding and nicety of discernment were not allotted in a less proportion to Dryden than to Pope. The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shown by the dismission of his poetical prejudices, and the rejection of unnatural thoughts and rugged numbers. But Dryden never desired to apply all the judgment that he had. He wrote, and professed to write, merely for the people; and when he pleased others, he contented himself. Pope was not content to satisfy; he desired to excel, and therefore always endeavoured to do his best; he did not court the candour, but dared the judgment of his reader, and, expecting no indulgence from others, he showed none to himself: he kept his pieces very long in his hands, while he considered and reconsidered them. In acquired knowledge, the superiority must be allowed to Dryden, whose education was more scholastic, and who before he became an author had been allowed more time for study, with better means of information. The notions of Dryden were formed by comprehensive speculation, and those of Pope by minute attention. There is more dignity in the knowledge of Dryden, and more certainty in that of Pope. Poetry was not the sole praise of either; for both excelled likewise in prose; but Pope did not borrow his prose from his predecessor. Of genius, that power which constitutes a poet; that quality without which judgment is cold and knowledge is inert; that energy which collects, combines, amplifies, and animates; the superiority must, with some hesitation, be allowed to Dryden. It is not to be inferred that of this poetical vigour Pope had only a little, because Dryden had more, for every other writer since Milton must give place to Pope; and even of Dryden it must be said, that, if he has brighter paragraphs, he has not better poems. Dryden's performances were always hasty, either excited by some external occasion, or extorted by domestic necessity; he composed without consideration, and published without correction. If the flights of Dryden therefore are higher, Pope continues longer on the wing. If of Dryden's fire the blaze is brighter, of Pope's the heat is more regular and constant. Dryden often surpasses expectation, and Pope never falls below it. Dryden is read with frequent astonishment, and Pope with perpetual delight.

The following impromptu on some of the English poets, from Chaucer to Pope, by the rev. William Clarke,* may not be unacceptable to the literary reader.

See the fathers of verse,
In their rough uncouth dress,
  Old Chaucer and Gower array'd;
And that fairy-led muse,
Which in Spenser we lose,
  By fashion's false power bewray'd.

In Shakspeare we trace
All nature's full grace,
  Beyond it his touches admire;
And in Fletcher we view
Whate'er fancy could do,
  By Beaumont's correcting its fire.

Here's rare surly Ben,
Whose more learned pen
  Gave laws to the stage and the pit;
Here's Milton can boast
His *Paradise Lost*;
  And Cowley his virtue and wit.

Next Butler, who paints
The zeal-gifted saints;
  And Waller's politeness and ease;
Then Dryden, whose lays
Deserv'd his own bays,
  And, labour'd or negligent, please.

There sportively Prior
Sweeps o'er the whole lyre,
  With fingers and fancy divine;
While Addison's muse
Does each virtue infuse.
  Clear, chaste, and correct, in each line.

To close the whole scene,
Lo! Pope's moral spleen;
  Ye knaves, and ye dunces, beware!
Like lightning he darts
The keen shaft at your hearts,
  Your heads are not worthy his care.

1744, *Jan. The Meddler*, No. 1.

1744, *April* 1. *The Female Spectator*, monthly. This periodical was the production of Mrs. Eliza Heywood,† and was carried on till March, 1746. As soon as completed, they were immediately

* Author of *The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins; deducing the Antiquities, Customs, and Manners of each People to modern Times; particularly the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments: illustrated throughout with critical and historical Remarks on various Authors, both sacred and profane.* He was born at Haghmon abbey, in Shropshire, 1696, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex, and in 1738 he was made a prebendary of Chichester. He died at Amport, Oct. 21, 1771.

† Eliza Heywood was the daughter of a tradesman, and born in London in 1693. She early imbibed a taste for dramatic poetry and the stage; and having received a good education, and, though not beautiful, possessing a fine

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collected into four volumes 12mo., and have gone through several impressions. The seventh and last was printed in 1771.

1745. *The Biographia Britannica* commenced. This work was undertaken by John Campbell, and published in weekly numbers. It was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1777 a new edition was begun under the superintendence of Dr. Andrew Kippis; it is a work of considerable magnitude, and still holds a respectable station in our national literature.

1745, *Oct.* 19. *Died*, JONATHAN SWIFT, the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Of a life so various, and so full of business as Swift's we know not what part we could select consistent with the limits of this work, that would not rather excite curiosity than gratify it. Swift was born in Dublin, November 30, 1667, at No. 7, Hoey's-court. The earlier part of his life was spent chiefly in England, and in connexion with the Whigs; he afterwards became a Tory,* and was the friend of Pope, Bolingbroke, and other wits of that party. His works are chiefly of a political character, and were written only to serve a temporary end; yet they are such models of satirical composition, that they still continue to form a constituent portion of every good English library. They are written with great plainness, force, and intrepidity, and always advance at once to the matter in dispute. Their distinguishing feature, however, is the force and vehemence of the invective in which they abound; the copiousness, the steadiness, the perseverance, and the dexterity, with which abuse and ridicule are showered upon the adversary. This was, beyond all doubt, Swift's great talent, and the weapon by which he made himself formidable. His earliest work of importance was his *Tale of a Tub*, published anonymously in 1704, and designed as a burlesque of the disputes among the Catholics, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians. For some years after, he was employed entirely in political and occasional writings, the most remarkable of which was his pamphlet called *The Conduct of the Allies*, published in 1711, by which he disposed the nation to submit to a peace, then anxiously desired by the ministry. The displacement of his party in 1714, by George I., sent him into retirement in Ireland, and he scarcely resumed his pen till 1724, when he published a series of letters under the signature of M. B. Drapier, already alluded to. By these and other tracts, in behalf of the popular party in Ireland, he became the idol of the common people, and is said to have possessed far more real power than the highest of the constituted authorities. An archbishop, who was also a lord-justice of the kingdom, once taxed him with exasperating the mob; when Swift promptly refuted the charge by saying, "If I had lifted up my little finger they would have torn you to pieces." These writings, however, did not so much proceed from any real sympathy with the people, as from a hatred of the party who had then possession of the government. The most perfect of the larger compositions of Swift, and that by which he will probably be longest remembered, is the extraordinary work called *Gulliver's Travels*,* which appeared in 1726, and was altogether a novelty in English literature. Its main design is, under the form of fictitious travels, to satirize mankind and the institutions of civilized countries; but the scenes and nations which it describes are so wonderful and amusing, that the book is as great a favourite with children, as with those who delight in contemplating the imperfections of human nature. The curiosity it excited at its first appearance was unbounded; it was the universal topic of discourse; prints from it filled the shop windows; it gave denominations to fashions; and, what is a stronger proof of its popularity, it introduced words which have become a part of the English language. In the latter part of his life, he published another burlesque on the social world, under the title of *Polite Conversation*, being an almost exact representation of the unpremeditated talk of ordinary persons. A still more ludicrous and satirical work appeared after his death, under the title of *Directions to Servants*.† Swift also wrote many letters, which rank among the best compositions of that kind

person, she made her appearance on the Dublin stage in 1715. Neither in this attempt, however, nor in writing for the stage, had she any success, and, therefore, turned her attention to novel writing, in which her first productions, entitled the *Court of Caramania*, and the *New Etopia*, owing to their immorality, involved her in considerable disgrace. Her subsequent life and writings, however, amply atoned for the errors of her youth; as she became undeviatingly correct in the former, and in the latter it was her constant aim to inculcate the purest precepts of morality and decorum. Her imagination was fertile, her industry great, and in the course of the last twelve years of her life, she produced, in all, nineteen volumes 12mo, independent of pamphlets and miscellaneous pieces. She died in 1756, in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

* Hallam, in his *Constitutional History*, thus describes the two great parties which have so long divided the state: —"These parties differ above all in this respect, that to a tory, the constitution merely as such, is an extreme point, beyond which he never ventures to look, and from which he holds it impossible ever to depart, while a *whig regards all forms of government as subordinate to the public good, and consequently subject to modification when they cease to answer their ends.* Within these limits, to which he confines himself as religiously as the tory to his narrower circumspection, the whig, rejecting all useless innovations, has a *natural tendency to*, and the tory *a marked aversion for, all political amelioration.* The one insists with pleasure on the liberty and rights of the human race; the other declaims on the evils of sedition, and the rights of kings. Though both admit as a common principle the maintenance of the constitution, yet the one has particularly at heart the privileges of the people, and the other the prerogative of the crown. Accordingly it is possible that passions and events may conduct the tory to *set up a despotism*, and the whig to *overturn the monarchy.* The first is an enemy to the liberty of the press and free enquiry; the second is favourable to both. In a word, the principle of one is conservation, that of the other amelioration."

* It is said that Swift never received any money for his writings, except for *Gulliver's Travels*; when Pope interfered with the bookseller, and obtained £300 for the copy, which had been dropt from a coach window at the bookseller's door late one night.

† Printed by George Faulkner, Dublin, who, writing to Mr. W. Bowyer, says, "as you are famous for writing prefaces, pray help me to one for *Advice to Servants*." November, 1745. The principal interest which Faulkner could claim in the dean was his having suffered from political prosecution, a fate which, sooner or later, befel most of Swift's publishers.

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in the language, and a considerable number of satirical and humorous poems. The chief characteristics of his prose are, the extensive command which he seems to have possessed over the stores of colloquial language, and the nerve and precision with which he employs it. His great art in satire, is to write as if he were a very simple man, and thus to treat vices, follies, and imperfections without the least scruple or disguise, and consequently to display them in their utmost possible deformity.

In the year 1716, Swift was privately married by Dr. Ashe, then bishop of Clogher, to a lady whom he has celebrated under the name of Stella: she was the daughter of Mr. Johnson, steward to sir William Temple, who at his death left her £1000 in consideration of her father's faithful services. She was a person of great delicacy, extremely beautiful, and equally remarkable for the sweetness of her temper and the poignancy of her wit; her understanding was of the first class, her prudence uncommon, and her piety exemplary. She was guided by virtue in morality, and by sincerity in religion. She had great skill in music, and was perfectly well acquainted with all the lesser arts that employ a lady's leisure. The dean became acquainted with her while he lived with sir William Temple. When she left England is not known; but they continued in the same economy after marriage as before; he living at the deanery, and she in lodgings on the other side of the Liffy. He never openly acknowledged her as his wife, nor was there any thing in their behaviour inconsistent with decorum, or beyond the limits of Platonic love. And such care was always taken to summon witnesses, that perhaps it would be impossible to prove their having been ever together but in the presence of at least a third person. A conduct so very extraordinary in itself could not fail of giving rise to various reflections. But this is one of those actions whose true sources perhaps will never be discovered.

In 1736 Swift was seized with a violent fit of giddiness when he was writing a satirical poem, called the *Legion Club*, which was so dreadful, that he left the poem unfinished, and never after attempted a composition of any length either in verse or prose. From the year 1739 till the latter end of 1741, his friends found his passions so violent and ungovernable, his memory so decayed, and his reason so depraved, that they were obliged to keep all strangers from him; for till then he had not appeared totally incapable of conversation; but at the beginning of the year 1742, the small remains of his understanding became entirely confused, and his rage increased absolutely to a degree of madness. In this miserable state he continued for some time; but at last sunk into a quiet, speechless, idiot, dragging out the remainder of his life in that helpless situation. Swift for some years before this terrible catastrophe, was often attacked with giddiness, and found his memory gradually decay, which gave him reason to apprehend his fate. He left all his fortune, which, when some few legacies were paid, amounted to near £11,000, to build and endow an hospital for idiots and lunatics. A charity remarkably generous, as the unhappy persons who receive the benefit, must for ever remain insensible of their benefactor. Thus died Dr. Swift, whose capacity and strength of mind were undoubtedly equal to any task whatever. His pride, or to use a softer name, his ambition, was boundless; but his views were checked in his younger years, and the effects of that disappointment were visible in all his actions. He was sour and severe, but not absolutely ill-natured. He was sociable only to particular friends, and only to them at particular hours. He was by his abilities rendered superior to envy. He was undisguised and perfectly serene. He performed the duties of the church with great punctuality, and a decent degree of devotion. He read prayers rather in a strong nervous voice than in a graceful manner; and, although he has often been accused of irreligion, nothing of that kind appeared in his conversation or behaviour.* In his friendships he was constant and undisguised. He was the same in his enmities. He generally spoke as he thought, in all companies, and at all seasons.

1745. The following booksellers appear in the list of bankrupts: CÆSAR WARD, of York; WILLIAM RAVEN, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, *November;* and THOMAS HARRIS, of London Bridge, *December*.

1745, *Dec.* 24. *The Manchester Magazine*, of this date, gives a circumstantial account of the movements of the army under prince Charles Edward, during its progress to the south. Some of the adherents of the prince, during his stay in Manchester, went to the printing-office of Mr. Whitworth, proprietor of the *Magazine*, and compelled Thomas Bradbury, a journeyman, (in the absence of his master) to print several manifestos and other papers, which were produced on their trial and led to their condemnation. Mr. Whitworth continued his newspaper till about the year 1750, but his death we cannot find.

1745. *The British Courant; or Preston Journal*, printed by James Stanley and John Moon, at their shop in the market-place, Preston. This newspaper is embellished with a wood-cut on each side of the title-page, viz. the holy lamb, couchant, being the arms of the town; and Britannia, the genius of England.

1745. *The Agreeable Miscellany; or, something to please every man's taste.* Printed by Mr. Ashburner, at Kendal, in Westmoreland. This

* The only preferments which Swift obtained in Ireland, previous to the deanery of St. Patricks, was Laracor and Rathbeggan; the former of which was worth about £200 per annum, and the latter about £60. When he took possession of these two livings, he went to reside at Laracor, and gave public notice to his parishioners, that he intended to read prayers every Wednesday and Friday. Upon the subsequent Wednesday, the bell was rung, and the rector attended at his desk, when, after having sat some time, and finding the congregation to consist only of himself and his clerk, Roger, he began: "Dearly beloved Roger, the scripture moveth you and me in sundry places," and then proceeded regularly through the whole service.

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was a small pamphlet-like miscellany, in sixteen 8vo. pages, published once a fortnight, price one penny.

1745. *The Remembrancer.* This was a weekly paper undertaken by Mr. James Ralph, a short time previous to the rebellion, to serve the purposes of lord Melcombe's party; and in his lordship's *Diary* Ralph is frequently mentioned with distinguished approbation.

1745, *Nov.* 5. *The True Patriot.* This periodical was written by Henry Fielding, who, zealously attached to the house of Hanover and the protestant religion, exerted all his efforts in their cause, and it was not without its effect in exciting the sentments of loyalty, and a love for the constitution in the breasts of his countrymen.

1745. *The Entertainer*, No. 1.

1746, *Jan.* 10. In the *Caledonian Mercury* of this date we find the following notice. "The rebels carried off from Glasgow a printing press, types, and other materials for printing (printing Prince Charles's Declaration, &c.) together with servants to work in that way." They took from one printer a press, from another some types, and from a third chases, furniture, &c. This happened when the insurgents were on their final retreat northward.

1746. The following names appear in the list of bankrupts: DRYDEN LEACH, printer, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden; Andrew Johannot, of Eynsford, Kent, paper maker; and William Smith, stationer, of Preston, Lancashire.

1746. HENRY FIELDING produced his inimitable novel of *Tom Jones.* Whether we consider the fruitfulness of its invention, the admirable delineation and variety of its characters, the conduct of the story, or the winding up of the whole, it will probably ever continue to be one of the most popular novels ever written. It it said, that Fielding being much distressed, sold the copy to a bookseller for £25, on condition of being paid by a certain day. In the meantime, he showed the manuscript to Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, who was immediately struck with its merit, and advised Fielding by all means to get free from the bargain, which he did without much difficulty. Thomson recommended the work to Andrew Millar, the noted bookseller, and the parties met at a tavern over a beef-steak and a bottle. Mr. Millar began with saying, "Mr. Fielding, I always determine on affairs of this sort at once, and never change my offer, I will not give one farthing more than £200." "£200!" cried Fielding. "Yes," said Millar, "and not one farthing more." Fielding, whose surprise arose from joy, and not disappointment, shook him by the hand, sealed the bargain, and ordered in two bottles of wine. Mr. Millar got a very large sum by the sale of the work. He, at different times during his life, assisted Fielding to the amount of £2,500, which debt he cancelled in his will.

1746, *April. The Aberdeen Journal, or North British Magazine*, published by Mr. James Chalmers, printer to the town and university of Aberdeen. This was the first newspaper or periodical work in the north of the Frith of Forth, and the origin of it was the account which he printed of the battle of Culloden. From some cause, however, the paper was not finally established till the month of January, 1748.

1746, *July* 20. *The Fool*, No. 1. This paper, chiefly devoted to politics, was published for about eight months in the *Daily Gazetteer.*

1746, *Aug.* 2. *The Parrot.* This was the production of Mrs. Haywood and her associates of the *Female Spectator.* It consists but of nine numbers, which were published weekly, price fourpence, and sold by Mr. Gardyner, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

1746. *Museum; or, Literary and Historical Register*, No. 1.

1747, *March* 15. *Died*, BENJAMIN NUTT, printer, in the Savoy. JOHN NUTT, bookseller, in the Savoy, died before 1716; his widow, Elizabeth, was living in 1736. EDWARD NUTT was a bookseller, at the Royal Exchange. There was a RICHARD NUTT, a printer, in the Savoy, who died March 11, 1780, aged eighty years.

1747. THOMAS HOWE, a native of Ireland, commenced the art of printing at Basseterre, the capital of the island of St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. The art may have been introduced two years earlier. See an account of George Howe, son of the above, under the year 1824.

1747, *Aug.* 7. *Died*, MICHAEL MAITTAIRE. He was born in the year 1668, and was no doubt of foreign extraction. He was the second master of Westminster school from 1695 till 1699. To him the republic of letters are indebted for many valuable and correct editions of the Greek and Latin classics.

In 1709 he gave the first specimen of his great skill in typographical antiquities, by publishing *Stephanorum Historia, Vitas ipsorum ac Libros complectens*, 8vo., which was followed in 1717 by *Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium, Vitas et Libros complectens*, 8vo. In 1719, *Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad Annum MD. Hagæ Com.*, 4to. To this volume is prefixed *Epistolaris de antiquis Quintiliani Editionibus Dissertatio, clarissimo Viro D. Johanni Clerico.* The second volume divided into two parts, and continued to the year 1536, was published at the Hague in 1722, introduced by a letter of John Toland, under the title of *Conjectura verosimilis de primâ Typographiæ Inventione.* The third volume, from the same press, in two parts, continued to 1557; and, by an Appendix to 1664, in 1725. In 1733 was published at Amsterdam what is usually considered as the fourth volume, under the title of *Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine, ad Annum* 1664. *Operâ Mich. Maittaire, A.M. Editio novo auctior et emendatior, Tomi Primi Pars posterior.* The awkwardness of this title has induced many collectors to dispose of their first volume, as thinking it superseded by the second edition; but this is by no means the case; the volume of 1719 being equally necessary to complete the sett as that of 1733, which is a revision of all the former volumes. In 1741 this excellent work was closed at London, by

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Annalium Typographorum Tomus Quintus et ultimus; Indicem in Tomos quatuor præeuntes complectens; divided (like the two preceding volumes) into two parts. The whole work, therefore, when properly bound, consists either of five volumes, or of nine; and in nine volumes it was properly described in the catalogue of Dr. Askew, whose elegant copy was sold to Mr. Shaftoe for £10 5s.

1747, *Sept.* 9. *Died*, THOMAS RUDDIMAN, jun. principal manager of the *Caledonian Mercury*, to which office he had been appointed when James Grant* rushed into rebellion, in November, 1745. During these unsettled times the *Caledonian Mercury*† was regarded with peculiar jealousy, and its circulation was much impeded by the ruling powers in Scotland, even after the terrors of insurrection had ceased. For an unlucky paragraph, which had been copied from an English newspaper, in significant italics, was young Ruddiman imprisoned, in December, 1746. The merit and solicitude of his father, obtained his discharge at the end of six weeks imprisonment. But the prisoner had contracted a disease in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, which brought him to his grave at the early age of thirty-three years. His father sought consolation from his piety, as he could find no reparation for this wrong which was done by the jealousy, rather than the injustice of power.

It was stated by Mr. Boswell, "that Ruddiman's son attended the pretender in his marches with his printing-press, and printed his declarations; and that, being for this imprisoned, Mr. Ruddiman, by the advice of lord Achinleck, applied for his discharge to Archibald duke of Argyle, by a letter, in which he called the late rebellion, the *late insurgency*, and by no persuasion, could he be made to alter it." Let us examine, says Mr. Chalmers, this *honest tale* a little. The Ruddimans, indeed, may have printed the pretender's declarations, while his power was irresistible at Edinburgh, while a sergeant and a guard surrounded the printing-house. But, neither the persons nor the press, for a moment attended the insurgents, who had no printer with them when they arrived at Glasgow. Thomas Ruddiman, the younger, was imprisoned, as we have seen, for adopting, at a subsequent period, a harmless sarcasm from an English newspaper.

From the death of his son, Mr. Ruddiman found it necessary to make a new arrangement of his typographical affairs, though it made little change in his usual habits. His daughter Alison, being her brother's executor and heir, became in this manner proprietor of his share of the printing-house which he had enjoyed since the 13th of August, 1739. But her situation making the business of a printer an unsuitable property, she was thereby induced to convey her interest to her father. On May 16, 1748, Mr. Ruddiman entered into "a contract of copartnery," with his brother Walter, "to carry on the printing business, and the newspaper, as formerly, share and share alike." Considering that this project might be advantageous to their posterity, they now settled the printing-house, and the *Caledonian Mercury*, on their nearest and lawful heirs respectively, in lineal descent.*

1747, *Jan. The Universal Magazine*, No. 1, published monthly, according to act of parliament, by John Hinton, at the King's Arms, in St. Paul's church yard, London, price sixpence.

At this period, copious, pompous, and florid title-pages, though reprobated by Swift, ridiculed by Arbuthnot, and cautiously launched by every respectable author, had yet, in defiance to common sense, obtained that kind of toleration that we often see given to things of far greater importance. And, it appears, that, a desire to repress it, first gave Mr. Griffiths the idea of the *Monthly Review;* as he says, in his first advertisement, "The abuse of title-pages is obviously come to such a pass, that few readers care to take in a book, any more than a servant without a character." This kind of titulary puffing, which, it is said, used to put Mr. John Barber so much out of temper, that he was ready to turn an author out of his shop if the frontispiece of his manuscript exceeded the bounds of moderation. The following title-page of the *Universal Magazine* is a perfect advertisement, and affords a striking contrast to the brief and undescriptive titles which we so often see in modern works:

The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure; containing—

News,	Geography,	Gardening,
Letters,	Voyages,	Cookery,
Debates,	Criticism,	Chemistry,
Poetry,	Translations,	Mechanicks,
Music,	Philosophy,	Trade,
Biography,	Mathematics,	Navigation,
History,	Husbandry,	Architecture,

and other Arts and Sciences, which may render it Instructive and Entertaining to Gentry, Merchants, Farmers, and Tradesmen; to which occasionally will be added an impartial account of Books in several Languages, and of the State of Learning in Europe: also of the Stage, new Operas, Plays, and Oratorios.

It ought to be remarked that this magazine was one of the earliest and most permanently successful rivals of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and, after extending to one hundred and twelve volumes, it seems to have been discontinued in 1803. In point of literary rank,—in minute researches,—and local illustrations, it never ap-

* James Grant had an equal share in the *Caledonian Mercury* with Thomas and Walter Ruddiman. Walter was the cashier, and Grant undertook to collect the foreign and domestic intelligence, to attend the press, and publish the paper, of which 1400 were sold every week. On Nov. 1, 1745, James Grant renounced his part, and sacrificing his prudence to his zeal, joined the insurgents, and finally found his safety in France.

† It was deemed prudent to publish the *Mercury* anonymously from Sept. 23, to Nov. 25, 1745; yet Ruddiman did not obtain impunity from his circumspection, and during the calamitious summer of 1745, he retired, from the disturbed scenes of Edinburgh, to the sequestered quiet of the country.

* In the typographical annals of Scotland, it is a remarkable fact; that a printing-house, and its materials, did not descend to executors, as chattels, but to heirs, as inheritances. And, owing to this peculiarity in the laws of Scotland, the heirs of Andrew Anderson continued to be the king's printers for upwards of thirty years, during the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. and Anne.

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proached the venerable publication which preceded and survived it; still the *Universal* was judiciously planned and respectably executed, and deserved the success which it obtained. It is also recommended to us, by the fact, that it was one of the earliest periodicals not exclusively addressed to "the gentry," and condescended to number "farmers and tradesmen" among those to whom it looked for support.

1747. *Bibliothèque Britannique.* This useful account of English books begins in 1733, and closes in 1747, Hague, 23 vols. It was written by some literary Frenchmen, noticed by La Croze in his *Voyage Littéraire*, who designates the writers in this most tantalizing manner: "Les auteurs sont gens de merite, et qui entendent tous parfaitment l'Anglois; Messrs. S. B. le M. D. et le savant Mr. D." Posterity, says D'Israeli, has been partially let into the secret: De Missy was one of the contributors, and Warburton communicated his project of an edition of *Velleius Paterculus.*

1748. A trial concerning the right of literary property between the company of stationers of London and the printers of Scotland, the issue of which was unfavourable to the plantiffs.

1748. HOUBIGANT, the well-known Hebrew critic, set up a press at his country house in the village of Avilly, distant about twenty-five miles from Paris, and there printed his *Hebrew Psalter*, one hundred copies only struck off, which bears the imprint *Lugduni Batavorum.* In 1763 he printed the *Proverbs*, in Hebrew, and also some publications in French.

1748. BENJAMIN MECOM, of Boston, opened a printing-office at St. John's, the capital of the island of Antigua, and commenced the publication of a newspaper.

1748, *Aug.* 9. ALEXANDER BLACKWELL, M.D. was beheaded at Stockholm, in Sweden. He was the son of the rev. Thos. Blackwell, principal of the Mareschal college, Aberdeen. Having received a liberal education, he studied physic at Leyden, and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. On his return home he married a gentleman's daughter* in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, and proposed practising physic in that part of the kingdom; but in about two years, finding his expectations disappointed, he came to London, where he met with still less encouragement as a physician, and commenced corrector of the press in the office of Mr. Wilkins. After some years spent in this employment, he set up as a printer himself, and carried on several large works, till 1734, when he became a bankrupt. How he passed his time for the next four years is not precisely ascertained; but in or about the year 1740 he went to Sweden, again assumed the medical profession, and was well received in that capacity; till, turning projector, he laid a scheme before his Swedish majesty for draining the fens and marshes, and thousands were employed in prosecuting it under the doctor's direction, for which he had some allowance from the king. This scheme succeeded so well, he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was suspected of being concerned in a plot with count Tessin, and was tortured; which not producing a confessing, he was beheaded. Dr. Blackwell was possessed of a good natural genius, but was somewhat flighty, and a little conceited. His conversation, however, was facetious and agreeable; and he might be considered on the whole as a well-bred accomplished gentleman. The British ambassador was recalled from Sweden in 1648, among other reasons, for the imputations thrown on his Britannic majesty in the trial of Dr. Alexander Blackwell.

1748, *Sept.* 27. *Died*, JAMES THOMSON, author of the *Seasons*, *Castle of Indolence*, and other poems of merit. He was the son of a clergyman, and born at Edman, in Roxburghshire, September 11, 1700, and educated for the Scottish church; but at an early period of life he removed to London, where, in 1726, he published his poem of *Winter*, which lay unnoticed for a considerable time, when Mr. Michell, a gentleman of taste, promulgated its merit in the best circles, and then all was right, *Summer*, *Spring*, and *Autumn*, successively appeared, and formed what now passes by the general title of his *Seasons.* These poems are in blank verse, and describe the various natural appearances of the year, in a very rich and eloquent, and often sublime style of language. In 1729, he sold *Sophonisba*, a tragedy, and *Spring*, for £137 10s. to Andrew Millar,* the eminent bookseller; and for the *Seasons*, and some other pieces, he obtained £105 from John Millar, which were again sold to Andrew Millar nine years afterwards, for the same sum; and when Andrew Millar died, in 1768, his executors sold the whole copyright to the trade for £505. Thomson wrote another large poem, entitled *Liberty*, which, being upon an abstract subject, never became popular, though it contains many fine passages. The *Castle of Indolence* was designed as a kind of satire on his own soft and lethargic character, but is nevertheless the most perfect, and perhaps the most poetical of all his compositions. Though slothful in the extreme, he

* *A curious Herbal*, containing five hundred cuts of the most useful Plants which are now used in the practice of Physick, engraved on folio copper-plates, after drawings taken from the life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added, a short Description of the Plants, and their common uses in physick, 1739, 2 vols. folio. To the first volume is prefixed a recommendation from the distinguished names of Dr. Mead, Dr. Teissier, Dr. Stuart, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Sherard, Mr. Cheselden, Mr. Miller, Mr. Rand, and Mr. Nickolls, dated Oct. 1, 1735; and another from the president and censors of the college of physicians, dated July 1, 1737.

* When Thomson first went to London, he took up his abode with Mr. Park Egerton, bookseller, near Whitehall, and finished his poem of *Winter* in an apartment over the shop. It remained on his shelves a long time unnoticed; but after Thomson began to gain some reputation as a poet, he either went himself, or was taken by Mallet, to Andrew Millar, in the Strand, with whom he entered into new engagements for printing his works, which so much incensed his patron, and his countryman also, that they were never afterwards cordially reconciled, although lord Lyttleton took uncommon pains to mediate between them.

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was a very amiable and benevolent man; he was in person large and ungainly, with a heavy unanimated countenance, and nothing in his appearance or manner in mixed society indicating the man of genius or refinement. No poet has deserved more praise for the moral tenor of his works. Undoubted philanthropy, enlarged ideas of the dignity of man, and of his rights; love of virtue, public and private, and of a devotional spirit, narrowed by no views of sect or party, give soul to his verse, when not merely descriptive: and no man can rise from the perusal of his pages, without melioration of his principles or feelings. His death was occasioned by a cold caught while sailing upon the Thames: he was buried under a plain stone in Richmond church.

1748. *Died*, Edmund Curll, a noted bookseller, at the sign of the Bible, Covent Garden, rendered memorable by Pope, in his *Dunciad*.

In 1721, upon Curll printing the *Life of the Duke of Buckingham*, and pirating his works, an order was made by the house of lords, declaring "that whosoever should presume to print any account of the *Life*, the *Letters*, or *other works*, of any deceased peer, without the consent of his heirs or executors, should be punished as guilty of a breach of privilege of this house."

The memory of Edmund Curll has been transmitted to posterity with an obloquy more severe than he deserved. Whatever were his demerits in having occasionally published works that the present age would very properly consider too licentious, he certainly deserves commendation for his industry in preserving our national remains. And it may perhaps be added that he did not publish a single volume but what, midst a profusion of base metal, contained some precious ore, some valuable reliques, which future collectors could no where else have found.

Henry Curll, son of the above, was also a bookseller, in Bow-street, Covent Garden. He kept a separate shop in Henrietta-street.

1748, *Nov.* 7. In the *Boston Evening Post*, edited by Thos. Fleet, already noticed at page 644, *ante*, is inserted the following humorous advertisement: "Choice Pennylvania tobacco paper, to be sold by the publishers of this paper, at the Heart and Crown: where may also be had the BVLLS or Indulgences of the present pope *Urban* VIII. either by the single bull, quire, or ream, at a much cheaper rate than they can be purchased of the *French* or *Spanish* priests, and yet will be warranted to be of the same advantage to the possessors."

These *bulls*, or indulgences of the pope, were printed on one side of a small sheet; several bales of them were taken in a Spanish ship captured by an English cruizer, and sent into Boston. Fleet purchased a very large quantity at a low price, and printed various editions of ballads on the backs of them. One side of the sheet was blank, and the paper very good; one bull answered for two half-sheet ballads, or songs, such as *Black-eyed Susan*, *Teague's ramble to the camp*, *&c.*

1748, *Nov.* 25. Dr. Johnson disposes of *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, to Dodsley, for fifteen guineas, reserving to its author the right of printing one edition.

1748. Samuel Richardson produced the two first volumes of *Clarissa Harlowe;* these were soon succeeded by a third and fourth volume; and then, after an interval of some months, four more volumes completed the narrative. The production of *Clarissa*, perhaps the most pathetic tale ever published, at once elevated its author to the highest rank among novelists, and has secured to him an immortality to which very few writers, in the department which he cultivated, can ever hope to aspire. In the character of *Clarissa*, Richardson has presented us with a picture of nearly female perfection, a delineation which, unless in the hands of a great master, would be apt to produce a formal insipidity; but the heroine of our author passes through such severe trials, through distresses so minutely described, yet so faithfully true to nature, that the interest excited in her behalf rises in every scene, and at length becomes poignantly keen. "It is probable," says Dr. Drake, "that no book, in any language, ever occasioned so many tears to flow, as the *Clarissa* of Richardson." "The tale," says sir Walter Scott, "is very simple; but the scene is laid in a higher rank of life, the characters are drawn with a bolder pencil, and the whole accompaniments are of a far loftier mood."

1748. *The Jacobite's Journal.* This paper appeared on the decease of the *True Patriot*, and was written by the same author.

1748, *Oct. The Mitre and Crown*, No. 1.

1749, *May. The Monthly Review*, No. 1. This work was commenced by Mr. Ralph Griffiths, bookseller, in London, which he edited, with unremitting perseverance, for fifty-four years. The first number was published at the sign of the Dunciad, St. Paul's church yard, whence in 1754 Mr. Griffiths removed to Paternoster-row, and in 1759 into the Strand, still retaining the sign of the Dunciad. In 1764 Mr. Thomas Becket, a very respectable bookseller, in the Strand, became the publisher. When the *Monthly Review* started there was no regular established Literary Review in Great Britain; nor was this one very successful on its first publication. Several times it was about to be abandoned, as Dr. Griffiths often told his friends; but patience, perseverance, and attention, surmounted every obstacle, and procured it a firm establishment. At this period the *Gentleman's Magazine* occasionally noticed works of genius; but much more frequently those of a political or party tendency, in which all the world knows that genius is the last thing expected, or perhaps admired. The *Monthly Review* has this singular circumstance attending its introduction, that it came into the world almost unannounced. In contradiction to the promises, parade, and verbosity, which are generally the precursors of periodical works, the two first lines of an advertisement, which scarcely contains twenty, most truly state, that "Undertakings which, in their execution, carry the designation of their use, need very little preface."

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1749, *Oct.* 19. *Died*, WILLIAM GED, an ingenious though unsuccessful artist, who was a goldsmith in Edinburgh, deserves to be recorded for his attempt to introduce an improvement in the art of printing, viz., *Stereotype Printing*. In 1781, Mr. Nichols published an interesting pamphlet, entitled *Biographical Memoirs of William Ged;* including a particular account of his progress in the art of block-printing.* The first part of the pamphlet, as the editor informs us, was printed from a manuscript dictated by Ged, some time before his death; the second part was written by his daughter, for whose benefit the profits of the publication were intended; the third was a copy of proposals that had been published by Mr. Ged's son, in 1751, for reviving his father's art; and to the whole was added Mr. Mores's narrative of block-printing. From this publication it appears, that so far back as 1725, Mr. Ged had begun to prosecute plate making. In 1727 he entered into a contract with a person who had a little capital, but who, on conversing with some printer, got so intimidated, that at the end of two years he had laid out only twenty-two pounds. In 1729 he entered into a new contract with a Mr. Fenner,† Thomas James a type-founder, and John James an architect. On April 23, 1731, the above partners having applied to the university of Cambridge for the privilege of printing Bibles and common Prayer-books, with blocks, instead of single types, a lease was sealed to them on this day, but only two prayer-books were finished, so that the attempt was forced to be given up. It appears that one of his partners was actually averse to the success of the plan, and engaged such people for the work as he thought most likely to spoil it. A straggling workman who had wrought there, informed Mr. Mores, that both bibles and common prayer-books had been printed, but that the compositors, when they corrected one fault, made purposely half a dozen more, and the pressmen, when the masters were absent, battered the letter in aid of the compositors. In consequence of these base proceedings, the books were suppressed by authority, and the plates sent to the king's printing-house, and from thence to Mr. Caslon's foundry. After much ill usage, Ged, who appears to have been a person of great honesty and simplicity, returned to Edinburgh. His friends were anxious that a specimen of his art should be published, which was at last done by subscription. His son, James Ged, who had been apprenticed to a printer, with the consent of his master, set up the forms in the night time, when the other compositors were gone, for his father to cast the plates from; by which means *Sallust* was finished in 1736. Of this work Mr. Tilloch has a copy, and the plate of one of the pages; as also of another work, printed some years after, from plates of Mr. Ged's manufacture. The book is *The Life of God in the Soul of Man*,* printed on a writing pot, 12mo., and with the following imprint: "Newcastle; printed and sold by John White, from plates made by William Ged, goldsmith, in Edinburgh, 1742." It is a very neat little volume, and is as well printed as books generally were at the time.

James Ged, the son of William, wearied with disappointments, engaged in the rebellion of 1745, as a captain in Perth's regiment; and being taken at Carlisle, was condemned; but on his father's account (by Dr. Smith's interest with the duke of Newcastle,) he was pardoned and released in 1748. He afterwards worked as a journeyman with Mr. Bettenham, a printer of London, and then commenced master; but being unsuccessful, he went privately to Jamaica, in 1748, where his younger brother William was settled as a respectable printer. His tools, &c. he left to be shipped by a false friend, who most ungenerously detained them to try his own skill. James died in the year 1749, after he left England; and his brother William in 1767.

1750, *March* 20. *The Rambler*, No. 1. These essays regularly appeared every Tuesday and Saturday for two years, the 208th and last being dated March 14, 1752. To each number was affixed the price of twopence, and it was well and accurately printed by William Faden† on a sheet and a half of fine paper. It was in the *Rambler* that Johnson first presented to the public those peculiarities and prominent beauties of style which immediately distinguished him in so striking a manner from all preceding writers, and which have made so durable an impression upon our language.‡ The slow progress of the *Rambler* towards the possession of that fame which it ultimately acquired, affected not its author in a pecuniary light. He had entered into a contract with Mr. John Payne, a respectable bookseller, of Paternoster-row, who had agreed to give him two guineas for each paper as it appeared, and to admit him to a share of the profits arising from the sale of the collected work. Johnson received regularly, therefore, four guineas a week for two years, an engagement that enabled him to live comfortably, and which, if not productive of much present advan-

* See also, *Biographical Memoirs of William Ged; including a particular account of his progress in the Art of Block Printing*. Newcastle: printed by S. Hodgson, Union-street, and sold by E. Charnley, Big-market, 1819. This small work is very neatly printed, and forms part of a series of typographical tracts, which it was the intention of the editor, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, to publish. It was printed for the Newcastle Typographical Society.

† William Fenner, stationer, who seems to have acted no very honourable part towards Ged, died insolvent in or about the year 1735.

* This work was first published in 1667, by Henry Scougal, a theological writer of considerable eminence. He was the son of Patrick Scougal, who was bishop of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682. He was born at the end of June, 1650, and died at the early age of twenty-eight, on the 13th of June, 1678.

† During Dr. Johnson's last illness he inquired of Mr. Boswell, "whether any of the family of Faden the printer were living. Being told that the geographer, near Charing Cross, was Faden's son, he said, after a short pause, I borrowed a guinea of his father near thirty years ago; be so good as to take this, and pay it for me."

‡ Mr. Tooke says, that, amidst the progress which literature was making at St. Petersburgh, translations of the *Rambler* and of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, had been made into the Russian language, by the especial command of the empress.

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ıge, was eventually a most lucrative bargain to ıe publisher. During the appearance of the *Rambler*, in single numbers, Mr. James Elphinstone, a friend of Johnson's, and brother-in-law ɔ Mr. Strahan, the printer, undertook to pubsh them in Edinburgh, and the following advertisement is copied from an Edinburgh newsıaper of this date:

"Just published, on a fine writing paper, and n a small 8vo. size, fit for binding in pocket olumes, THE RAMBLER. To be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays. *Nullius addictus*, &c. Edinburgh: printed for the author; sold by Villiam Gordon and C. Wright, at their shops n Parliament-close, price one penny each numɔer, and regularly delivered to subscribers in own, or sent to the country by post."

The *Rambler* is a title, by no means happily ɔhosen, as it corresponds not with the tenor of he work, of which the great characteristic is ıniform dignity.

The assistance which Johnson received in the ɔomposition of the *Rambler* amounted (with the ɔxception of four billets by Mrs. Chapone,*) ɔnly to four numbers, the productions of Miss Talbot,† Samuel Richardson,‡ and Mrs. Carter.§

"What has once passed the press is irrevoɔable. Though the printing house may properly be compared to the infernal regions for the facility of its entrance, and the difficulty with which authors return to it; yet there is this difference, that a *great genius* can never *return to his former state* by a happy draught of the waters of oblivion."—*Rambler*, No. 16.

On the termination of the *Rambler*, Dr. Johnson says, "I shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if I can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."

Dr. Johnson, in speaking of newspapers, says, "To these compositions is required neither genius or knowledge, neither industry nor sprightliness, but contempt of shame and indifference to truth are absolutely necessary." He then talks of their increase in the time of war, and concludes by affirming "that a peace will equally leave the warrior and the newspaper writer destitute of employment; and I know not whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with soldiers, accustomed to plunder, or from garrets filled with scribblers accustomed to lie." Again, he says, "If nothing may be published but what civil authority shall have previously approved, *power must always be the standard of truth;* if every dreamer of innovation may propagate his projects, there can be no settlement; if every murmurer at government may diffuse discontent, there can be no peace; and if every sceptic in theology may teach his follies, there can be no religion. The remedy against these evils is to punish the authors; for it is yet allowed, that every society may punish, though not prevent, the publication of opinions, which that society shall think pernicious; but this punishment, though it may crush the author, *promotes the book;* and it seems not more reasonable to leave the right of printing unrestrained because writers may be afterwards censured, than it would be to sleep with doors unbolted, because by our laws we can hang a thief."

1749. *The Ladies Magazine*, by Gasper Goodwill, of Oxford.

1749. *Manchester Vindicated;* in a complete collection of the papers published in defence of that town, in the *Chester Courant*, with those on the other side of the question, printed in the *Manchester Magazine* or elsewhere, which are answered in the said *Chester Courant*. Chester: printed by and for Elizabeth Adams, and sold in London by Mrs. Mary Cooper, at the Globe, in Paternoster-row. 324 pages, 24mo. Price 3s.

1750. It appears that a press was at work in this year, at Ragland castle, in Monmouthshire; for a book is extant, called, *A Collection of Loyal Songs, Poems*, &c., said to be privately printed at Ragland castle, in this year. "A collection of Jacobite poems; although it is stated to be privately printed, I apprehend it was sold, although from the nature of the collection very cautiously."—Martin's *Private Presses*, page 35.

1750, *July* 12. *Died*, THOMAS WILLIS, esq., citizen and stationer, who was fined for the office of sheriff. He left 500 to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, not having alms; £500 to the Westminster infirmary; and £6,000 to the farmers about Tothill-fields, who had suffered by the cow distemper.

1750, *Oct.* 27. *Died*, THOMAS JAMES, printer, of Cambridge, aged forty: he was buried in the church of St. Michael in that town. Mr. James, Mr. La Butte, and Robert Walker, left London for Cambridge, where they commenced printing a weekly newspaper, and, to establish the sale of it, they printed, in 8vo. lord Clarendon's *History*

* Mrs. Hester Chapone was born of a respectable family named Mulso, at Twywell in Northamptonshire, October 27, 1727. She wrote the interesting story of Fidelia, in the *Adventurer*, and a poem prefixed to the translation of Epictetus, by Mrs. Carter. Her literary reputation, however, rests upon her *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, addressed to a young lady, and printed in 1775. She also wrote a volume of Miscellanies, containing moral essays and poems. Mrs. Chapone died at Hadley, in Middlesex, December 25, 1791, aged 75.

† Catharine Talbot, the only daughter of the rev. Edward Talbot, archdeacon of Berks, was born in the year 1720. She resided chiefly in Lambeth palace, where she received all the advantages of the most accomplished education, and early exhibited strong marks of a feeling heart, a warm imagination, and a powerful understanding. Her chief work is entitled *Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week*, which forms one of the works distributed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. She died January 9, 1770.

‡ It is a remarkable and curious *trait* of the age, that the only paper in the *Rambler* which had a prosperous sale, and may be said to have been popular, was one which Dr. Johnson did not write. This was No. 97, which was said to have been written by Richardson. The sale was very inconsiderable, and seldom exceeded five hundred.

§ Elizabeth Carter was the daughter of the rev. Dr. Carter, rector of Deal in Kent, where she was born, December 16, 1717. She acquired a considerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, as appears by her excellent translation of *Epictetus* into English. She wrote two papers in the *Rambler*, and in 1736 she published a volume of poems, many of which are elegant. Miss Carter, who was never married, died in London, December 19, 1806.

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of the Great Rebellion, and Boyer's *History of Queen Anne*, with neat cuts, &c. which they gave *gratis*, a sheet a week, till completed.

1750, *Dec.* 5. *Died*, JAMES BROOKE, esq., who had been sheriff of London, in 1738; gave by his will a legacy of £50 to the poor of the stationers' company, to be distributed at the discretion of the court.

1750, *Jan.* 31. *The Student*, No. 1. This is a miscellany of great merit, which was published monthly, in numbers, at Oxford It rejects all politics and party discussion, but embraces a wide field in polite literature, and professes to insert nothing in its pages that had been previously published. It includes many curious documents in history and biography, and a valuable contribution of poetry by some of the first bards of the age, among which are many pieces by Warton.

1750. *The Leicester Journal*. This paper was printed in London, and sent down to Leicester for publication. It appears that the editors of newspapers were often at a stand for matter to fill their columns, scanty as they were; and a singular instance occurs in this paper, that the editor had actually recourse to the bible to help him out, and filled up his empty space from it! He commenced with *Genesis*, and went as far in succeeding numbers as the tenth of Exodus.

1750. *The Dumfries Journal*. This was the fourth town in Scotland distinguished for the establishment of a newspaper. It was afterwards converted into a species of *Magazine*, which was conducted with much spirit by the late venerable Fulton, the celebrated compiler of the school pronouncing dictionary, and a few other youthful and enthusiastic literary associates. It again assumed the form of a newspaper about the year 1775 or 1776, and continued to flourish up till the era of the "reform bill" in 1831, when its conservative principles being no longer popular, it ceased in 1833.

1750. *The Reflector*.

1750, *March* 20. *The Tatler revived; or, the Christian Philosopher and Politician*, No. 1. stamped, price twopence, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

1750. *The Westminster Magazine*, by Launcelot Pooer-struck, an author, but no Esq.; 4to.

1751. *Died*, WILLIAM WILKINS, printer in Little Britain, who at this period was the printer of five different newspapers; and the favourite printer of the Whig party. On a tablet under a half-length of bishop Hoadly seated, possessed by the company of stationers, is inscribed, "This portrait of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly,* lord bishop of Winchester, prelate of the most noble order of the garter, was painted at the expense of William Wilkins, esq. citizen and stationer of London, out of the high esteem and veneration he had for the bishop, on account of his being always actuated by the true spirit of the gospel, and the principles of the Protestant religion, and of his being a firm friend to liberty, religious and civil. Mr. Wilkins left it to the stationers' company after his wife's decease, who departed this life the 29th day of July, 1784."

1751. ANDREW MILLAR, bookseller, in the Strand, gave £1000 to Henry Fielding for his novel of *Amelia*, which he suspecting would be judged inferior to *Tom Jones*, employed the following stratagem to push it on the trade. At a sale made to the booksellers, previous to the publication, Millar offered his friends his other works, at the usual terms of discount; but when he came to *Amelia*, he laid it aside as a work expected to be in such demand that he could not afford to deliver it to the trade in the usual manner; the *ruse* succeeded; the whole impression was anxiously bought up, and the bookseller relieved from every apprehension of a slow sale. *Amelia* was dedicated to the author's great friend, Ralph Allen,* esq. From the period of the publication of *Tom Jones*, the vigour of Fielding's mind sank, though by slow degrees, into a decline; it has, however, the marks of genius; but of a genius beginning to fall into decay. Nevertheless, *Amelia* holds the same proportion to *Tom Jones*, that the *Odyssey* of Homer bears, in Longinus's estimation, to the *Illiad*. In various respects it breathes a fine vein of morality; many of the situations are affecting and tender; and, upon the whole, it is the *Odyssey*, the moral and pathetic work of Henry Fielding.

1751, *Aug.* BARTHOLOMEW GREEN, a printer from Boston, removed to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, where he erected the first press which appeared in that province, and died soon afterwards. His successor, John Bushell, published, in the first week in January, 1752, the first newspaper in Nova Scotia.

1751. Two printers, named MILLER and HOLLAND, supposed to be natives of Germany, introduced a press at Lancaster, the capital of a county in the province of Pennsylvania, North America, where they executed some small works in the German language, and in this or the next year, 1752, published a newspaper in German and English.

* Benjamin Hoadly, was born at Westerham, in Kent, Nov. 14, 1676. On the accession of George I. he was made bishop of Bangor, which see he never visited, but continued in London preaching and publishing party sermons. One of these, on the *Spiritual Kingdom of Christ*, produced a violent dispute, called the Bangorian controversy. From Bangor he was translated to Hereford, thence to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester. He died April 17, 1761, and was buried in his cathedral. From the above portrait he appears to have been more than sixty years of age, when the painting was made, and has pleasant full features, shaded by a moderate sized powdered wig.

* Ralph Allen, esq. died at Prior Park, near Bath, June 29, 1764, of whom it will be no ostentatious encomium to observe, that he was one of the best and most benevolent of men. His memory will ever be revered by the city and neighbourhood of Bath, to both which he dispensed a variety of acts of liberality; and his name is eternized in the memorials of that noble charitable foundation the hospital, to which he was a most munificent benefactor. The following inscription, on the tablet of a tower near the park is emphatically expressive of his character.—

"Memoriæ optimi, viri, Radulphi Allen, positum.
Qui virtutem veram simplicemque colis, venerare, hoc saxum."

Dr. Warburton married his niece, Miss Gertrude Tucker, and Prior Park became from that time his principal residence, and ultimately his own property.

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1751. About this period bookbinders began the *sawn back*, whereby the bands on which the book is sewn, were let into the backs of the sheets, and thus no projection appears, as is seen in all bindings of a previous date. Where it was first used is not known, but it is considered the Dutch binding first gave the idea. Although it was adopted by many of the English and French binders with repugnance, it became fashionable. Bands, or raised cords, were soon only used for school books, which species of binding is now universally known as *sheep bands*. The general kind of binding from this time to the end of the century, was what is termed *calf gilt*, being done all to one pattern, the sides marbled,* the backs being brown, with coloured lettering pieces, and full gilt. Open backs had been little introduced, and the backs of the books were made remarkably stiff, to prevent the leather from wrinkling when they were opened.

1751, *March*. *The Inspector*. This periodical is a striking proof of the unwearied assiduity of sir John Hill,† that, occupied as he was in writing voluminous productions on natural history, he could find time for the composition of a miscellaneous paper, which he agreed to publish *daily*, and which he executed without the least assistance, for about two years, in the *London Daily Advertiser*. Many of these papers are written with vivacity, and a few exhibit traits of humour, character, and imagination, though, as it might be expected, from the hasty manner in which they were written, they are often loose and slovenly, and frequently ungrammatical.

1751, *Nov.* 15.‡ *Died*, HENRY SAINT-JOHN, viscount Bolingbroke, whose life is one of those lessons by which mankind are taught that genius, learning, wit, and the happiest opportunities for realising all that honest ambition can suggest to a great mind, are bestowed in vain, unless they are accompanied by prudence and integrity of principle. The opinions of posterity as to his character are likely to be as much divided as were those of his cotemporaries; and the safe conclusion that can be arrived at is, that he possessed an extraordinary mixture of good and evil, of greatness and meanness, of that which ennobles, as well as that which disgraces mortality. He descended from one of the most ancient families in the kingdom, and was born at Battersea, Oct. 1, 1678, educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. Nature appears to have been scarcely more prodigal in bestowing her favours, than he was in abusing them. A career of wild dissipation left him little leisure for the pursuit of knowledge. His extraordinary talents forced themselves into general notice; his prodigious strength of memory and quick apprehension, his dashing and brilliant style, was the admiration of his friends, and his social disposition rendered their affection equal to their admiration. Formed to excel in whatever he might undertake, he soon became as notorious for his excesses, as he was afterwards eminent for his genius and learning. He entered parliament in the year 1700, for the borough of Wotton Basset, (a borough in which the family interest of the St. John's was predominant,) and joined the ranks of the tories. In 1710 he became secretary of state, on Harley* being made chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1712 he was created viscount Bolingbroke. We have already noticed the origin of the newspaper stamp duty, which took place under the influence of Bolingbroke, and the case is thus stated in Cooke's life of that nobleman: "It was probably the influence of the whig newspapers, in nourishing the hopes of their party, and who proved themselves so numerous, and so powerful, that they could insult and libel the minister with impunity, that induced Bolingbroke to attempt to circumscribe the liberty of the press. The possession of power is in itself a strong temptation to its exercise; and Bolingbroke, the object of attack as a minister and a party leader, forgot the feelings which had induced him, when establishing himself upon the ruins of the former ministry, to pursue their retreat with the bitterest censures, and to heap the most unmanly insult upon their patroness at court. With the writers he could employ upon his side, it might be supposed he would have little to fear from any literary contest; that argument might be safely opposed to abuse, and mere scurrility be despised and forgotten. But Bolingbroke was a minister; he was engaged in a multitude of occupations—some of these were of doubtful propriety, all were capable of attack. The comments upon his conduct were severe, but some of them were probably true; and Bolingbroke, while he could retort the severity, must resent the truth. So important

* On the invention of this process great caution was used to keep it secret, and books were obliged to be sent to the inventor to be marbled at a high price.

† Sir John Hill was one of the most extraordinary characters of the eighteenth century. He was the son of a clergyman, and born either at Peterborough or Spalding, in 1716. He was educated for the profession of medicine, and at first practised as an apothecary in St. Martin's lane, London. Had his prudence and temper been equal to his industry, his character with his cotemporaries, and with posterity, would have been highly esteemed. The usual consequence of indecent and indiscriminate satire awaited our author; and for a time the profits arising from his pen were so great as, sometimes, to amount to £1500 per annum. He obtained the place of superintendent of the royal gardens at Kew, accompanied by a very liberal salary by lord Bute, under whose patronage he was likewise enabled to prosecute his splendid publication of the *Vegetable System*. About two years previous to his decease, on presenting his botanical works to the king of Sweden, he was made a knight of the polar star. After a life of more notoriety than respectability, sir John Hill died in Nov. 1775.

‡ By some writers the death of Bolingbroke is placed on the 15th of December.

* Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, was the eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and born in Bow-street, Covent garden, London, Dec. 5, 1661. On Feb. 1, 1701, he was chosen speaker of the house of commons. On March 8, 1711, he was wounded at the council table with a penknive, by the marquis de Guissard, during an examination upon a charge of high treason. Bolingbroke rose, drew his sword, and ran it into Guissard. In the same year he was raised to the peerage, and appointed lord treasurer, which office he resigned a few days before the death of queen Anne. In 1715 he was impeached of high treason by the commons, and committed to the tower, where he remained two years, and was then brought to his trial and acquitted. He died May 21, 1724. The earl of Oxford was a munificent patron of literature, and commenced one of the noblest collections of manuscripts, book, &c. in this country.

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were these libellous publications deemed, that the queen concludes one of her messages to parliament by representing the licentiousness of the press. She is made to declare, that by seditious papers and factious rumours, designing men have been able to sink credit, and the innocent have suffered; and she recommends the house to find a remedy." That remedy we have already shown was the stamp duty upon newspapers and pamphlets.* "The insufficiency of Bolingbroke's expedient," continues Mr. Cooke, "soon became apparent to himself, and we find from his correspondence that he was often employed in prosecuting the printers of those papers which were most violent against him. Swift, who certainly should have had a fellow feeling for these libellers, seems not only to have approved, but to have urged this severity.† The printers were often in prison, but discharged upon bail; and the papers still appeared, with their satire more pungent by the treatment the authors were smarting under. The ill success of his prosecutions determined Bolingbroke to attempt an expedient which, had it succeeded, would quickly have stopped the streams of vituperation which flowed from each party. Among the provisions of an act he proposed was one, *that every printed book, pamphlet, or paper which was published should bear the writer's name and address:* a requisition which must have at once driven from the field of controversy all those men of eminence in the opposite parties who were bold so long as they could mingle masked in the fray, but who would have shrunk from openly exposing their reputations and their persons in so equivocal a contest. No one felt the inconvenience of the threatened measure more forcibly than the author of the *History of the Last Four Years*. His defence of anonymous writing, drawn forth by this occasion, is exceedingly amusing, when we consider the character of the works which *he* used to send forth, and the peculiar motives he usually had for concealment. This bill, which so powerfully excited Swift's fears for the safety of libellers and the interests of religion and learning, met with such opposition from both parties, that it was suffered to drop in the commons; and the idea of farther fettering the press was abandoned as impracticable." On the accession of George I. the whigs were placed in power, and the seals taken from Bolingbroke: the papers in his office were secured, on which he withdrew to France, where the pretender invited him into his service. In the mean time he was impeached of high treason in England, and the same year he lost the favour of his new connexions. In this situation he set himself about making his peace at home, in which he succeeded, but did not obtain his full pardon till 1723, on which he returned to England, and recovered his family inheritance. The remainder of his life was passed in a state of total exclusion from power; and, under these circumstances, mortified ambition prompted him to join the opposition against sir Robert Walpole, and to publish many political essays, in the *Craftsman*, in which patriotism was assumed as a mere instrument for annoying his political opponents. He wrote a number of philosophical discussions based on equally unsound principles, and highly adverse to sound religion. When Bolingbroke found that Pope had printed an unauthorised edition of the *Patriot King*, he employed Mallet (1749) as the executioner of his vengeance. Mallet wanted either virtue, or spirit, to refuse the office; and was rewarded, not long after, with the legacy of lord Bolingbroke's works, which were published with a success very inadequate to Mallet's expectation.*

1751. Alexander Macdonald published his *Gælic Songs*, being the second book which contained any poetry printed in that language.

1752, *Jan.* 4. *Covent Garden Journal*, published on Tuesdays and Saturdays, No. 1. By sir Alexander Drawcansir, (Henry Fielding,) author of the *Champion*, *True Patriot*, and *Jacobite Journal*.

1752, *March* 3. *Harrop's Manchester Mercury*, No. 1, printed and published by Joseph Harrop, at the sign of the Printing-press, opposite the Exchange, on Tuesday. No price affixed. At No. 9, the title is changed to *Harrop's Manchester Mercury and General Advertiser*, embellished with a curious wood-cut, representing the interior of a printing-office, and published opposite the clock side of the Exchange. In 1764, Mr. Harrop gave, in weekly numbers, *A new History of England*, 778 pp. to encourage the sale of his newspaper: in an address, at the end of the work, the proprietor says it was at the cost of one hundred guineas.

1752, *July* 6. WILLIAM OWEN, bookseller, at Homer's head, near Temple bar, was tried at Guildhall, for printing and publishing a libel, entitled the *Case of Alexander Murray, esq.* and acquitted. This was the third great case, where the juries insisted on judging the matter of law, as well as of fact. See *State Trials*.

1752. *The Magazine of Magazines*. In this magazine Gray's *Elegy in a Country Church Yard* first appeared.

1752. *Have at you all; or, the Drury-lane Journal*, to be continued every Thursday, price 3d.

* See page 601, *ante*. † See page 599, *ante*.

* David Malloch, or Mallet, was born of poor parents in the city of Edinburgh, about 1700, but surmounted the disadvantage of his birth and fortune. He received a portion of his education at the high school of his native city, and became tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, with whom he travelled, and on his return settled in London, where he became an author by profession. In July 1734 he published the ballad of *William and Margaret*, which is still popular. In April, 1734, he obtained the degree of M.A. at St. Mary's hall, Oxford. In 1740 he published a *Life of Lord Bacon*: the duchess of Marlborough left him £1000 to write the life of her husband, which never appeared; and he obtained a considerable pension from lord Bute for defending his administration. He was under secretary to Frederic prince of Wales. He died April 21, 1734, and it was remarked of him, "that he was the only Scot whom Scotchmen did not commend." On which Mr. Steevens remarked, that "he was the only Scotchman he ever knew unregretted by his countrymen." The news of his death was followed by no encomiums on his writings or his virtues.

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1752. *An enquiry into the Origin of Printing in Europe*, price 1s. published by Mr. Gibson.

1752. *An Essay on the Original, Use, and Excellency of the noble Art and Mystery of Printing.* London: printed for T. Legg, at the Parrot and Crown, in Green Arbour-court, in the Little Old Bailey. Price four-pence.

This is a small tract of sixteen pages demy 12mo, and, therefore, little can be expected of the *History of Printing*. A high encomium is paid to William Caslon and Son, letter-founders, and to Stephen Baylis, of St. Anne's lane, near Aldersgate, printing ink maker. Of the use and excellency of the art, it is stated, that "'Tis by the art of Printing that we come to know the lives and actions of the renowned worthies of the first ages of the world; whereby those things which were transacted five thousand years ago are as familiar to us as if they had been done but yesterday. 'Tis PRINTING that does immortalize the memory of ancient heroes, and transmits their actions to the end of time." The following poem is inserted at the end, which is there stated to have been written many years before, and then out of print. In preserving it, we think no apology will be required, (for as it is stated in the tract,) "being well assured it will be very acceptable to all lovers of *the noble art and mystery of printing*."

A CONTEMPLATION

On the Mystery of Man's Regeneration, in allusion to the

Mystery of Printing.

Great blest *Master Printer*, come
Into thy *composing room:*
Wipe away our foul offences,
Make, O make our souls and senses,
The *upper* and the *lower cases;*
And thy large alphabet of graces
The *letter*, which being ever fit,
O haste thou to *distribute* it:
For there is (I make amount)
No *imperfection* in the *fount.*
If any letter's face be *foul*,
O wash it ere it touch the soul;
Contrition be the *brush*, the *lye*
Tears from a penitential eye.
Thy graces so *distributed*,
Think not thy work half finished:
On still, O Lord, no time defer,
Be truly a COMPOSITOR;
Take thy *composing stick* in hand,
Thy holy word, the firmest band;
For sure that work can never miss,
That's truly *justified* in this.
The end of grace's distribution,
Is not a mere dissolution;
But that from each part being cited,
They may be again united.
Let righteousness and peace then meet,
Mercy and truth each other greet;
Let these letters make a word,
Let these words a line afford,
Then of lines a page compose,
Which being brought unto a close,
Be thou the *direction*, Lord;
Let love be the fast-binding *cord.*
Set, O Lord, O *set* apace,
That we may grow from grace to grace;
Till towards the *chace* we nearer draw
The two strong tables of thy law;
Of which the two firm *crosses* be,
The love of man, next after Thee.
The *head sticks* are thy majesty,
The *foot sticks* Christ's humility;
The supplication of the saints,
The *side sticks*, when our faith e'er faints.
Let the *quoins* be thy sure election,
Which admits of no rejection;
With which our souls being join'd about,
Not the least grace can then drop out.
Thy mercies and allurements all,
Thy *shooting stick* and *mallet* call.
But when all this is done we see,
Who shall the *corrector* be?
O Lord, what thou *set'st* can't be ill,
It needs then no *corrector's* skill.
Now, though these graces are all *set*,
Our hearts are but *white paper* yet;
And by Adam's first transgression,
Fit only for the worst impression.
Thy holy Spirit the *pressman* make,
From whom we may perfection take;
And let him no time defer,
To print us on thy character.
Let the ink be black as jet,
What though? it is comely yet;
As curtains of King Solomon,
Or Kedar's tents to look upon.
Be victory the *press's head*,
That o'er oppression it may tread:
Let divine contemplation be
The *skrews*, to raise us up to Thee:
The press's *two cheeks* (unsubdued)
Strong constancy and fortitude:
Our slavish flesh let be the *till*,
Whereon to lay what trash you will:
The *nut* and *spindle*, gentleness,
To move the work with easiness:
The *platten* is affliction,
Which makes good work, being hard set on,
The *bar*, the spirit's instrument,
To sanctify our punishment:
The *blanket* a resemblance hath
Of mercy in the midst of wrath:
The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,
Keeps us from many sullied race.
CHRIST JESUS is the *level stone*,
That our hearts must be wrought upon.
The *coffin* wherein it doth lie,
Is rest to all eternity.
The *cramp irons* that it moves on still,
Are the good motions of the will:
The *rounce*, the spirit's inspiration,
Working a holy agitation.
The *girths*, the gift of continence,
The tether of th' unbridled sense:
The *winter*, whereon all doth lie,
Is patience in adversity:
The *foot step*, humbleness of mind,
That in itself no worth can find.
If there be such a chance as this,
That any letter *batter'd* is,
Being come unto thy view,
Take it out, put in anew;
Or if Satan, that foul fiend,
Mar, with a pretence to mend,
And being at thy goodness vext.
Makes blasphemy of thy pure text,
Find it out, O Lord, and then,
Print our hearts new o'er again.
O Lord, unto this work make haste,
'Tis a work that long will last:
And when this *white paper's* done,
Work a *reiteration.*

1752, *Oct* 11. *Died*, THOMAS STACKHOUSE, A.M. a learned and pious, but necessitous divine. He was sometime minister of the English church at Amsterdam, and afterwards successively curate of Richmond, Ealing, and Finchley; in all which places he was much respected. He was prehaps the most laborious writer of his time, and his principal work, the *History of the Bible*, originated in the following singular manner: In the year 1732 was published a pamphlet, entitled *The Bookbinder, Bookprinter, and Bookseller confuted; the author's vindication of himself from the calumnies in a paper industriously dispersed by one Edlin. Together with some observations on the History of the Bible, as it is at present published by the said Edlin.* By the Rev. Mr.

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Stackhouse, curate of Finchley, 8vo. In this rare pamphlet the author very feelingly, but spiritedly, exemplifies in himself *the miseries of a poor clergyman*. The brief matter of fact is, that, in May, 1732, Mr. Wilford and Mr. Edlin, "when the success of *some certain things published weekly* set every little bookseller's wits to work," engaged Mr. Stackhouse to write *something* which might be published weekly, but what it was they knew not. By Wilford he had been before employed to write "*A preface to Sir William Dawes's Works*;" but "had taken umbrage at Wilford's palming upon the world *a Set of Prayers*, all taken from *other authors*, merely to lengthen out sir William's *Duties of the Closet*, and make the *third* volume swell." Edlin "he knew of old, as the merest Marplot that ever took the publication of any work in hand." This precious pair appointed Stackhouse to meet them at the Castle tavern,* Paternoster-row. "Edlin was for reviving his *Roman History*; and, with heavy imprecations on Dr. Bundy, maintained, that a little brushing up, *i. e.* infusing some life and spirit into Ozell's dull style, the thing would still do in a weekly manner." Wilford would by no means come into that design. His talk ran chiefly on *Devotional Tracts* and *Family Directors*. To compromise the matter, Mr. Stackhouse proposed *A New History of the Bible*; there being nothing of that kind considerable in the English language, and his own studies for some years, whilst writing his *Body of Divinity*, having qualified him for such a work. Proposals were accordingly drawn up; but a disagreement happening between Wilford† and Edlin, Wilford gave up the undertaking; and Mr. Stackhouse was left, much against his will, in the power of Edlin; who "had printed proposals; got credit of paper; brushed up his old battered letter; picked up a poor compositor or two; sent [to Finchley] a few curious books, and began to be very clamorous for copy." Mr. S. had engaged to supply three sheets a week, provided he were allowed to furnish forty or fifty sheets before any part of it was published. He accordingly set to work, and completed the Introduction. But Edlin was impatient to begin; and "what mercy," says Stackhouse, "he intended to have of his poor author, appeared in the very first sheet he sent me to correct, which was very near a *whole page* above the *standard stipulation*; insomuch that, had I submitted to this *encroachment*, I had lost, on the impression of the whole book, between £40 and £50 copy money." This imposition led to a quarrel, which was compromised by Edlin's giving *ten copies* of the book, in consideration of the *supernumerary lines*, "to be presented by Mr. Stackhouse to some bishops who had thought favourably of some of his other writings." After the reconciliation, Edlin sent an instrument to be signed, binding Stackhouse, his heirs, &c. in a penalty of £50 to *write well*, and finish the *History of the Bible* for him. But this Stackhouse resolutely declined. For compiling the introduction, few books of any consequence had been wanted; but for the History itself Mr. Stackhouse required the ablest *commentators* upon the whole, and *reconcilers* and *critics* upon different texts of scripture; but could obtain from his employer none but bishop Patrick; Edlin suggesting, "that the chief of his subscribers lived in Southwark, Wapping and Ratcliffe Highway; that they had no notion of critics and commentators; that the work should be adapted to their capacity, and therefore the less learning in it the better." When the *introduction* was finished (of which *two numbers* were published without acquainting the author) the breach became incurable. No copy was ready of the *History*; and Stackhouse was informed, that, if he did not care to write for Edlin, he had found out another that would. With some difficulty, *twelve guineas* were obtained for the *twelve sheets* of introduction; Edlin engaged another author; and Stackhouse, who was happy to escape out of the trammels of a tyrant, engaged to pursue his *History* under the more auspicious patronage of Mr. Batley* and Mr. Cox,† booksellers of reputation; and the work was accordingly completed in two folio volumes, which afterwards successively passed through numerous editions. The main purport of Mr. Stackhouse's address to Edlin is, to shew on whose side the infraction of the *agreement* lay.‡ Mr. Stackhouse deserved well of literature—and had a hard fate as to worldly matters, as a small vicarage was his only church perferment. In 1733 he was presented to the vicarage of Benham Valence, *alias* Beenham, in Berkshire, and was buried in the parish church, as appears by a neat tablet, which preserves his memory.

1752, *Oct.* 21. *The Gray's Inn Journal*, No. 1. These essays were the production of Arthur Murphy, esq. under the assumed name of Charles Ranger, esq. who, in imitation of the *Spectator*, introduces himself as the member of a "club of originals," yet without making much use of this fictitious assemblage. It was continued weekly, for two years, and each paper is divided into two parts; the first containing an essay on some miscellaneous subject; and the second, under the appellation of *True Intelligence*, including many ironical and humorous strictures on the various occurrences of human life. In humour, invention, and variety, the *Gray's Inn Journal* is often superior to the cotemporary papers of Hill and Fielding.

1752, *Nov.* *The Scourge*, by Oxymel Busby, esq. folio, a periodical paper, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 2d. each number.

1752, *Dec.* 1 *The Public Advertiser*, No. 1.

* It was the custom of booksellers, for a very long period, to make all their bargains at a tavern.

† *Memorials of Eminent Persons* was published by John Wilford, in monthly number.

* Jeremy Batley, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, died September 11, 1737.

† Thomas Cox, an eminent bookseller and exchange broker, died February 3, 1754.

‡ See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii, pp. 493-99.

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1753, *Jan.* 4. *The World*, No. 1. This paper was continued weekly, on Thursday, for four years, and terminated on Thursday, December 30, 1756, with two hundred and nine number, and a *World Extraordinary*, written by Horace Walpole. Of each essay 2,500 were printed, and sometimes even a greater number was demanded. It was projected by Edward Moore,* author of the *Gamester*, a tragedy, assisted by lord Chesterfield and about thirty eminent literary names. It assumed all the variety of the *Spectator*, being wise or witty, grave or gay, sentimental, literary, or humorous, as the subject required. It was also, in another respect, like the *Spectator*; for Mr. Moore, like sir Richard Steele, was lost in the splendour of his auxiliaries.

1753. The BRITISH MUSEUM established by act of parliament. This national collection of antiquities, books, and natural curiosities, is one of the most valuable and extensive in Europe. It was founded in consequence of the will of sir Hans Sloane,† who left to the nation his museum (which he declared in that instrument had cost him upwards of £50,000,) on condition that parliament paid £20,000 to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for it. This proposal was readily adopted: several other valuable collections were united to that of sir Hans Sloane, and the whole establishment completed for the sum of £85,000, which was raised by way of lottery.‡ The additions to the Sloanean museum comprise, the Cottonian library, given by sir Robert Cotton to the public; major Edwards's library of printed books; the Harleian collection of manuscripts; sir William Hamilton's invaluable collection of Greek vases; the Townleian collection of antique marbles; the manuscripts of the late marquis of Lansdowne; the Elgin marbles from Athens; Dr. Burney's classical library; and various other collections. George II. gave the whole of the library of printed books and manuscripts, which had been gradually collected by our kings from Henry VII. to William III. George III. gave a numerous collection of pamphlets, published in the interval between 1640 and 1760.* That monarch also contributed the two finest mummies in Europe; a sum of money, arising from lottery tickets, which belonged to his royal predecessors, amounting to £1,123; a complete set of the journals of the lords and commons; a collection of natural and artificial curiosities sent to him, in 1796, by Mr. Menzies, from the north-west coast of America; and several single books of great value and utility. In 1803, the government deposited in this building many Egyptian antiquities, which were acquired from the French by the capitulation of Alexandria, in 1802. In 1824, a most valuable and extensive library, formed under the direction of George III., was presented to the museum by George IV., and is deposited in a splendid apartment built purposely to contain it. R. P. Knight gave 5,205 valuable Greek coins to the British museum. The Rev. W. H. Carr, 35 ancient pictures. And — White, Esq. £30,000 to build a library room. Numerous collections have been added, at different times, by the trustees of the museum, which is situated in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

The *Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum*, gives the following account of the Royal Library:—"In this spacious and splendid room is deposited the library formed by his late majesty king George III. which embraces the most extensive and important collection of books ever brought together by any sovereign of the British empire, or indeed of any other country: and this, not confined to publications connected with some particular class of literature, but embracing every species of knowledge. The volumes moreover are, in general, in the best possible condition, and in very frequent instances of the most superb description, being vellum or large paper copies; the whole forming a monument worthy the judgment, the taste, and the liberal mind of the royal founder, and also of the unparalleled munificence of his majesty king George IV., who by the following letter, addressed to the late lord Liverpool, presented this library to the British nation.

"*Pavilion, Brighton, Jan.* 15, 1823.

"Dear Lord Liverpool,

"The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive Library, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation.

"Whilst I have the satisfaction by this means of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue.

"I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you.

"Believe me, with great regard,
"Your sincere friend,
"G. R.

"*The Earl of Liverpool, K. G. &c. &c.*"

The books are systematically arranged in 304 presses, according to subjects, as correctly as could be accomplished in placing them accord-

* Edward Moore was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, where he was born March 22, 1712. He was some years engaged as a linen draper, but relinquished trade for employment more congenial to his talents and inclinations. In 1744 he produced his *Fables for the Female Sex*, which have been allowed a rank only second to those of Gay. From this period his progress as an author was undeviating; and as a poet, a dramatist, and an essayist, he continued through life to amuse and instruct society. It is somewhat remarkable, that when the *World* was published in volumes, Mr. Moore actually died whilst the last number, which details the imaginary death of the author, was passing through the press. He died Feb. 28, 1757.

† Sir Hans Sloane, bart. was an eminent physician and naturalist, born at Killileagh, in the North of Ireland, April 16, 1660, and died at Chelsea, Jan. 11, 1752. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other distempers, particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. He published the *Natural History of Jamaica*, two vols. folio.

‡ The following sums were voted by Parliament: for the Townley statues £20,000; Lansdowne Manuscripts, £4925; Greville Minerals £8,200; Elgin Marbles 35000! Burney's Library 13500. To print the Codex Alexandrinus £2,000.

* See page 564 *ante*.

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ing to their sizes upon their appropriate shelves, amounting to full 250,000 volumes in number.

1753. *Died*, ANDREW JOSEPH PANCKOUCKE, a celebrated bookseller of Lisle, where he was born in the year 1700. He was a person of very considerable learning and talent, and the author of a number of works on subjects of philosophy, history, and belles lettres.

1753, *Sept.* 14. The case of Samuel Richardson, of London, printer, on the invasion of his property in the *History of Sir Charles Grandison*, before publication, by certain booksellers in Dublin. Mr. Richardson had intended to send the volumes of *Sir Charles Grandison*, as he did those of *The History of Clarissa Harlowe*, to be printed in Ireland, before he published them himself in London. Accordingly, when he had printed off so considerable a part of the work, as would have constantly employed the press to which he purposed to consign them, he sent over twelve sheets of the first volume to Mr. George Faulkener; intending to follow it with the rest, as opportunity offered. He had heard an Irish bookseller boast, some years ago, that he could procure, from any printing-office in London, sheets of any book printing in it, while it was going on, and before publication; and Mr. Faulkner cautioning him on this subject with regard to this work, he took particular care to prevent, as he hoped, the effects of such an infamous corruption, as it must be called, since it could not be done but by bribing the journeymen or servants of the London printers. He gave a strict charge, before he put the piece to press, to all his workmen and servants, as well in print (that it might the stronger impress them,) as by word of mouth, to be on their guard against any out-door attacks. This was the substance of the printed caution which he gave to his workmen on this occasion: "A bookseller of Dublin has assured me, that he could get the sheets of any book from any printing-house in London, before publication. I hope I may depend upon the care and circumspection of my friends, compositors and pressmen, that no sheets of the piece I am now putting to press be carried out of the house; nor any notice taken of its being at press. It is of great consequence to me. Let no stranger be admitted into any of the workrooms. Once more, I hope I may rely on the integrity and care of all my workmen—And let all the proofs, revises, &c. be given to Mr. Tewley [his foreman] to take care of." He had no reason to distrust their assurances; most of them being persons of experienced honesty; and was pleased with their declared abhorrence of so vile a treachery, and of all those who should attempt to corrupt them. Yet, to be still more secure, as he thought, he ordered the sheets, as they were printed off, to be deposited in a separate warehouse; the care of which was entrusted to one, on whom he had laid such obligations, as, if he is guilty, has made his perfidy a crime of the blackest nature.—Peter Bishop, whose business was to read proofs to the corrector, and to employ his leisure hours in the warehouses; and who (and no other person) being entrusted with the sheets of *Sir Charles Grandison*, as wrought off; and to lay by three sheets of each of the twelves edition, and one of the octavo, for Mr. Richardson's sole use, had an opportunity which no other man, however inclined, could have, to perpetrate this baseness. Mr. Richardson, on suspicions too well-grounded, dismissed Bishop from his service; and after he was gone, having reason to suspect Thomas Killingbeck, one of the compositors, as the confederate of Bishop, and by whose means, he having worked in Ireland, it was easy for him to manage this piece of treachery; and Killingbeck, on examination, gave him cause to strengthen his suspicions; yet asserting his innocence, he proposed to him the said Killingbeck to draw up himself such an affidavit as he could safely take, to exculpate himself. Killingbeck made poor excuses and pretences; but, at last, took till the next morning to draw it up. The next morning he told Mr. Richardson, that he was advised not to draw up such an affidavit; and gave such evasive reasons, as induced every body to believe him guilty. Upon this, Mr. Richardson discharged him from his service. He left his house, pretending, he would draw up something, as he desired; but never since came near it; and is now applying for work elsewhere. Since writing the above, Mr. Richardson has received a letter from Bishop, on occasion of some friend of his advising him to an ample confession; and to depend on that forgiving temper which he had before experienced; in which, among other avowals of his innocence, he thus expresses himself: "I never gave Mr. K. one sheet of *Grandison;* and he must have stole them out of the warehouse; for, upon recollection, the key of the bridge warehouse [in which were the first five volumes], for the conveniency of Arthur [the principal warehouse keeper], who keeps his clothes there, hung upon a nail, in the one pair of stairs warehouse; and any person putting his arm through an opening in the wainscot, and standing on the stairs, may easily reach it [a great negligence, at least, in Bishop, after such warning, and repeated caution]; and 'tis not impossible but Mr. K. might see me take the key from thence, and make use of it at a proper opportunity. If he proves to be the villain (adds Bishop), as I have great reason to think he will, by refusing to take an oath, I hope proper care will be taken to hinder his escape, &c."—If Bishop should be innocent (against other presumptions, from which he will hardly be able to clear himself) it cannot but be observed, that the cause given to suspect unguilty persons is not one of the least mischiefs that attend the baseness of such cruel and clandestine invaders.

Having three printing-houses, he had them composed and wrought, by different workmen, and at his different houses; and took such other precautions, that the person to whose trust he committed them, being frequently questioned by him as to the safety of the work from pirates, as frequently assured him, that it was impossible

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the copy of any complete volume could be come at, were there persons in his house capable of being corrupted to attempt so vile a robbery. What then must be his surprise when intelligence was sent him from Dublin, that copies of a considerable part of his work had been obtained by three different persons in that city; and that the sheets were actually in the press? The honest men published their own names, in three different title-pages, stuck up in Dublin, in the following words: "Dublin, Aug. 4, 1753. Speedily will be published, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison.* In a Series of Letters published from the Originals, by the Editor of *Pamela* and *Clarissa.* In seven volumes. Dublin: printed by and for Henry Saunders, at the corner of Christ Church-lane." The second: "Aug. 4th, 1753. In the press, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*" (as in the other.) "Dublin: printed by John Exshaw, on Cork Hill." The third: "Dublin, Aug. 4th, 1753. In the press, and speedily will be published, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison,*" (as in the two others.) "London: printed for S. Richardson:" [vile artifice!] "Dublin: Reprinted for Peter Wilson, in Dame-street." The editor had convincing proofs given him, that one of these men had procured a copy of a considerable part of the work in octavo; another in duodecimo; and that they were proceeding to print it at several presses. Terms having been agreed upon between Mr. G. Faulkner and the editor, in consideration of the preference to be given him (one of which related to the time of publishing the Dublin edition, that it might not interfere with the appearance of the London one) Mr. Faulkner, in consequence of the successful corruption, signified to the editor, that it was needless to send him any more than the twelve sheets he had sent him; and that he had obtained a fourth share of these *honourable* confederates: but that (to procure this grace, as is supposed) he had been compelled, as he calls it, to deliver up to them, to print by, the copy of the twelve sheets aforesaid, which had some few corrections in them, which occurred on a last revisal; but which are of no moment with regard to the history; though possibly this *worthy* confederacy may make use of those few corrections in those twelve sheets, in order to recommend their surreptitious edition as preferable to that of the proprietor. Of what will not men be capable, who can corrupt the servants of another man to betray and rob their master? The editor, who had also great reason to complain of the treatment he met with in his *Pamela*, on both sides the water, cannot but observe, that never was work more the property of any man than this is his. The copy never was in any other hand: he borrows not from any other author: the paper, the printing, entirely at his own expense, to a very large amount; returns of which he cannot see in several months: yet not troubling any of his friends to lessen his risque by a subscription: the work thus immorally invaded, is a moral work: he has never hurt any man; nor offended these: they would have had benefits from the sale, which the editor could not have, being not a bookseller; and he always making full and handsome allowances to booksellers. But nothing less, it seems, would content these men, than an attempt to possess themselves of his whole property, without notice, leave, condition, or offer at condition; and they are hastening the work at several presses, possibly with a view to publish their piratical edition before the lawful proprietor can publish his. And who can say, that if they can get it out before him, they will not advertise, that his is a piracy upon theirs? Yet these men know, that they have obtained the parts of the work they are possessed of at the price of making no less than forty workmen, in the editor's house, uneasy, and some of them suspected: of making an innocent man unsafe in his own house: of dishonouring him in the opinion of his employers (who, probably, may not choose to trust their property in the hands of a man, who cannot secure his own from intestine traitors): and the baseness; and whom, in that case, no other master will care to employ. These, among others that might be enumerated, are the mischiefs to which this vile and rapacious act of clandestine wickedness will subject an innocent man. Since the above was written, Mr. Richardson has been acquainted, that his work is now printing at four several printing-houses, in Dublin, for the benefit of the confederacy; viz. two volumes at Mrs. Reiley's; one at Mr. Williamson's; one at Mr. Powell's; one at Mr. M'Culloch's; and that they hope at Mrs. Reiley's to get another volume to print; and are driving on to finish their two volumes for that purpose. The work will make seven volumes in twelves; six in octavo; and he apprehends, from the quantity he himself had printed when the fraud was discovered, that the confederacy have got possession of five entire volumes, the greatest part of the sixth, and of several sheets of the seventh and last; but the work being stopped when the wickedness was known, they cannot have the better half of the concluding volume. He is further assured, that these worthy men are in treaty with booksellers in Scotland, for their printing his work in that part of the United Kingdom, from copies that they are to furnish; and also, that they purpose to send a copy to France, to be translated there before publication; no doubt for pecuniary considerations; and in order to propagate, to the utmost, the injury done to one, who never did any to them; and who, till this proceeding, he blesses God, knew not that there were such men in the world; at least, among those who could look out in broad and open day. It has been customary for the Irish booksellers to make a scramble among themselves who should first entitle himself to the reprinting of a new English book; and happy was he, who could get his agents in England to send him a copy of a supposed saleable piece, as soon as it was printed, and ready to be published. This kind of property was never contested with them by authors in England; and it was

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agreed among themselves (that is, among the Irish booksellers and printers) to be a sufficient title; though now and then a *shark* was found, who preyed on his own kind; as the newspapers of Dublin have testified. But the present case will show to what a height of baseness such an undisputed licence is arrived. After all, if there is no law to right the editor and sole proprietor of this new work (*new* in every sense of the word,) he must acquiesce; but with this hope, that, from so flagrant an attempt, that a law may one day be thought necessary, in order to secure to authors the benefit of their own labours: nor does he wish, that even these invaders of his property in Ireland may be excluded from the benefit of it, in the property of any of the works to which they are, or shall be, fairly and lawfully entitled. At present, the English writers may be said, from the attempts and practices of the Irish booksellers and printers, to live in an age of *liberty*, but not of *property*.

N.B. This is not a contention between booksellers of England and Ireland, and on a doubtful property; but between a lawful proprietor of a new and moral work—and
Let Messieurs Wilson, Exshaw, and Saunders, reflecting upon the steps they have taken, and making the case their own (for they no doubt have servants)—fill up the blank.

1753, *Nov.* 7. *The Adventurer.* This admired paper was the production of Dr. Hawkesworth.* It is adorned with many eastern tales, and some valuable critical communications. It was printed on a folio sheet, for J. Payne, at Pope's Head, in Paternoster-row; appeared every Tuesday and Saturday, and closed with No.140, signed by Dr. Hawkesworth as editor. The price of each essay was twopence, and its sale in separate papers was very extensive. Dr. Johnson contributed twenty-nine numbers to the *Adventurer*, which are distinguished by the letter T; and the sum that he received for their composition, which was two guineas per paper, he presented to Dr. R. Bathurst, who is supposed to have acted as his amanuensis on the occasion.

1753. *The Protestor.* By James Ralph.

1753, *Nov.* 8. *Died*, SAMUEL ASHURST, an eminent stationer in Paternoster-row.

1754, *Jan.* 10. *Died*, EDWARD CAVE, projector and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The curiosity of the public seems to demand a history of every man who has, by whatever means, risen to eminence; and few lives would have more readers than that of the compiler of this miscellany, if all those who received improvement or entertainment from him should retain so much kindness for their benefactor as to inquire after his conduct and character. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, which has subsisted so many years, and which still continues to enjoy the favour of the world, is one of the most prosperous and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record.

Edward Cave, according to Dr. Johnson, was born at Newton, in Warwickshire, on the 29th of February, 1691. His father (Joseph Cave) was the younger son of Mr. Edward Cave, of Cave's-in-the-Hole, a lone house, on the Street-road, in the same county, which took its name from the occupier; but having concurred with his elder brother in cutting off the entail of a small hereditary estate, by which act it was lost from the family, he was reduced to follow the trade of shoe-making, in Rugby. He lived to a great age; and was, in his latter years, supported by his son.

It was fortunate for Cave, continues his biographer, that, having a disposition to literary attainments, he was not precluded by the poverty of his parents from opportunities of cultivating

* John Hawkesworth was born in the year 1719; he was intended for the profession of the law, and placed with Mr. Harwood, an attorney in the Poultry. Soon disgusted with the employment, he deserted it for the more precarious, though more pleasing, occupation of literature. At the age of twenty-five he had obtained no small reputation as a literary character, for at this period, namely, in the year 1744, he was engaged by the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* to succeed Dr. Johnson in the compliement of the parliamentary debates; then deemed a very important part of that interesting miscellany. He was for four years, also, a *poetical* contributor under the signature of *Greville*. The success of the *Rambler* as soon as it was collected into volumes, the admiration which he was known to entertain of pursuing the footsteps of Johnson, induced him to project and commence a periodical paper under the title of the *Adventurer*, which rose under his fostering care, and he need not fear a comparison with the *Rambler* and *Spectator*. Dr. Herring being highly pleased with the instructive tendency of the *Adventurer*, conferred upon its author the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The reputation which he had acquired by these essays, held out strong inducements to the prosecutions of his literary career; and in the year 1756, at the request of Garrick, he turned his attention to the stage, and produced *Zimri*, an oratorio, and other pieces, and there is every reason to suppose that had he pursued dramatic composition, he might have attained to distinguished excellence as a disciple of Melpomene. In April, 1765, he undertook the office of reviewer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a department which he filled with great ability until the year 1772. In 1765 he presented to the public a revised edition of *Swift's* works, in 12 vols. 8vo. accompanied by explanatory notes, and a *Life of Swift*, of which Johnson speaks in very liberal terms. The celebrity which Dr. Hawkesworth had now attained, as a literary character, was aided by the friendship of Garrick, who recommended him to lord Sandwich, who was the means of procuring for him one of the most honourable and lucrative engagements that has been recorded in the annals of literature. The anxiety of the public to be acquanted with the events which had befallen the navigator of the southern hemisphere, at the commencement of the present reign, was greatly increased by the return of Lieutenant Cook from his first voyage round the globe, in May, 1771; and Government in the following year entrusted to Hawkesworth the task of gratifying the general curiosity. A few attempts, in the mean time, had been made, though with little success, to anticipate the authenticated narrative, which came forth so early as 1773, under the following title:—*An Account of the Voyages undertaken by the Order of his present Majesty for making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, &c. Drawn up from the Journals which were kept by the several Commanders, and from the Papers of Joseph Banks, Esq.* By John Hawkesworth, LL.D. Illustrated with cuts, and a great variety of charts and maps relative to countries now first discovered, or hitherto but imperfectly known. 4to. 3 vols. In order that a work which might properly be termed *national* should appear with every requisite illustration, government withheld no necessary expense. Dr. Hawkesworth had the princely remuneration of six thousand pounds; and the charts, engravings, and maps, were executed in a very splendid, and, with a few exceptions, in a very correct manner. The first volume includes the journals of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, and the second and third are occupied by the still more interesting voyage of Cook. Dr. Hawkesworth died November 16, 1773.

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his faculties. The school of Rugby, in which he had, by the rules of its foundation, a right to be instructed, was then in high reputation, under the rev. Mr. Holyock, to whose care most of the neighbouring families, even of the highest rank, entrusted their sons. He had judgment to discover, and for some time generosity to encourage, the genius of young Cave; and was so well pleased with his quick progress in the school, that he declared his resolution to breed him for the university, and recommend him as a servitor to some of his scholars of high rank. But prosperity which depends upon the caprice of others is of short duration. Cave's superiority in literature exalted him to an invidious familiarity with boys who were far above him in rank and expectations; and, as in unequal associations it always happens, whatever unlucky prank was played was imputed to Cave. When any mischief, great or small, was done, though perhaps others boasted of the stratagem when it was successful, yet, upon detection or miscarriage, the fault was sure to fall upon poor Cave. At last, by some invisible means, his mistress lost a favourite cock; and Cave was, with little examination, stigmatized as the thief or murderer; not, indeed, because he was more apparently criminal than others, but because he was more easily reached by vindictive justice. From that time, however, Mr. Holyock withdrew his kindness visibly from him, and treated him with an harshness, which the crime, in its utmost aggravation, could scarcely deserve; and which, surely, he would have forborne, had he considered how hardly the habitual influence of birth and fortune is resisted, and how frequently men, not wholly without some sense of virtue, are betrayed into acts more atrocious than the robbery of a henroost, with the view of pleasing their superiors.

Under pretence that Cave obstructed the discipline of the school by selling clandestine assistance, and supplying exercises to idlers, he was oppressed with unreasonable tasks, that there might be an opportunity of quarrelling with his failure; and even when his diligence had surmounted them, no regard was paid to the performance. Cave bore this persecution awhile, and then left the school, and the hope of a literary education, to seek some other means of acquiring his living. He was first placed with a collector of the excise. He used afterwards to recount, with some pleasure, a journey or two which he rode with him as his clerk; and relate the victories that he gained over his new master, in grammatical disputations; but this place he soon left, and was bound apprentice to Mr. Collins, a printer of some reputation, and deputy alderman. Printing was a trade for which men were formerly prepared by literary education, and which was pleasing to Cave, because it furnished some employment for his scholastic attainments. Here, therefore, he resolved to settle; though his master and mistress lived in perpetual discord, and their house presented no very comfortable abode. From the inconveniences of these domestic tumults, he was, happily, soon relieved; having, in only two years, attained so much skill in his art, and acquired such confidence with his master, that he was sent, without any superintendent, to conduct a printing-office at Norwich, and publish a weekly paper. In this undertaking he had to encounter some opposition, which, producing a controversy, ended in conferring upon young Cave the reputation of an author. His master dying before his apprenticeship was expired, and finding the perverseness of his mistress to be insupportable, Cave quitted her house upon a stipulated allowance, and married a young widow, with whom he lived at Bow. When his time was out, he worked as a journeyman with the famous alderman Barber, who was so much patronized by the Tories, and whose principles had such an ascendency with Cave, just at this time, that he was for some years a writer in *Mist's Journal*; which, though he incidentally obtained by his wife's interest a small place in the post-office, he for some time continued; but he by degrees inclined to another party, in which, however, he was always moderate, though steady and determined.

He corrected, during this period, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, for which he was liberally remunerated by the stationers' company. He also wrote an *Account of the Criminals*, which had for some time a considerable sale; and he published many little pamphlets, which accident brought into his way. He was at length raised to the office of clerk of the franks, in which he acted with great spirit; often stopping franks, which were given by members of parliament to their friends, because he thought too much extension of this privilege to be illegal. Having in this manner ventured to detain a frank that had been given to the celebrated duchess of Marlborough by Mr. Walter Plummer, he was cited before the house of commons; and accused, however, unjustly, of opening letters to detect them. Cave was here treated with great harshness and severity; but declining their questions, by pleading his oath of secrecy, was at last dismissed; and it must be recorded to his honour, that, although he was ejected from his situation, he did not conceive himself to be thereby discharged from his trust, but continued to refuse to his nearest friends any information about the management of the office. By his constancy of diligence, and diversity of employment, he in time collected money sufficient for the purchase of a small printing-office, and began his *Gentleman's Magazine;* a periodical pamphlet, of which the scheme is known wherever the English language is understood. To this undertaking he owed the affluence in which he passed the last twenty years of his life; and the fortune he left behind him, though large, had yet been larger, had he not rashly impaired it by numerous absurd and unsuccessful projects.

In 1741, his wife died of an asthma. He seemed not, at first, much affected by her loss; but, in a few days, he forewent both his appetite

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and sleep. After lingering for about two years, with many vicissitudes of amendment and relapse, he fell, by the use of acid liquors, into a diarrhœa, followed by a kind of lethargic insensibility. At the time of his death he had just concluded the twenty-third annual collection. He was buried in the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell; but the following inscription, from the pen of Dr. Hawksworth, is placed at Rugby, in Warwickshire.

Near this place lies the body of
JOSEPH CAVE,
late of this parish,
who departed this life Nov. 18, 1747,
aged 79 years.
He was placed by Providence in a humble station; but Industry abundantly supplied the wants of Nature, and Temperance blessed him with Content and Wealth.
As he was an affectionate Father, he was made happy in the decline of life by the deserved eminence of his eldest son,

EDWARD CAVE,

who, without interest, fortune, or connexion, by the native force of his own genius, assisted only by a classical education, which he received at the Grammar School of this town, planned, executed, and established a literary work, called,
The Gentleman's Magazine,
whereby he acquired an ample fortune, the whole of which devolved to his family.

Here also lies the body of
WILLIAM CAVE,
the second son of the said JOSEPH CAVE,
who died May 2, 1657,
aged 62 years;
and who, having survived his elder brother,
EDWARD CAVE,
inherited from him a competent estate; and, in gratitude to his benefactor, ordered this monument to perpetuate his memory.

He lived a patriarch in his numerous race,
And show'd in charity a Christian's grace;
Whate'er a friend or parent feels, he knew;
His hand was open, and his heart was true.
On what he gain'd and gave, he taught mankind,
A grateful always is a generous mind.
Here rests his clay! His soul must ever rest,
Who bless'd when living, dying must be blest.

Cave was a man of large stature, not only tall, but bulky; and was, when young, of remarkable strength and activity. He was generally healthful, and capable of much labour, and long application; but in the latter year of his life he was afflicted by the gout, which he endeavoured to cure or alleviate in a total abstinence from strong liquors and animal food. From animal food he abstained about four years, and from strong liquors much longer; but the gout continued unconquered, and, perhaps, unabated. His resolution and perseverance were very uncommon; in whatever he undertook, neither expense nor fatigue were able to repress him; but his constancy was calm, and, to those who did not know him, appeared faint and languid; yet he always went forward, though he moved slowly. The same chilliness of mind was observable in his conversation: he was watching the minutest accent of those whom he offended by seeming inattention; and his visitant was surprised, when he came a second time, by preparations to execute the scheme which he supposed never to have been heard. He was, consistently with this general tranquillity of mind, a tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander, of his right. Having in his youth summoned his fellow-journeymen to concert measures against the oppression of their masters, he mounted the imposing stone, whence he harangued them so efficaciously, that they determined to resist all future invasions; and when the stamp-officers demanded to stamp the last half-sheet of a magazine, young Cave alone defeated their claim. He was a friend rather easy and constant, than zealous and active; yet many instances might be given, where both his money and his interest were liberally employed for others. His enmity was, in like manner, cool and deliberate; but, though cool, it was not insidious; and though deliberate, not pertinacious. His mental faculties were slow. If he saw little at a time, however, that little he saw with great exactness. He was long in finding the right, but seldom failed to find it at last. His affections were not easily gained, and his opinions not quickly discovered. His reserve, as it might hide his faults, concealed his virtues; but such he was, as they who best knew him, have most lamented.

1754. JAMES DAVIES set up a press at Newbern, being the first used throughout the whole province of North Carolina, in North America. He appears not to have printed much, except a folio volume of the *Laws of North Carolina*.

1754. J. PARKER, who was the principal master printer in New York, established the second printing-office in the province of Connecticut, at Newhaven, in North America, and the first book printed was the *Laws of Yale college*, in Latin. On the first of January, 1755, he commenced a newspaper at Newhaven.

1754, *Jan.* 31. *The Connoisseur*, No. 1. This publication was projected and almost entirely written by George Colman* and Bonnell Thornton,† under the fictitious name of Mr. Town, critic and censor-general, and continued weekly for nearly three years; No. 140, the concluding essay, being dated Thursday, Sept. 30, 1756.

* George Colman was born at Florence, about 1733, where his father was British resident at the court of the grand duke of Tuscany, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. Being intended for the legal profession, he entered at Lincoln's-inn, and was afterwards called to the bar; it was long, however, before he deserted the law for the more alluring pursuit of literary fame; and in 1760 he attracted the attention of the public by his *Polly Honeycombe*, which was received with such applause, that, from this period, he became a most assiduous and successful writer for the stage. This fertility in dramatic composition neither originated from narrow circumstances, nor did it preclude his attention to classical studies. The year 1765 produced his *Translations of the Comedies of Terence*, a work of acknowledged excellence, and which acquired him much credit as a scholar and a critic. To his celebrity as a classical scholar, he added greatly, in 1783, by a poetical version of *Horner's Art of Poetry*, with a commentary and critical notes. Mr. Colman died August 14, 1794.

† Bonnell Thornton was the son of an apothecary, and born in London, in the year 1724, and passed with reputation through Westminster, and Christ church, Oxford, where he commenced his literary career in the first number of the *Student*. He soon became celebrated as a poet, an essayist, and a miscellaneous writer. He published a translation in blank verse of seven of the plays of Plautus in two vols. 8vo. He died May 7, 1768, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

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The title *Connoisseur*, now generally appropriated to a judge of the fine arts, was, by Messrs. Colman and Thornton, employed in the sense of a critic on the manners and minor morals of mankind; and to this acceptation of the term the motto which they have chosen pointedly alludes, and is still further opened by the subsequent paraphrase as given in their first number.

> Non de villis domibusve alienis,
> Nec male necne Lepos saltet: sed quod magis ad nos
> Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus.—Hor.
>
> Who better knows to build, or who to dance,
> Or this from *Italy*, or that from *France*,
> Our Connoisseur will ne'er pretend to scan,
> But point the follies of mankind to man;
> Th' important knowledge, of ourselves explain;
> Which not to know all knowledge is but vain.

1754, *Feb.* 16. *Died*, Dr. Richard Mead, a physician of great eminence, and a most generous patron of learning and learned men in all sciences and in every country; by the peculiar magnificence of his disposition, making the private gains of his profession answer the end of a princely fortune, and valuing them only as they enabled him to become more extensively useful, and thereby to satisfy that greatness of mind which will transmit his name to posterity with a lustre not inferior to that which attends the most distinguished character of antiquity. His large and spacious house in Great Ormond-street, became a repository of all that was curious in nature, or in art; to which his extensive correspondence with the learned men in all parts of Europe not a little contributed. No foreigner of any learning, taste, or even curiosity, ever came to England without being introduced to Dr. Mead. The clergy, and in general all men of learning, were welcome to his advice; and his doors were open every morning to the indigent, whom he frequently assisted with money; so that, notwithstanding his great gains, he did not die very rich. During almost half a century he was at the head of his profession; which brought him in one year upwards of £7000, and between £5000 and £6000 for several years. He built a gallery for his favourite furniture, his pictures, and his antiquities. His library consisted of 10,000 volumes, and with the prints, drawings, gems, bronzes, busts, and antiquities, produced the following sums at the sale of his effects:

The books sold for.....	£5518	10	11
Medals	1977	17	0
Antiques	3246	15	6
Pictures.....	3417	11	0
Prints.....	1908	14	6
	£16069	8	11

The sale began Nov. 18, 1754, and ended Feb. 19, 1755. It is remarkable that many of his books sold for much more than he gave for them.* His pictures produced about £600 more than they had cost him. Dr. Mead was twice married. By his first lady he had ten children of whom three survived him. By the second lady, he had no issue. Seven days after the world was deprived of this eminent physician, he was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Richard, a counsellor at law. To Dr. Mead there is no monument in the Temple; but an honorary one was placed by his son in the north aisle of Westminster abbey. He was born at Stepney, August 11, 1673.

1754, *March* 2. *The Manchester Journal*, No. 1, printed by J. Scholfield and M. Turnbull, at their printing-office, down the Fountain-court, at the backside of the exchange; and published at their shop in Deansgate, every Saturday morning. No price affixed. Discontinued in 1756.

1754, *March* 30. The duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation offering a reward of £500 for the author, and £200 for the printer, for publishing a libel upon the government.

1754, *Sept.* *The Entertainer*, No. 1, by Charles Mercury, esq. To be continued every Tuesday, price three halfpence; published by Mr. Mechell.

1754, *Oct.* 8. *Died*, Henry Fielding, author of the novels of *Tom Jones*, *Amelia*, and *Joseph Andrews*, whose extraordinary powers in fictitious narrative "unveiled to the public a vein of humour and invention, and a facility and truth in the delineation of character, which rivalled the happiest effusions of Cervantes and Addison." He was born at Sharpham park, near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, April 22, 1707. After a classical education at Eton college, he was sent to study the civil law at Leyden, but owing to his pecuniary affairs he returned to England, at the end of two years. Being thus unfortunately circumstanced, Henry Fielding aggravated the evils of poverty by a strong propensity to extravagance and dissipation. Though under age, he found himself his own master, in London, where the temptations to pleasure were numerous, and the means of gratification easily attained. The brilliancy of his talents soon brought him into request with men of taste and literature; but it was not to men of taste and literature only that his acquaintance was confined. He united with the voluptuous, as well as with the learned and the witty, and plunged into excesses, the bad effects of which accompanied him the remainder of his life. To supply a fund for his indulgences; he became at the early age of twenty a writer for the stage; and altogether produced not less than twenty-six comedies and farces, few of which are

* The following letter, written by Horace Walpole, will serve to explain why, in some cases, at public sales, a book will produce a price far beyond its value, without any sufficient reason being apparent at the time.

"I cannot conclude my letter without telling you, what an escape I had, at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which goes extremely dear. In the catalogue I saw *Winstanley's Views of Audley End*, which I concluded was a thin dirty folio, worth about fifteen shillings. As I thought it might be scarce, it might run to two or three guineas; however, I bid Graham *certainly* buy it for me. He came the next morning in a great fright—said he did not know, whether he had done right or very wrong,—that he had gone as far as *nine and forty guineas*. I started in such a fright! Another bookseller had, luckily, as unlimited a commission, and bid fifty, when my Graham begged it might be adjourned, till they could consult their principals. I think I shall never give an unbounded commission again, even for *Views of les Rochers!*—Adieu,

"Yours ever,

"Horace Walpole."

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now remembered. In 1734 he married a Miss Cradock, of Salisbury, with whom he obtained £1500, and an estate at Stower, in Dorsetshire, of £200 a-year, which, by a profuse expenditure, in about three years he found himself entirely stripped of his wife's fortune and his own patrimony. In 1737 he was entered of the Temple; and his application, whilst a student there, was remarkably intense. After the customary time of probation he was called to the bar. The early taste he had taken of pleasure would sometimes return upon him, and conspire with his spirits and vivacity to carry him into the wild enjoyments of the town.* Under the pressure of pain and adverse circumstances, Fielding still found resources in his genius and abilities. His pen never lay idle; but was always producing, as it were, extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a political newspaper. It may be observed, to the honour of Fielding, that in the prologue to his *Modern Husband* he expresses a sense of the irregularity and indecency of some of his former compositions:

> At length, repenting frolic flights of youth,
> Once more he flies to Nature and to Truth:
> In Virtue's just defence aspires to fame,
> And courts applause without the applauder's shame.

By the time that Mr. Fielding had attained the age of forty-three, he had been so incessantly pursued by reiterated attacks of the gout, that he was rendered wholly incapable of continuing any longer in the practice of a barrister; and he, therefore, accepted of an office not a little unpopular, namely, that of an active magistrate in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, a situation which subjected him to the reproach of crimes of which he was innocent. A complication of disorders produced a dropsy, and he was advised by his physicians to undertake a voyage to Lisbon, in hopes that the mildness and stability of the climate might renovate his powers; the experiment failed, and he lived but two months after his arrival in Portugal. Though guilty of numerous errors in the early period of his life, for which he afterwards severely atoned, the morals and religious principles of Fielding were never shaken; for many of his works prove him to have been really a lover of virtue, and a believer of revealed religion. "The cultivated genius of Fielding, says Dr. Knox, "entitles him to a high rank among the classics. His works exhibit a series of pictures drawn with all the descriptive fidelity of a Hogarth. They are highly entertaining, and will always be read with pleasure; but they likewise disclose scenes, which may corrupt a mind unseasoned by experience." "As a writer," says Dr. Drake, "he is truly original, and in the comic epopeia without a rival."

1754, *Nov.* 2. *Died*, JAMES ROBERTS, a printer of great eminence, aged 85 years. He was three times master of the stationers' company, 1729, 1730, 1731, and resided in Warwick-lane. For Dunton's* character of Mr. Roberts, see p. 576.

1754, *Nov.* 1. *The Printer's Grammar; wherein is exhibited, examined, and explained, what is requisite for attaining a more perfect knowledge both in the theory and practice of the art of*

* Some parochial taxes for Fielding's house, in Beaufort buildings being unpaid, and for which demands had been made again and again, Fielding was at length given to understand, by the collector, who had an esteem for him, that no longer procrastination could be admitted. In this dilemma he had recourse to Jacob Tonson, and mortgaging the future sheets of some work he had in hand, received the sum he wanted, which might be ten or twelve guineas. When he was near his own house, he met with an old college chum, whom he had not seen for many years. They retired to a neighbouring tavern, and gave free scope to their conviviality. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Fielding found that his friend had been unfortunate in life, upon which he immediately gave him the whole of the money he had obtained from Mr. Tonson. Early in the morning he returned home in the full enjoyment of his benevolent disposition and conduct, when he was told that the collector had called for the taxes twice on the preceding day. His reply was laconic, but memorable: "Friendship has called for the money, and had it; let the collector call again." A second application to Jacob Tonson enabled him to satisfy the parish demands.

* John Dunton characterises the following printers:

Mr. BROME, in Ludgate-street. His father printed for sir Roger L'Estrange; and the son has met with a "Snake in the grass" and other copies that have sold as well. He is a genteel man in his garb, a prudent man in his actions, and a thriving man in his shop, and had he lived in the primitive times, he had been one of the eminent booksellers of that age, as he has the honour to be so in this.

Mr. BRADDYLL is a first rate printer, and has always been a very active diligent man, he is religiously true to his word and faithful to the booksellers that employ him, of which his making no discovery of two thousand books I once burned in an oven is, to me at least, a very pregnant instance, he was once a good friend to sir Roger L'Estrange, when matters looked a little dark upon him. But Mr. Braddyll has met with back enemies, as well as other men, and upon that score he is very tender of giving wounds to others in the same place where he himself has suffered, which is certainly a good improvement of those ill practices. I dealt with him for many years, and have not only found him just, but as well accomplished for all the parts of his business as any other printer I can name.

Mr. ASTWOOD, was my near neighbour and intimate friend for many years, he printed for me near sixty books, and was constantly engaged in the *Athenian Mercury*. If he had any failing it was that of a little passion, but it was over in a word speaking, and to make amends he was almost perfect in charity, friendship, humility, justice, and every other virtue; what I speak is from the long intimacy I had with him, but I need not enlarge, for since the death of his son, Mr. John Astwood, he seems no longer to have any commerce with the world, and hath nothing so familiar as a life that is (by his retreat from London to a country village) as it were buried in death.

Mr. BRUDENELL deserves great respect for his dutiful carriage to an aged mother, he has the unhappiness of a little heat of temper, but was he perfect we should soon lose his company; it is but justice however to tell the booksellers, that Mr. Brudenell is furnished with a large faith, is a good printer, and truly honest. I take his brother Mr. Moses Burdenell, Mr. Clare, and Mr. Cocket, to be the best compositors in London.

Mr. EDWARD BREWSTER was a master of the company of stationers when I was made a liveryman. He has a considerable estate, is very humble and his usual apellation is "Brother." He is a man of great piety and moderation. He printed the *Practice of Piety*, *Doctrine of the Bible*, and other useful books. See his gift to the stationers' company, 506 *ante*.

Mr. HEPTINSTALL, is a modest humble man, and very ingenious in his calling, he makes the best ink for printers of any man in London. There is a peculiar blessing attends him for he does not only thrive in the world but his whole life has been so unblemished that even envy herself cannot fix a blot upon him, his religion is that of the church of England, and he is a devout and constant hearer of Dr. Pead; but though he is strict to his own principles; yet towards dissenters he is compassionate and gentle, and humbly proud to be of the same judgment with his generous sovereign, and therefore acquiesces in, nay, is extremely satisfied with her majesty's good intentions and legal kindness towards her dissenting subjects, and I do

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printing. By John Smith. London, 8vo. Owen. This is the first work printed in England expressly for the use of the profession. The author, JOHN SMITH, who, from his own acknowledgment, appears to have produced his book under very adverse circumstances, and solely with a view to relieve himself from his embarrassments: It is plain that he only went half way through with his design, since his volume treats only upon the business of a compositor, omitting all

not doubt but he heartily desires a closer union between all such as there is any appearance of accommodation withal, and certainly a "bill of comprehension" would conduce to England's strength and happiness, who must needs have frequent qualms and sicknesses, while little less than two nations are struggling within her,

Mrs. TACY SOWLE. She is both a printer as well as a bookseller, and the daughter of one, and understands her trade very well, being a good compositor herself. Her love and piety to her aged mother is eminently remarkable, even to that degree that she keeps herself unmarried for this only reason, (as I have been informed) that it may not be out of her power to let her mother have always the chief command in her house. I have known this eminent quaker for many years, have been generously treated at her house, and must do her the justice to say, I believe her a conscientious person. If any blame me for being thus charitable, I cannot help it, for I cannot think it a piece of religion to anathematize from Christ all such as will not subscribe to every one of my articles; but am conscious to so many *Errors*, speculative and practical, in myself, that I know not how to be severe towards others, for since Christ's church is not limited to any nation, or party, (as is owned in *Robert Barclay's Apology*, &c. which Mrs. Sowle once presented to me. I do believe sincerity and holiness will carry us to heaven with any wind and with any name, at least I have so much charity as to think all those persons go to heaven, whether they be churchmen, presbyterians, or quakers, &c. in whom I see so much goodness and virtue as is visible in the life and conversation of Mrs. Sowle.

Mr. MILBOURNE. He was no starter, having lived forty years in the same house, in Jewin-street; he has done his duty in all relations, but most eminently in that of a husband. Those rays of conjugal love which are diffusedly scattered in other men, concentred in Thomas Milbourne. He was fairly married to four wives (for the good man had been shoeing the horse round) and was a tender husband to all: he was free from flattery and affectation, and being a nice conformist the best churchmen did copy from him: his whole life was religiously timed, and it made the sweetest music in the close, for he was patient under all his weakness, and wholly resigned to the will of God: he had a dutiful child in Mrs. Onley, and was very happy in his daughter Bruges; but he is gone to his long home, and "The eye that hath seen him shall see him no more." He died in his 74th year, and having learnt all could here be taught him, he is gone to heaven to see more.

Mr. ONLEY, printer. He is a kind husband, a tender father, regular in his conversation, and being a good master, has the journeymen printers very much at his beck. He will make a book vanish into the world as quick as spirits out of it, and bring it abroad as easily as Leeson draws a tooth, or as nimbly as a flash of lightning: he has a great respect for all that are related to the noble mystery of printing; and being very ingenious, by his own projections, he keeps two printing-houses constantly at work, in Little Britain, and in Bond's stables, near Chancery-lane.

Mr. RAWLINS, near Paternoster-row, printer, has printed several books for me; he works for very reasonable rates, and it would be a great hardship upon him, I am sure, should you pretend to offer less than he will ask you: he is an honest and a thriving man, and has an excellent choice of good letter: he makes great despatch with any engagement he undertakes, and is very punctual to his word; for he will rather refuse work when it is offered, than not be just to his promise.

Mr. HENRY RHODES has got a considerable estate, his copies having met with good success. He had the good fortune to print the eight volumes of *The Turkish Spy*; *The great Historical Dictionary*; and *The present State of Europe*; which has been continued to fourteen volumes; and the longer it has been published it has been the better received. Mr. Harris and myself brought Mr. Rhodes into the *Monthly Mercury*; but we lost by it five months successively, which made me a little apprehensive of that design, and thereupon threw up my interest in it for £6.

Mr. NOTT. We went joint partners in the parliament lottery; and a prize of ten pounds per annum falling upon my ticket, it renewed our friendship. Upon a long experience of Mr. Nott, I find him to be a just paymaster, and a good publisher. Mr. Nott was originally a printer, and lived with Mr. Jones, in the Savoy, for many years; and has always had the character of being very discreet and obliging, and now gives as great content to those that employ him as any publisher whatsoever. Mr. Nott resided at the Queen's Arms, in Pall-mall, and was among the early distributors of books by auction.

Mr. LEIBOURN, printer. He was formerly a printer in London, and since has been a famous author; he has perhaps done as much honour to the mathematics, as most persons you can name. There is something masterly in all he writes; as to his *Cursus Mathematicus* and his *Panarithmalogia*, they will never be equalled.

Mr. MOORE was one of those good-natured printers that worked themselves into debt, so that had his business been less, he would have kept his legs the longer, however, I believe him a very honest mistaken man, and if he is yet living I will drink his health.

Mr. MEAD is a man very fit for his business, and there is always great dependence upon what he says; he is a very obliging and sincere friend; printed for me a while ago, *A Step to Oxford*.

Mr. ORMB, printer. I never meet with him but I make him my acknowledgments for the length and the patience of the credit he has given me, though he will scarce hear the mention of it, so that I am never apprehensive of Mr. Ormb's relapsing into duns unless it be "to take a bottle with him," which is a noble charity from creditors to poor debtors, when their spirits run low. Mr. Ormb is, without doubt, a printer that is very faithful, generous, and obliging to the last degree.

Mr. KEBLE, in Fleet-street. He is a very ingenious, modest, humble man; and has learnt to do much in a little time. He printed that useful book, called, *A Week's Preparation for the Sacrament*, and other excellent books of devotion. In his copy, intituled *Rules in the Church of England*, you are directed to the *Common Prayer* for every hour of the day; and as Mr. Keble has chiefly printed religious books, so he loves serious piety wherever he finds it. Whilst others wrangle about religion, he endeavours to practise it.

Mr. TURNER, near Lincoln's Inn. He prints the *History of Man*, and other good copies, and has an excellent character among booksellers, stationers, and printers; he has a due respect for the clergy, and is himself a true son of the church; but whatever his own opinions are of smaller matters, he thinks well of all whom he knows not to deserve the contrary, though they differ from him; and well of none for being of his party, unless they have other merits to recommend them. He is a man of general charity, (as all true sons of the church are;) and if he continues to thrive as he has begun, he will be alderman Turner in a few years; yet the fortunate blood that has filled his veins, has not swell'd his heart, for he is still as humble as ever, and is such a master in the art of obliging as if he thought the only thing valuable in riches is the power they give to oblige. He resided at the Lamb, near the Turnstile, in Holborn.

Mr. LARKIN, senior. He has been my acquaintance for twenty years, and the first printer I had in London. He is of an even temper, not elated when fortune smiles, not cast down with her frowns, and though his stars have not been kind to him (he having had great losses,) yet he has borne all with a great presence of mind. His conversation is extremely diverting, and what he says is always to the purpose; he is a particular votary of the muses, and I have seen some of his poems that cannot be equalled. He formerly wrote a *Vision of Heaven*, &c. (which contains many nice and curious thoughts) and has lately published an ingenious *Essay on the noble Art and Mystery of Printing*, which will immortalize his name amongst all the professors of that art, as much as the essay will the art itself. I ever thought my acquaintance with Mr. Larkin, a special blessing; for, like the glow-worm (the emblem of true friendship,) he has still shined to me in the dark. In a word, Mr. Larkin is sincerely my friend, and was ever so from the first moment I saw him, and which makes me respect him the more, he is the only friend in the world of whom I can positively say, he will never be otherwise, so that Mr. Larkin is my *alter ego*, or rather my very self in a *better edition*; and to sum up his character in nine words, "whatever he does is upon the *account civil*." Mr. Larkin has a son now living of the same name and trade with himself, and four grandsons, which (humanly speaking) will transmit his name to the end of time.

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that relates to the completion of printing;—*never mentioning press or pressman.* The following extract from his preface will best explain the situation in which Smith was placed:

"The publication of the following Essay is the result of a resolution to make a stand against the joint disasters that long have harassed me, and threaten to pursue me to the last confines of retreat: for though infirmities and ailments are become habitual to me: yet when their concomitant consequences presented themselves more ghastly to me, I was on a sudden prompted to think of guarding against their further encroachments; but knowing myself unable to do it by the usual exercise of my profession, I concluded to publish proposals for printing this Grammar; which had the good effect, that in a short time so many declared themselves in favour of my undertaking, that I had no room to doubt of succeeding in it. And notwithstanding a considerable number of my subscribers have proved apostates since, the work has nevertheless been continued, and is brought to a conclusion by the aid of the permanent encouragers thereof; and especially by the interest of some particular well wishers, who have shewn themselves so assiduous in promoting my expectations, that it demands my public acknowledgements. By these helps, and by having been permitted to print at prime cost, I have been enabled to carry this Grammar to its proposed length: but how it will be received by those who have not yet examined into the merits thereof, will soon appear by the success of the remaining copies. In the mean time I shall use no art to gain the approbation of those who were under apprehension that this work, being of a troublesome and expensive nature, if it was not done as it *should be*, would be better not done at all: since I am not ignorant, that our ideas of the same thing are not *always* the same; and therefore hope they will reverse their opinion, and judge more favourable of the whole."—Smith appears to have died in the following year. An abridgment of the above was published in 1787, entitled the *Printer's Grammar, chiefly collected from Smith's edition*, in 8vo.

1754. *The Dreamer.* The author of this paper was Dr. William King,* principal of St. Mary's hall, Oxford. It occupies an 8vo. volume of 240 pages, independent of a copious index and explanatory advertisement; it contains a series of dreams, forming an indirect satire on the abuses of religion, literature, and the learned professions. There is much ingenuity exhibited in the conception and conduct of the imagery, and the style is often easy, elegant, and correct.

1754. *The Leeds Intelligencer.* This paper was commenced by Mr. William Wright.

1755, *Jan. 5. Died,* PHILIP ARGELLATI, an eminent Italian printer, and one of the most learned and laborious editors of his time. He was descended of an ancient family in the city of Bologna, and born about the end of the year 1685. After pursuing his studies with uncommon ardour, he travelled into different countries, when he returned to his native city, and in the year 1717 was elected one of the magistrates, known by the title of the tribunes of the people: when he came to resign his office, he made so eloquent an address, on the duties of a public magistrate, that his successors in office ordered it to be registered among their acts. In conjunction with the learned Muratori he commenced printing at Milan, to revive the art which had so much degenerated at that period in Italy. The emperor Charles VI. to whom he dedicated a work, repaid him by the title of imperial secretary, with a pension of three hundred crowns, which sum the emperor doubled in 1738. This indefatigable typographer continued to execute various editions of works of importance until his death, which took place at Milan.

1755, *May.* That great national work, Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language*, completed under the liberal patronage of seven eminent booksellers of London; viz. Robert Dodsley, Charles Hitch, Andrew Millar, Messrs. Longman, and Messrs. Knapton. Johnson received for his labours the sum of £1575, a reward which, though at that time justly considered ample and munificent, would now be deemed totally inadequate to the time and effort necessarily required for such a work. Johnson was in the vigour of life, and had lived nearly half his days, without friends or lucrative profession, he had toiled and laboured, yet still, as he himself expresses it, was to provide for the day that was passing over him. Of the profession of an unfriended author, he saw the danger and the difficulties. Amhurst, Savage, Boyse, and others, who had laboured in literature, without emerging from distress, were recent examples, and clouded his prospect. On the commencement of his *Dictionary*, he was emboldened by his connection with several of the most opulent booksellers in London, to have a better habitation than he had hitherto known. To this time he had lodged with his wife in courts and alleys in and about the Strand and Fleet-street; but now, for the purpose of carrying on his arduous undertaking, and to be near the printer, he took a house in Gough Square, Fleet-street. What was merely mechanical in the construction of his *Dictionary* he entrusted to six amanuenses, five of whom were Scotchmen. Johnson had supposed, when he began his labours on this subject, that three years of regular application would be sufficient for the performance of the task; and he therefore gave the proprietors and the public reason to hope for its completion on the expiration of that period. In this calculation he was, however, so greatly deceived, that eight years elapsed before his folios were ushered into the world; and one consequence of this delay was, that he had spent all the copy-money, which he had been in the habit of re-

* Dr. William King was born at Stepney, in Middlesex, in 1685; he was entered at Baliol college, at Oxford, July 9, 1701; took his degree of doctor of laws in 1715, and was appointed principal of St. Mary's Hall, 1718. He was an ingenious theological and political writer, and died December 30, 1763.

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eiving by drafts, and an additional hundred ounds, long previous to the conclusion of his ndertaking. The patience of his employment as, therefore, severely tried; and when the ast sheet was brought to Mr. Millar, he could ot avoid exclaiming, "Thank God I have done ith him; a sally which, when repeated to John-on, he replied with a smile, "I am glad that he hanks God for any thing." For his subsistence uring the progress of the work, he had received nore than his contract. His receipts were pro-uced at a tavern dinner, given by the book-ellers, and Johnson had nothing left but the rowing fame of his work. He was desirous hat his *Dictionary* should appear to come from ne who had obtained academical honours, and or that purpose procured in the preceding ebruary, through the means of his friend, Mr. homas Warton, a diploma for a master's legree, from the university of Oxford. Garrick, n this occasion, wrote the following lines:

"Talk of war with a Briton, he'll boldly advance,
That one English soldier will beat ten of France;
Would we alter the boast from the sword to the pen,
Our odds are still greater, still greater our men:
In the deep mines of science though Frenchmen may toil,
Can their strength be compar'd to Locke, Newton, and Boyle?
Let them rally their heroes, send forth all their pow'rs,
Their verse-men and prose-men; then match them with ours:
First Shakespeare and Milton, like gods in the fight,
Have put the whole drama and epic to flight;
In satires, epistles, and odes, would they cope,
Their numbers retreat before Dryden and Pope;
And Johnson, well-arm'd, like a hero of yore,
Has beat forty French, and will beat forty more."

Lord Chesterfield* wrote two essays, in the *World*, in a strain of compliment to the author. Johnson treated this civility with disdain: his observation to Garrick and others was, "I have sailed a long and difficult voyage round the world of the English language, and does he now send out his cock-boat to tow me into harbour?" A work was published called *Lexiphanes*, generally ascribed to Dr. Kenrick, but by others attributed to Dr. John Campbell, in which the author endeavoured to blast the laurels of the lexicographer, but in vain: the world applauded, and Johnson never replied.

1755, *June* 12. *Died*, PAUL KNAPTON, of the firm of John and Paul Knapton, booksellers, and son of James Knapton, noticed at page 658, *ante*. He married Elizabeth Chilwell, Feb. 14, 1741.

1755 *June* 14. *Died*, THOMAS BREWER, an eminent stationer on Ludgate-hill, aged 76.

1755, *June* 18. *Died*, THOMAS LONGMAN, an eminent bookseller, and founder of the present firm of Longman and Co. who have carried on the business of wholesale bookselling to an extent far beyond what was ever known in the annals of "the Row," The name of Thomas Longman, conjoined with that of J. Osborne, appears amongst the associated booksellers who, in 1729, advertised a new edition of *Thauni Historiorum*, in seven volumes folio. Samuel Buckley and Thomas Longman, in 1734, were the publishers of Dr. John Horsley's* *Britannia Romana*; and the name of Thomas Longman singly, is subsequently found in some of our most valuable publications. He was succeeded in the business by his nephew, Thomas Longman.

1755, *Aug.* 31. *Died*, CHARLES DAVIS, one of the earliest booksellers who retailed libraries by marked catalogues. His residence was in Holborn, and he was of considerable eminence in his profession.

1755, *Jan.* 1. *Man. A paper for ennobling the species.* This paper was published weekly every Wednesday, on a folio sheet, for a twelvemonth,

1755, *Aug.* 9. *The Monitor; or, British Freeholder.* This was a political paper, and originally planned by the patriotic alderman Beckford.† It was written with considerable spirit and power, and claims for itself the rare merit of impartiality.

* Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, was born in London, Sept. 22, 1694, and educated at Cambridge; and in 1726, on the death of his father, he succeeded in his titles and estates. In the reign of George I. he was made high steward of the household, and a knight of the garter; and in 1745 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained about three years. The works of lord Chesterfield may be classed as *Poems, Letters, Political Papers*, and *Periodical Essays*. The *Letters to his Son* are evidently written to inculcate a system of duplicity and vice; and the opinion which Dr. Johnson produced upon them is but too true, "that they teach the morals of a whore, and the manners of a dancing master." Johnson had dedicated the plan of his *Dictionary* to lord Chesterfield; but the patronage of his lordship was soon discovered by Johnson to be nothing more than a mere name. No two characters, indeed, could be more opposed, and it was not probable, therefore, that they should assimilate either in matter or manner. Void of all exterior accomplishments, the rigid moralist, the retired and uncourtly scholar, was appealing to a man who placed little value upon any thing that was not subservient to elegance of address, to the blandishments of flattery, and the arts of consummate hypocrisy; who inculcated, in his system of education, as a duty, the vices most destructive of domestic peace and happiness, and who thought it unnecessary, in his plan, to advert either to the principles of religion or morality. From such a man, nearly as deficient in literature as he was in virtue, what could genius and learning, truth and piety expect? Nothing but what they encountered in the person of Johnson, insincerity and neglect. He was speedily taught to deplore the mistake which he had made in the choice of a patron, to view his acquirements with contempt, and his principles with abhorrence. He ceased, therefore, to indulge any hopes of support from this quarter, and, gradually prosecuting his laborious task, looked forward solely to the approbation of the public as his best reward.—*Drake.*

* Dr. John Horsley was educated in the public grammar-school, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; studied afterwards in one of the Scotch colleges, where he took a degree, and died pastor of a dissenting congregation at Morpeth; in Northumberland, December 12, 1732. Dr. Horsley appears to have been much indebted to Mr. Robert Cay, an eminent printer and publisher at Newcastle, who by his judgment in the compiling, correcting, and getting up of the *Britannia Romana*, added greatly to the merit of that well written book, which gives a copious and exact account of the remains of the Romans in Britain.

† William Beckford was the only man of his time who with firmness, yet with humility, dared tell a king upon his throne (surrounded by his courtiers,) the plain and honest truth, whereby he vindicated the loyalty, while he evinced the independent spirit of the city of London. He died June 21, 1770, aged 65, while serving the office of chief magistrate, with which he had been a second time invested. That his character might be for ever held in the most honourable and grateful remembrance, the corporation erected a statue in Guildhall, and recorded in the inscription the magnanimous speech which he is said to have addressed to the king in vindication of the people's rights to remonstrate to the throne. As a citizen, he was eminently decorated with the virtues of humanity and affability; as a senator (member for London,) watchful over the rights of the people; and as a magistrate unremittingly active in seeing these rights legally executed.

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1755, *Oct.* 16. *The Newcastle Intelligencer*, No. 1. printed and published by William Cuthbert and Co. in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This paper was printed in small folio, with three columns on each page, and published on a Wednesday. It is supposed that this publication did not continue longer than two or three years.

1755, *Nov. The Old Maid.* This periodical was published weekly, and was the first literary publication of Mrs. Brooke, who assumes the name of Mary Singleton, spinster. It ended July, 24, 1756, with No. 37.

The *Old Maid* is conducted not without spirit and vivacity; her character is tolerably well supported, and the work is diversified by papers of criticism, narrative, and humour.

1755. *Edinburgh Review.* This publication was begun by some literary gentleman in Edinburgh, but of which only two numbers appeared. The first of theses article was a review of Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language*, which displays considerable acuteness: the other contained some general observations on the state of literature in the different countries of Europe.

1756. *The Critical Review.* This publication was commenced by Dr. Tobias Smollet and Mr. Archibald Hamilton, a very respectable printer. It professed to maintain tory principles against the whig review of Dr. Griffiths. Dr. Smollett continued the principal manager of the *Critical Review* till 1763. To speak impartially, Smollett was, perhaps, too acrimonious sometimes in the conduct of this work, and at the same time too sore, and displayed too much sensibility when any of the unfortunate authors whose works he had, it may be, justly censured, attempted to retaliate. He had made some very severe strictures on a pamphlet published by admiral Knowles, as well as on the character of that gentleman, who commenced a prosecution against the printer, declaring he only wanted to know the author, that if a gentleman, he might obtain the satisfaction of a gentleman from him. In this affair the doctor behaved with great spirit. Just as sentence was going to be pronounced against the printer, he came into court, avowed himself the author, and declared himself ready to give the admiral any satisfaction he chose. The admiral forgot his declaration, and began a fresh action against the doctor, in 1759, who was found guilty, fined £100, and condemned to three months' imprisonment in the king's bench. It is there he is said to have written the *Adventures of sir Launcelot Greaves;* in which he has described some remarkable characters, then his fellow-prisoners.

1756. Peignot remarks, that a secret printing press was discovered at work at the village of Arcueil about ten miles from Paris, the works executed at which being found to be of a very improper nature, both press and printers were seized, the latter imprisoned, and the former destroyed.

1756. Daniel Fowle, a printer formerly residing at Boston, set up a press at Portsmouth, being the first press used in the colony of New Hampshire. Thomas observes, that Fowle did but little as book-printer, his principal business consisting in publishing a newspaper.

1756, *June* 5. *Died*, William Wilkins, stationer to the office of ordnance, London.

1756, *Aug.* 11. *Died*, Richard Ware, bookseller and stationer, on London bridge.

1756. A press was at work at St. Iago de la Vega, a town which was formerly the capital of the isle of Jamaica, when a weekly newspaper was commenced; and in 1792, the *Laws of Jamaica* were handsomely printed by Alexander Dickman, in two volumes, 4to.

1756, *Jan.* 1. *The Young Lady*, No. 1.

1756, *Jan. The Universal Visitor.* The chief writers in this periodical were Christopher Smart and Richard Rolt, occasionally assisted by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Percy, David Garrick, and other literary characters. In Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, the doctor is recorded to have spoken of it in the following terms: "Old Gardner the bookseller, employed Rolt and Smart to write a monthly miscellany, called the *Universal Visitor.* There was a formal written contract, which Allen the printer saw. They were bound to write nothing else; they were to have, I think, a third of the profits of this sixpenny pamphlet; and the contract was for ninety-nine years. I wish I had thought of giving this to Thurlow, in the cause about literary property. What an excellent instance would it have been of the oppression of booksellers towards poor authors! (smiling.) Davies, zealous for the honour of *the trade*, said, Gardner was not properly a bookseller. *Johnson.* 'Nay, sir; he certainly was a bookseller. He had served his time regularly, was a member of the stationers' company, kept a shop in the face of mankind, purchased copyright, and was a *bibliopole*, sir, in every sense. I wrote for some months in the *Universal Visitor*, for poor Smart, while he was mad, not then knowing the terms on which he was engaged to write, and thinking I was doing good. I hoped his wits would soon return to him. Mine returned to me, and I wrote in the *Universal Visitor* no longer.'"

1756, *March* 23. *The Prater.* The author of this paper assumes the name of Nicholas Babble, esq. and the style is much superior to that of the generality of his cotemporary essayists. It was published weekly, on Saturday, and closed with the thirty-fifth number.

1756. *The Test*, a political paper, written by Arthur Murphy, esq. in support of the ministry then in being. The style is forcible and energetic.

1756, *April. The Literary Magazine*, No. 1.

1756, *May* 28. *Williamson's Liverpool Advertiser, and Mercantile Chronicle*, No. 1. printed and published by Robert Williamson. In No. 232, Friday, October 31, 1760, is the following advertisement: "The Manchester, Stockport, Buxton, and Derby Flying Machine from London to Manchester performed, if God permits, in three days—fare, two pounds five shillings." Mr. Thomas Billinge became the proprietor of this paper, and it was then called *Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser*, and published on Monday.

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1756. From *a complete Catalogue of modern Books* published from the beginning of the century to this period, from which "all pamphlets and tracts" are excluded, it appears that 5,280 new works had been published, which exhibits an average of ninety-three new works each year.

1757, *Jan. 7. Died*, ALLAN RAMSAY, a celebrated poet, and for many years a respectable bookseller in the city of Edinburgh. He was born at the village of Leadhills, in Lanarkshire, Oct. 15, 1686. His parentage was respectable, and his ancestry even dignified. He had the benefit of the parish school till he was in his fifteenth year, but of the progress he had made in his studies, we have no particular account; it certainly made him acquainted with Horace, as is abundantly evident in his poems. In 1701 he was apprenticed to a periwig maker, in Edinburgh, which appears to have been at that time a flourishing profession. There can be no doubt that Allan Ramsay served out his apprenticeship honourably, and afterwards for a number of years practised his trade as a master successfully: he possessed independence; and, while, in the company of respectable fellow-citizens, he indulged and improved his social qualities, he, by taking to wife an excellent woman, Christian Ross, the daughter of a writer in Edinburgh, laid the foundation of a lifetime of domestic felicity. It was in the year 1712, and in the twenty-sixth year of his age, that he entered into the state of matrimony; and the earliest of his poetical productions that can now be traced, is an epistle to the most happy members of the Easy Club, dated the same year. This club originated, as he himself, who was one of its members, informs us, "in the antipathy we all seemed to have at the ill humour and contradiction which arise from trifles, especially those that constitute Whig and Tory, *without having the grand reason for it.*" This club was in fact formed of Jacobites, and the restoration of the Stuarts was the *grand reason* here alluded to. In the presence of this club, Ramsay was in the habit of reading his first productions, which, it would appear, were published by or under the patronage of the fraternity. But the rising of Mar put an end to its meetings; and Ramsay, though still a keen Jacobite, felt it for his interest to be so in secret. It was now, however, that he commenced in earnest his poetical career, and speedily rose to a degree of popularity, which had been attained by no poet in Scotland since the days of sir David Lindsay. For more than a century, indeed, Scottish poetry had been under an eclipse, while such poetical genius as the age afforded chose Latin as the medium of communication. Semple, however, and Hamilton of Gilbertfield, had of late years revived the notes of the Doric reed; and it seems to have been some of their compositions, as published in Watson's collection in 1706, that first inspired Ramsay. Unlike the greater number of men of poetical talent, Ramsay had the most perfect command over himself; and the blind groping of the cyclops of ambition within, led him to no premature attempts to obtain distinction. Though he must have entertained day-dreams of immortality, he enjoyed them with moderation; and, without indulging either despondency or dejection, he waited with patience for their realization. An elegy on Maggy Johnston seems to have been one of the earliest of his productions, and is highly characteristic of his genius; this was speedily followed by that on John Cowper, quite in the same strain of broad humour. The exact time when, or the manner how he changed his original profession for that of a bookseller, has not been recorded; but it was previously to 1718, when he published a second edition of king James's *Christ Kirk on the Green*, that Allan Ramsay had commenced the bookselling business, for it was "printed for the author, at the Mercury, opposite to Niddry's Wynd;" At the Mercury, he seems to have prosecuted his business as an original author, editor, and bookseller, with great diligence, for a considerable number of years. His poems he continued to print as they were written, in single sheets or half sheets, in which shape they are reported to have found a ready sale, the citizens being in the habit of sending their children with a penny "for Allan Ramsay's last piece." In 1720, he issued proposals for publishing the whole of his poems, in one volume 4to. The estimation in which the poet was now held, was clearly demonstrated by the rapid filling up of a list of subscribers, containing the names of all that were eminent for talents, learning, or dignity in Scotland. The volume, handsomely printed by the Ruddimans, ornamented with a portrait of the author, was published in the succeeding year, and the fortunate poet realized four hundred guineas by the speculation. This volume was, according to the fashion of the times, prefaced with several copies of recommendatory verses. In 1725 appeared his dramatic pastoral, under the title of the *Gentle Shepherd*, which met with instant and triumphant success. In this year he removed from Niddry's Wynd to a house at the east end of the Luckenbooths, which had formerly been the London coffee house. Here, in place of Mercury, he adopted the heads of Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden, and in addition to his business as a bookseller, established a circulating library, which was the first in Scotland. In this shop the wits of Edinburgh continued daily to meet for information and amusement during the days of Ramsay and his successors in trade. He had now risen to wealth and respectability, numbering among his familiar friends the best and the wisest men in the nation. With cotemporary poets his intercourse was extensive and of the most friendly kind. The two Hamiltons of Bangour and Gilbertfield, were his most intimate friends. He addressed verses to Pope, to Gay, and to Somerville,* the last of whom returned his poetical salutations in kind. In the year 1755, he is supposed to have re-

* William Somerville, author of the *Chase, Hobbinol, Field Sports*, and other poems, was born in 1692, and died July 29, 1742. He was buried at Wotton, near Henley in Arden, Warwickshire. Mr. Somerville was an accomplished gentleman, a skilful sportsman, and a justice of the peace.

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linquished business. His wife, Christian Ross, seems to have brought him seven children, three sons and four daughters. He died at Edinburgh, and was buried without any particular honours, and with him for a time was buried Scottish poetry, there not being so much as one poet in Scotland to sing a requiem over his grave.

1757, *Jan.* 19. *Died*, THOMAS RUDDIMAN, a celebrated printer, grammarian, and critic, of whose talents and learning his works afford the most satisfactory proofs. "Of the number of men," says Mr. George Chalmers,* "who have benefited our fathers by their studies, and added to the reputation of Great Britain by their learning, few will be found to be better entitled to biographical notice, than Ruddiman, whether we consider the usefulness of his works, the modesty of his nature, or the disinterestedness of his spirit. His personal character was recommended by many virtues, and upon the whole he may be justly considered as an honour to his native country." He was born in the parish of Boyndie, in Banffshire, October, 1674, and was initiated in grammar at the parish school there. In October, 1690, he left his home, without the knowledge of his father, and went to king's college, Aberdeen, in order to gain by competition, a prize, which he had heard was annually given to genius and learning. His sister Agnes put a guinea in his pocket, which being a large contribution, at a needy moment, he always mentioned to her praise, and timely repaid to her offspring.† His father being informed of the place and object of his excursion, hastened to Aberdeen, where he found that his son had gained an establishment by his knowledge, and friends by his conduct. On June 21, 1694, he obtained the degree of master of arts, of which he appears to have been always proud. In April, 1795, he obtained the situation of schoolmaster of Lawrence Kirk, in the Mearns, partly by the recommendation of Robert Young, esq. of Auldbar, in the county of Forfar, in whose family he had been engaged as tutor, though perhaps as much by his own reputation for diligence and learning. Ruddiman did not relinquish his studies when he left the college of Aberdeen, though he was not then twenty years of age. His diligence began early, and continued late in life. In the village of Lawrence Kirk, his diligence naturally pursued the precept which his reading had taught him:

"Exerce studium, quamvis perceperis artem."

It was towards the end of the year 1699, that an accident opened new prospects to his penetrating sight. The celebrated Dr. Pitcairne, being detained by violence of weather at this inconsiderable hamlet, which had not yet a library at the inn, felt the misery of having nothing to do. Wanting society, he inquired if there were no person in the village who could interchange conversation, and would partake of his dinner. The hostess informed him, that the schoolmaster, though young, was said to be learned, and though modest, she was sure could talk. Thus met Pitcairne,* at the age of forty-seven, with Ruddiman, at twenty-five. Their literature, their politics, and their general cast of mind were mutually pleasing to each other. Pitcairne invited Ruddiman to Edinburgh, offered him his patronage, and performed in the end, what is not always experienced, as much as he originally promised.

On the 2nd of May, 1702, Ruddiman made his first entry as assistant librarian to the advocates' library in Edinburgh.† His connection with the booksellers of that city commenced in 1706; owing to their desire of help, and to his wish for gain. He no doubt felt—

"Cum mercede labor gratior esse potest."

And he was, from this consideration, probably induced to correct, in 1706, sir Robert Sibbald's *Introductio ad Historiam rerum a' Romanis Gestarum in ea Borealis Britanniæ paetr quæ ultra murum Pictieum est.* From Robert Freebairn,‡ bookseller, Ruddiman received for his assistance

* The reader is referred to the very ample and excellent life of Thomas Ruddiman, by Mr. George Chalmers, 8vo. 1794, in which will be found a portrait, and a list of capital works from the *Ruddiman* press, from 1694 to 1756.

In the *Caledonian Mercury* of January 27, 1757, there is a brief, but affectionate, character of Ruddiman, by the rev. William Harper, senior, one of the ministers of the episcopal church, Edinburgh; and in the *Scots Magazine*, page 54, there is a short account of him and his writings.

† Agnes was married to a person named Reid: she left a daughter, who falling into poverty, was relieved by Ruddiman, through the solicitation of bishop Falconer, in 1761.

* Archibald Pitcairne, the friend of Bellini, the preceptor of Boerhaave, and the master of Mead, was born at Edinburgh in 1652, and died at the age of sixty-one, Oct. 23, 1713. He studied divinity, and afterwards law, at the university of his native place; but quitted both those professions for mathematics and medicine. After publishing a thesis, in which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of the circulation of the blood was known to Hippocrates, he accepted an invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden, to be professor of physic, in 1692. He did not continue at Leyden above a-year, but returned to Edinburgh and married. In 1701 he published *Dissertationes Medicæ*, one vol. 4to. of which he printed a more correct edition in 1713. He also wrote some Latin poems of the satirical kind, chiefly against the principal authors of the revolution.

† Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, who was born in 1636, and died in 1691, after rising to the head of his profession as a lawyer, and to eminence in literature as a scholar, is entitled to the honour of founding the advocates' library, which took place in the year 1682. Like other establishments, its commencement was inconsiderable, its funds were uncertain, and its progress in utility was slow. But frequent contributions augmented its numerous volumes, both printed and manuscripts. It was first kept in Mills-square; and in May, 1702, it was removed to the parliament-house.

‡ Ruddiman charged Freebairn, for correcting G. D. [Gawin Douglas's *Virgil*] *writing the Glossary*, a hundred pounds Scots, of which he acknowledged to have received forty-eight pounds. By this document is the authorship ascertained, and by this evidence is it proved, that Ruddiman was allowed £8 6s. 8d. sterling, for performing one of the most elaborate works in our language.

In Ruddiman's pocket-book are the following entries: 1703, Received of the university of Glasgow £25 Scots, for transcribing a manuscript called *Extracta ex Chronicis Scotiæ*.—24 March, 1704, received of the same £47 Scots, for transcribing the first volume of sir James Balfour's *Annals* of 424 folios. October 1705, received of Mr. Hamilton, £7 2s. for transcribing nineteen sheets of a manuscript.—8 November 1705, I resolved (by God's assistance) to write as much as I am able of the manuscript I shall have occasion to transcribe; and to take exact notice of the progress I make weekly. I design (God willing) to write six sheets a week.

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hree pounds sterling: the work was printed in olio, Edinburgh, 1706. In every period of his ife Ruddiman followed a very laudable practice f making statements of his affairs, that he might requently see the amount of his credits and his lebts. At the end of 1706 he drew up a very xact state of both, whence he perceived, that fter making every deduction, he had a clear alance of £28 2*s.* with just expectations, amount- ng to £236 7*s.* 6*d.* Scots. Here is an example n the practice of Ruddiman, which, were it opied, would help the young to enter life with afety, and enable the old to leave the world with omfort! In 1707 he was induced by his habi- ual activity to commence auctioneer, for which ie was well qualified by his knowledge of books nd his punctuality in business. He naturally lealt in school-books when he instructed scholars. n 1710, a vacancy happening in the grammar- chool of Dundee, the magistrates invited Rudd- nan to fill the office of rector. The advocates iad, in the mean time, noted his industry, ad- nired his learning, and respected his modesty. With such industry, learning, and modesty they lid not like to part, when they heard of his in- itation to Dundee. And, considering *his extra- rdinary care of the library*, with the increase of is trouble, *the faculty* determined on July 15, 1710, to settle upon him an annual salary of £363 6*s.* 9*d.* Scots, or £30 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, in lieu of all fees, except the small gratifications which were in use on the admission of advocates. He would have made greater profits at Dundee, yet, from respect to the faculty he chose rather to accept of their salary, than to relinquish their service. The young may here see another ex- ample of modest worth being noticed by the eye of discernment, and rewarded in due season, by the hand of munificence. From his own state- ment we find that he was growing daily richer; but he who enters the world without a shilling, must labour many an hour before he can acquire the comforts and dignity of opulence. The year 1715 may be considered as the era of Thomas Ruddiman commencing printer;* his connexion with the booksellers induced him to think that he too might exercise an art the handmaid of that literature to which he had devoted his life. The first production of his press was the second volume of Abercromby's *Martial Atchievements*. The editions of the classical authors that issued from Ruddiman's press were in general printed with great accuracy, and often exhibited new readings and amendments of punctuation, in the highest degree creditable to the ingenuity and erudition of the editor, who found leisure for the preparation of several works of his own, among which may be particularly mentioned, a Latin grammar in two volumes, one of the most learned and elaborate performances in the whole range of philology. He completed the *Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ*, to which he prefixed an ex- cellent preface. If Glasgow had to boast of the *spotless perfection* of her *Horace*, in 1744, Edin- burgh had reason, says that able critic, Har- wood, to triumph in the *immaculate purity* of Ruddiman's *Livy*, in 1751. Published in four volumes, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1751. To his other qualities of prudence, of industry, and of atten- tion, Ruddiman added judgment. He did not print splendid editions of books for the public good. He did not publish volumes for the perusal of the few. But, he chiefly employed his press in supplying Scotland with books, which, from their daily use, had a general sale.

Neither his attention to the library, his cares for the press, nor his application to philology, prevented Ruddiman from contributing at the same time to the labours of other learned men, by the activity of his kindness, and the accuracy of his knowledge. He was always ready to give his help, when his help was asked; "thinking it the duty of every well wisher of learning to contribute, without any mean views, all that he is able to literary works." In this noble spirit it was, that when Mr. Fletcher Gyles, bookseller, London, undertook to publish secretary Thurloe's *State Papers*, Ruddiman contributed his assist- ance. When the *Typographical Antiquities* were published, in 1749, Ames gratefully recorded the obligations that he owed "to his worthy friend Mr. *Professor* Ruddiman, who was no small encourager of this undertaking, by the many searches for me, at Edinburgh, and else- where." "Though the searches of Ruddiman," says Mr. Chalmers, "did not find all that the records contained with regard to the origin of printing, in Scotland, yet he merits commenda- tion for his useful contributions to that curious work." When Hearne, the antiquary, was pre- paring his elaborate edition of Fordun's *Scoti- chronicon*, he experienced the aid of Ruddiman, who collated manuscripts for him and gave him his remarks. Hearne spoke of Ruddiman in his preface, when his *Fordun* appeared in 1722, as his friend, as his *learned* friend. They were in- deed congenial spirits: congenial in their mo- desty and diligence, in the extent of their learn- ing, and in the utility of their labours.

No amusement, no pursuit, ever prevented Ruddiman from discharging faithfully his duty as keeper of the advocates library, which office he held for nearly fifty years. He had long laboured, with the help of Mr. Walter Goodall, his assistant, in making a catalogue of their books, without which the best library is useless. This catalogue had been for years commodious to the lawyers: but when it was printed in 1742, its usefulness was extended to the learned world.

The prudence of Ruddiman, which was equal to his industry, was meantime careful to accu- mulate for his family what he had acquired,

* The articles of copartnership between Thomas and Walter Ruddiman, dated May 16, 1748, recite, that they had begun to print from the year 1715, and that Walter had been an equal sharer in the profits and the loss, though he was only a partner in the materials, but not in the house. Walter was not mentioned in the title-pages of books with Thomas, till August, 1737, when Walter was admitted into partnership in the house, as he had been from 1715, in the materials.

The cotemporary printers with Ruddiman were Robert Fleming and Thomas Lumisden and Co., and of book- sellers, Messrs. Hamilton and Balfour.

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during several years, by his labour. He grew rich without the loss of character, in proportion as he extended his industrious occupations. And by the minute account which he made of his "worldly goods" in August, 1739, he valued his estate at £2,259 19*s.* 10½*d.* sterling. We have already shewn the state of his effects in 1706; and when he valued his worldly goods in 1710, he reckoned them at no more than £24 14*s.* 9*d.* sterling. In the mean time he had maintained his family, educated his children, and sustained the usual losses of a complicated business. Mr. Chalmers exhibits these statements of considerable riches, at that period, for the benefit of those who may follow the track of Ruddiman, from dependent penury, through the paths of honest diligence, and careful attention, to independent opulence. Having now established his own fame, he turned his thoughts to the introduction of his son into life. With this design he resigned August 13, 1739, his half of the printing business to his son Thomas,* by his second wife, who was now twenty-five years old, and had been liberally educated; and who had besides been diligently instructed in this ingenious art. Ruddiman, however, allowed his name to continue in the *firm* of the company in order to give credit to the *house*. He moreover lent his son, on his introduction into the business, £200 sterling as an additional aid. That resignation, and this loan, must be allowed to have been a handsome provision for his son at that epoch, considering the scarcity of wealth and the facility of subsistence. Mr. Ruddiman was a man of such uncommon temperance, that in the course of so long a life, as to be upwards of eighty-two years of age, he was never once intoxicated with liquor. He loved indeed a cheerful glass; but, when he was wound up by the enjoyment of friendly society to his accustomed exhilaration, he would then refrain from drink; saying, *that the liquor would not go down*. For the last seven years he had lived under the affliction of bodily diseases of various kinds; but his mental powers remained unshaken to the end. He was buried in the cemetry of the Grey friars church, Edinburgh, but without the affectionate tribute of a tombstone. Cenotaph our "great grammarian" will have none. But his philological labours will communicate "eternal blazon" to his name, after the fall of structures of marble, or pillars of brass, had they been erected by other hands than his own. At the time of his decease he was probably worth in "worldly goods," about £3,000 sterling, exclusive of the *Caledonian Mercury*, and his other printing business. He appears to have been an original member of the *British Linen Company*, which was first established at Edinburgh in 1746. He was of middle stature, and a thin habit, but of a frame so compact as to have carried him on beyond the period which is usually assigned to man. His gait, till the latest period of his life, was upright and active. His eyebrows were arched and bushy: and his eyes were originally so piercing, that it required steady impudence to withstand their fixed look, or sudden glance. The works of Ruddiman, for which he had made such previous preparation, shew him to have been a consumate master of the Latin language. He was acquainted with Greek, but he pretended to know nothing of Hebrew. He was acquainted with several modern tongues, though which particularly, or to what extent, cannot now be ascertained. His English has ruggedness without strength, and inelegance without precision: but what he plainly wanted in manner, he amply supplied in matter. His writings, whether they were composed in his early youth, or during his old age, are instructive, as might reasonably be expected from his intellect, his erudition, and his diligence. It will easily be allowed that Thomas Ruddiman was the most learned printer that North Britain has ever enjoyed. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the printers of Edinburgh were generally booksellers, who, having acquired some wealth could purchase a press and employ artificers; but knew no more of books than the title-page, and the price. But, however illiterate, they had the merit of reforming the language, and settling, by silent practice, the orthography of the North. These men who practised the art, without possessing the erudition, of which it is the herald, could not dispute with Ruddiman the palm of literature. Henry Stephens himself would not have complained of Ruddiman as one of those printers who had brought the typographic art into contempt by their illiterature.* When we recollect his *Gavin Douglas*, his *Buchanan*, his *Grammars*, his *Livy*, and his *Vindication of Buchanan's Psalms*, wherein competent judges have found the knowledge of a scholar, and the accuracy of a critic, we may fairly place Ruddiman in the honourable list of learned printers, with Aldus Manutius, with Badius Assensius, with Christopher Plantin, and the Stephens's.

In 1806, a handsome tablet was erected to the memory of Ruddiman in the church of the Grey Friars', Edinburgh, at the expense of his relative, Dr. William Ruddiman, late of India. It exhibits the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF THAT CELEBRATED SCHOLAR AND WORTHY MAN,
THOMAS RUDDIMAN, A. M.
KEEPER OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY NEAR FIFTY YEARS.
Born, Oct. 1674, within three miles of the town of Banff;
Died at Edinburgh, 19th January, 1757,
In his eighty-third year.
Post obitum, benefacta manent, æternaque virtus,
Non metuit Stylis ne rapiatur aquis.

1757 The title-page of an *English and Swedish Dictionary* by Jacob Serenius, D. D. announces that it was printed at *Harg and Stenbro' near Nykoping in Sweden*, by Petrus Mamma, director of his majesty's printing-house.

* See page 675, *ante*.

* See a 4to. pamphlet, printed in 1569, entitled:—*Artis typographicæ* QUERIMONIA, *de illiteratis quibusdam typographis, propter quos in contemptum venit. Autore Henrico Stephano.*

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1757, *Aug.* 4. STRAWBERRY HILL press established by Horace Walpole, who in a letter to sir Horace Mann, of this date, says, "In short, I am turned printer, and have converted a little cottage here into a printing-office. My abbey is a perfect college or academy; I kept a painter in the house and a printer." The first production of the press was *Odes* of Gray, with designs from Bentley. The first printer was William Robinson, who did not long remain in the employment. In a letter to the rev. Henry Zouch, dated March, 1759, Walpole says, "At present, my press is at a stop; my printer, who was a foolish Irishman, and who took himself for a genius, and who grew angry when I thought him extremely the former and not the least of the latter, has left me, I have not yet fixed upon another." A very singular letter from this Irishman to a friend, descriptive of Strawberry hill, and its answer, has been printed in the *Letters to sir Horace Mann*, vol. iii. p. 236. Robinson's successor was Thomas Farmer, whose name appears on the title-page of the *Anecdotes of Painters*, 1762; the errors in which edition are attributed to the knavery of his printer, (Robinson,) who ran away. A printer named Pratt, appears to have succeeded Farmer, about 1763, and to have remained about two years, as he is said, by a note in Kirkgate's writing, to have printed the *Poems* of lady Temple, and the *Memoirs* of lord Herbert. Thomas Kirkgate succeeded Pratt, and remained in the employment of Horace Walpole, until the press was abolished. The printing-office, on the death of lord Oxford, was converted by Mrs. Damer into her modelling room. D'Israeli, in the *Calamities of Authors*, says Horace Walpole, conscious of possessing the talent of amusement, yet feeling his deficient energies, he resolved to provide various substitutes for genius itself, and to acquire reputation, if he could not grasp at celebrity. He raised a printing-press at his gothic castle, by which means he rendered small editions of his works valuable from their rarity, and much talked of because seldom seen. The truth of this appears from the following extract from his unpublished correspondence with a literary friend. It alludes to his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, of which the first edition only consisted of 300 copies. "Of my new 4to. vol. I printed 600; but as they can be had, I believe not a third part is sold. This is a very plain lesson to me, that any editions sell for their curiosity, and not for any merit in them —and so they would if I printed *Mother Goose's Tales*, and but a few. If I am humbled as an author, I may be vain as a printer."

The productions of this press are numerous and well known, and amongst them are found some valuable and interesting works. A list of them was given in the first edition of the *Description of Strawberry Hill*, printed there in 1774; and a more copious and detailed one in the *Bibliomania* of Dr. Dibdin. The impression was often large, amounting to 600, and in one instance to 1000 copies.

1757, *Dec.* 12. *Died*, COLLEY CIBBER, poet laureat, who had held that office twenty-seven years, and had become the regular butt for the superior as well as the inferior denizens of Parnassus—for Twickenham as well as Grub-street. Among the innumerable pasquinades which Cibber elicited, one may be given at once brief and pungent:—

> In merry old England it once was a rule,
> That the king had his poet and also his fool;
> But now we're so frugal, I'd have you to know it,
> That Cibber can serve both for fool and for poet.

Colley, however, who had at least a sufficient stock of good nature and power of enduring sarcasm, sung on amidst the thick-flying hail of wit with which he was assailed, probably consoling himself with the reflection, that, in the pension and Canary, he had the better part of the joke to himself. He was the son of Gabriel Cibber, a celebrated sculptor, and born in London, Nov. 6, 1671. He served in the prince of Orange's army at the Revolution, and after that went on the stage, but never obtained any considerable reputation as an actor, on which he became a dramatic writer, to help his finances. His first play was *Love's Last Shift*, which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause. His best piece is the *Careless Husband*, performed in 1704; but the *Nonjuror* brought him the most fame and profit. Bernard Lintot gave him £105 for the copyright, and George I. to whom it was dedicated, gave him £200, with the office of poet laureat. William Whitehead was now invested with the vacant office, a gentleman of good education, and whose poetry, at least, displayed literary correctness and taste, if it rose to no higher qualities.

1757. *The American Magazine*, by a society of gentlemen.

> Veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici.

Published at Philadelphia: it only found a three months' market.

1757. *The Sentinel.* This was the production of Benjamin Franklin, during his residence in England, as agent for the province of Pennsylvania, and of which about thirty numbers were published. It was on this his second visit to England, not as an unfriended journeyman printer, but as the representative of the first province of America, that Franklin had an opportunity of indulging in the society of those friends, whom his merit had procured him while at a distance. The regard which they had entertained for him was rather increased by a personal acquaintance. The opposition which had been made to his discoveries in philosophy gradually ceased, and the rewards of literary merit were abundantly conferred upon him. The royal society of London, which had at first refused his performances admission into its transactions, now thought it an honour to rank him among its fellows. Other societies of Europe were equally ambitious of calling him a member. The university of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. Its example was soon

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followed by the universities of Edinburgh and Oxford. His correspondence was sought by the most eminent philosophers of Europe. His letters to these abound with true science, delivered in the most simple and unadorned manner. In the summer of 1762 he returned to America.

1757, *March* 17. *The Mirror*, No. 1.

1757. *The Leicester and Nottingham Journal.* This paper was printed in Leicester by Mr. John Gregory, and published, at a given hour, in Nottingham, by Mr. Samuel Cresswell.

1757, *Aug. Lloyd's Evening Post.* This paper was commenced by Mr. James Emonson, printer, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

1757, *Sept.* 17. *The Herald; or, Patriot Proclaimer*, No. 1. A political paper of little value.

1757. *The Contest.* This paper was the production of Owen Ruffhead, author of the *Life of Alexander Pope*, 1769, in which he was assisted by bishop Warburton.

1758, *Jan.* 12. A general warrant was signed by the earl of Holderness, to search for the author, printer, and publisher of a pamphlet, called *A sixth Letter to the People of England. Jan.* 23, by virtue of another warrant, all the copies of the above work were seized, and entirely suppressed. *Dec.* 5, Dr. John Shebbeare convicted as the author, and sentenced to pay a fine of £5, to stand in the pillory at Charing Cross, to be imprisoned three years, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in £500, and two others £150 each. Wilkes says the *sixth Letter to the People of England* contains scarcely one truth: it traduced the revolution, aspersed the memory of king William, vilified kings George I. and II. and bastardized the whole royal family. When Dr. Shebbeare came to stand in the pillory, Mr. Beardmore, the under sheriff, being his friend, caused the upper board of the pillory to be raised to a height convenient for the prisoner, so that the doctor stood at his ease, without bending his neck. Lord Mansfield in consequence ordered the attorney into court, who swore that he saw Shebbeare's head through the pillory, when the chief justice remarked, that it was the most ingenious evasion of perjury he had ever witnessed, and the lawyer was fined in the sum of £50. A servant held an umbrella over his head to protect him from the rain, it being a very wet day; he had on a well combed tied wig, and a drab riding coat, and, remarks an eye witness, looked insolent and impudent.

1758, *March* 12. *Died*, BENJAMIN MOTTE, an eminent bookseller opposite to St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, London. He was successor to Benjamin Tooke, and, like his predecessor, was publisher to Swift and Pope. His *Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions* is reckoned very incorrect; which having been pointed out by Mr. Henry Jones, in 1731, produced from Mr. Motte, *A Reply to Jones's Preface to his Abridgement*, 1732, 4to.

1758, *April* 15. Johnson again resumed his pen as an essayist, and on this day commenced another periodical paper, under the title of the *Idler*. This was not, however, printed singly, like the *Rambler* and *Adventurer*, but appeared every Saturday in the *Universal Chronicle*. It was continued regularly for two years, as long indeed, as the *Chronicle* was enabled to exist, and consists of one hundred and three numbers, of which the last is dated April 5, 1760. In the composition of his *Idlers*,* Johnson received much more assistance than while writing his *Rambler;* twelve papers were contributed by his friends.

1758. *The Universal Chronicle; or, Weekly Gazette.* This paper was projected by Mr. John Newbery, bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard. In this paper, Dr. Johnson's celebrated *Idler* was first printed; and it is said that he was allowed a share of its profits, for which he was to furnish a short essay on such subjects of a general or temporary kind as might suit the taste of newspaper readers, and distinguish this publication from its cotemporaries. Sir John Hawkins assigns as a reason for Mr. Newbery's wishing to have an *essay* in his paper, "that the occurrences during the intervals of its publication were not sufficient to fill its columns." "If that was the case," adds Mr. Chalmers, "it is a curious particular in the history of political intelligence. Those who now print *weekly* papers find it not only difficult, but impossible, to contain half the articles which have entertained other readers during the intervals of publication, and which, from the common impulse of domestic or public curiosity, their readers think they have a right to expect." Let it be remembered, however, that to the editor of a newspaper, the *parliamentary proceedings* were then forbidden fruit.

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* Dr. Johnson published the following curious advertisement in order to suppress the piratical practice of inserting his *Idlers*, without acknowledgment, into other publications:

"London, Jan. 5th, 1759.—*(Advertisement.)*

"The proprietors of the paper, entituled *The Idler*, having found that those essays are inserted in the newspapers and magazines with so little regard to justice or decency, that the *Universal Chronicle*, in which they first appear, is not always mentioned, think it necessary to declare to the publishers of those collections, that however patiently they have hitherto endured these injuries, made yet more injurious by contempt, they have now determined to endure them no longer. They have already seen *essays, for which a very large price is paid*, transferred with the most shameless rapacity into the weekly or monthly compilations, and their right, at least for the present, alienated from them before they could themselves be said to enjoy it. But they would not willingly be thought to want tenderness even for men by whom no tenderness hath been shown. The past is without remedy, and shall be without resentment. But those who have been thus busy with their sickles in the fields of their neighbours, are henceforward to take notice, that the time of impunity is at an end. Whoever shall, without our leave, lay the hand of rapine upon our papers, is to expect that we shall vindicate our due, by the means which justice prescribes, and which are warranted by the immemorial prescriptions of honourable trade. We shall lay hold, in our turn, on their copies, degrade them from the pomp of wide margin, and diffuse typography, contract them into a narrow space, and sell them at an humble price; yet not with a view of growing rich by confiscations, for we think not much better of money got by punishment, than by crimes: we shall, therefore, when our losses are repaid, give what profit shall remain to the magdalens: for we know not who can be more properly taxed for the support of penitent prostitutes, than prostitutes in whom there yet appears neither penitence nor shame."

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1758. In many of the royal palaces of Europe printing presses have at various times been erected for the amusement of members of the royal families, and at which even kings and princes themselves have condescended to employ a leisure hour. In this year Peignot notices a press in the palace of Versailles, established by Madame la Dauphine, at which she herself assisted in the printing of a French, *Elevations du Cœur à N. S. Jesus Christ, &c.* 1758, 16mo. In 1760, the duke of Burgundy, the king's brother, had a press of his own here, from which issued *Prières à l'usage des enfans de France*, 12mo. The marchioness of Pompadour likewise had a press in her apartments in the same year, 1760, from which she sent forth *Rodogune*, a tragedy, by P. Corneille, with the imprint, *au Nord*, 1760, 4to. at the beginning of which book is a plate engraved by her own hand. Louis XVI. while dauphin, had also a press at Versailles in 1766, from which came *Maximes morales et politiques tirées de Telemaque*, printed by his own hand in 1766, 8vo. of which twenty-five copies were worked off.

1758. *A Catalogue of Books, containing upwards of* 4000 *Volumes; in which is included the library of the late Dr. Holland, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, &c.* (the prices being printed in the catalogue) on Wednesday the 15th March, 1758, by Samuel Fox, bookseller of Derby.

1758. *Died*, HENRY LINTOT, printer, only son of Bernard Lintot, noticed at page 653, *ante*. He was born about August, 1709; was admitted to the freedom of the company of stationers, by patrimony, Sept. 1, 1730; obtained the livery the same day; and from that time their business was carried on in the joint names of Bernard and Henry; but the father passed the principal part of his time in Sussex, of which county he was high sheriff. He obtained the patent of law printer about 1748; and in 1754 was elected into the court of assistants of his company. Two days after the death of his father, Henry was appointed high sheriff for the county of Sussex. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Aubrey, bart. of Llantrythed, in Glamorganshire, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who was married, Oct. 20, 1768, (with a fortune of £45,000) to captain Henry Fletcher, at that time a director of the East India company. Mr. Lintot married, secondly, Philadelphia ———, by whom he had no issue.

1758. In the beginning of this year Smollet published his *Complete History of England, deduced from the descent of Julius Cæsar to the treaty of Aix la Chapelle*, in 1748, in four volumes 4to. It is said that this voluminous work, containing the history of thirteen centuries, and written with uncommon spirit and correctness of language, was composed and finished for the press within fourteen months, one of the greatest exertions of facility of composition which was ever recorded in the history of literature. The history was published in sixpenny weekly numbers, of which 20,000 were sold directly. This extraordinary popularity was created by the artifice of the publisher. He addressed a packet of the proposals to every parish clerk in England, carriage free, with half-a-crown enclosed as a compliment, to have them distributed through the pews of the church; the result was, a universal demand for the work. Smollett, before he began to publish the work, wrote to the earl of Shelburne, then in a Whig administration, and informed him, that if the earl would procure for his work the patronage of government, he would accommodate his politics to the wishes of ministers; but if not, that he had high promises of support from the other party. Lord Shelburne, of course, treated the proffered support of a writer of such accommodating principles with silent contempt, and the work of Smollet became distinguished for its high Toryism.

1758, *Aug.* 1. *The Grand Magazine*, No. 1, published by Thomas Kinnersly. This immediately succeeded the *Literary Magazine*, which ended July 1758; and which was avowedly supported by the pen of Dr. Johnson.

1758, *Oct.* 7. *Died*, JOSEPH AMES, F. R. S. secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and author of the well known work, entitled *Typographical Antiquities; being an historical account of Printing in England, with memoirs of our ancient Printers, and a register of the books printed by them, from the year* 1471 *to* 1600, *with an Appendix concerning Printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same time.* By Joseph Ames. 4to. London, 1749, printed by W. Faden, and sold by J. Robinson, in Ludgate-street. This work was dedicated to Philip earl of Hardwick, lord high chancellor of England. Joseph Ames was born at Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, Jan. 23, 1688. He was originally a plane maker, and afterwards a ship chandler at Wapping, which he carried on till his death. He displayed at a very early age a taste for English history and antiquities. In this predilection he was encouraged by his friends, and after many years spent in the collection of his materials and arranging them, he published his *Typographical Antiquities*. In 1741 Mr. Ames was appointed secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and this enabled him to pursue his favourite studies with renewed advantages, which were further increased by his election into the Royal Society. Besides his great work, noticed above, Mr. Ames printed a catalogue of English printers from 1471 to 1700, *An Index to Lord Pembroke's Coins*, also, *A Catalogue of English Heads, or an account of about* 2000 *prints, describing what is peculiar on each.* The last of Mr. Ames's literary labours was the drawing up of the *Parentalia, or memoirs of the family of Wren.* The character of Mr. Ames was remarkable for exemplary integrity and benevolence in social life. "He was," says Mr. Cole, "a friendly good-tempered man, a person of vast application and industry in collecting old printed books, prints, and other curiosities, both natural and artificial."

Mr. Ames's collection of coins, natural curiosities, inscriptions, and antiquities, were sold by

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Mr. Langford, Feb. 20-21, 1760. His library of books, manuscripts, and prints, May 5-12, by the same auctioneer. Among the books, was a copy of Tindall's *New Testament*, supposed to be the only copy which escaped the flames when the impression was bought up by order of Tonstall, bishop of London, and burnt.* It sold for fourteen guineas and a half. A collector in the pay of lord Oxford had bought it for a few shillings, upon which his lordship was so pleased, that he settled £20 a-year upon the man. Mr. Ames had bought it from Thomas Osborne, the bookseller, after he purchased lord Oxford's library.

1758, *Dec.* 16. *Died*, JONATHAN TAYLOR, formerly a stationer, who had retired from business to Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, where he died. His name is here inserted as a compliment to his *intentions*. He left to Christ's, Devon, and Exeter and Bath hospitals, and to the society for propagating the gospel, £100 each, the interest of £100 to be divided every Christmas amongst ten poor widows of the stationers' company, the interest of £70 for two boys to be taught navigation at Weymouth; to the mayor and corporation of Dover, a silver punch bowl of 200 ounces, in commemoration of his recovery from a dangerous fit of sickness gained in France; and if a county hospital be erected at Dorchester within seven years, £100, and interest at 4 per cent. But from some informality in his will the legacies were set aside by the lord chancellor.

1758, *Dec.* 25. *Died*, JAMES HERVEY, author of *Meditations among the Tombs*, *Theron and Aspasio*, and other works of eminence. In learning and genius inferior to few, in benevolence and piety inferior to none. He was born at Hardingstone, near Northampton, February 26, 1714, and died at Weston Flavell, near the same town, of which place he was rector.

1758. *The New American Magazine*, published monthly, at Woodbridge, in New Jersey, for two years. The editor was Samuel Nevil, judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, speaker of the house of assembly, and mayor of Amboy.

1758. *The New England Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure.* It contained sixty pages 12mo. and continued only four months.

1759, *Feb.* 28. *Died*, THOMAS ASTLEY, a bookseller in very considerable and extensive business, and well known as the publisher of an excellent *Collection of Voyages*.

1759, *June* 17. *Died*, CHARLES ACKERS, the original printer of the *London Magazine*. He was many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

1759, *June*. *The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the year* 1758, printed for R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall Mall, London. This well-known and valuable work, being the first of its kind, properly so called, that appeared in this country, was projected by Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Burke, who was already well known in the literary circles of the metropolis as the author of the Essay on the *Sublime and Beautiful*, the *Vindication of Natural Society*, and other anonymous works. There is no doubt that, for some years, the historical narrative was written by Burke, who also probably edited the publication and selected the rest of its contents. He appears to have been paid for his services at the rate of £100 the volume. Mr. Prior, in his *Life of Burke*, has given engraved fac-similies of two receipts signed by him for two sums of £50 paid to him by Dodsley for the *Annual Register* of 1761, the first dated on the 28th of March in that year, and the second on the 30th of March in the year following. Burke took a great interest in the conduct of the *Annual Register* almost as long as he lived; and Mr. Prior states that much of it was written from his dictation for about thirty years.

1759, *June* 19. *Died*, DANIEL MIDWINTER, an eminent bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard, who by his will, dated June 20, 1750, proved February 7, 1757, gave to the company £1000 after the decease of his wife, on condition of their paying £14 a-year to the parish of Hornsey, and the like sum to the parish of St. Faith's, in London, for the purpose of apprenticing from each two poor children (boys or girls) annually, and to buy them some clothes when they go out. The remainder, £2, to be applied towards the expence of a dinner, on the first of December. This sum was paid (after the death of the widow) April 4, 1770.

1759, *Dec.* 4. *Died*, NATHANIEL COLE, who had held the office of clerk to the company of stationers from 1726 to Nov. 6, 1759, and was this day elected into the court of assistants. He gave to the company £100; out of which 40*s.* to be annually added to Cater's dinner, and £100 more "to buy a silver candlestick with, for their table on public days."

1759, *Aug.* 1. *The Royal Magazine; or, Gentleman's Monthly Companion*, No. 1.

1759, *Sept. Political and Historical Mercury.*

1759, *Sept.* 20. *The Comptroller*, in French and English, published by John Pridden, bookseller, Ludgate hill.

1759, *Oct.* 6. *The Bee.* This weekly periodical was the production of Oliver Goldsmith, and was extended but to eight numbers, the last being dated November 24, 1759.

1759, *Oct. The Ladies Magazine*, published by John Wilkie, bookseller, Fleet-street.

1759, *Nov.* 1. *The Impartial Review; or, Literary Journal*, No. 1.

1759, *Dec.* 22. *The Weekly Magazine; or, Gentleman and Lady's Polite Companion;* by a society of gentlemen, No. 1.

1760, *Jan.* 1. *British Magazine; or, Monthly Repository for Gentlemen and Ladies*, No. 1. by Tobias Smollett, M. D. and others.

1760, *Jan.* 12, *The Public Ledger* (newspaper)

1760, *Jan.* 26. *The Public Magazine*, every other week, No. 1.

1760, *Jan. The Imperial Magazine.*

1760, *Jan. The Royal Female Magazine.*

* See pages 235 and 264, *ante*.

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1760, *Feb.* 1. *The Musical Magazine*, No. 1.

1760, *March* 1. *The Universal Review;* or, a critical commentary on the literary productions of these kingdoms, No. 1.

1760, *Aug.* 1. *The Lady's Museum;* consisting of a course of female education, and a variety of other particulars for the information and amusement of the ladies; by the author of the *Female Quixote*, [Charlotte Lennox*] No. 1.

1760, *March. The Friend*, twice a week.

1760, *April* 1. *The Monthly Melody*, No. 1.

1760, *June. The Christian's Magazine*, edited by Dr. William Dodd, whose dissipated life and disgraceful death are sufficiently known to the public.† He was also the conductor and chief author of *the Visitor*, which was inserted in the *Public Ledger* during the years 1760 and 1761. Dodd was assisted in the composition of these papers by several of his friends, among whom were Mr. Thompson and Mr. Duncombe. The *Visitor*, as it appears in volumes, consists of eighty-five numbers, of which very few rise above mediocrity, either in style or matter.

1760. *The Citizen of the World*, which, though termed *Letters*, have very little claim to that appellation. They are in number one hundred and twenty-two. By Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. He also, in this year, engaged in another periodical work, called the *Gentleman's Journal*, in which he was assisted by the communications of various writers; notwithstanding all their efforts, it soon ceased to exist, dying, as Goldsmith phrased it, "of too many doctors." "The periodical writings of Dr. Goldsmith are possessed of great, and marked excellence. Their style is inferior to no compositions in the language; it is remarkably unaffected, easy, and elegant; whilst, at the same time, it is correct in its construction, and plastic in its powers of adaptation. Wit, humour, imagination, and pathos, by turns relieve and interest the reader of these essays, who experiences during their perusal a singular fascination, arising from the peculiar manner or naïveté of the writer."—*Drake.*

1760. *The Schemer.* This paper was originally published in the *London Chronicle*, at various periods, for more than two years; and in 1763 it was reprinted in one volume 12mo. with the following title-page: *The Schemer; or, Universal Satirist, by that great philosopher Helter Van Skelter.* The author of this whimsical but entertaining work was the rev. James Ridley, author of the *Tales of the Genii*, and the eldest son of the rev. Dr. Gloucester Ridley.* Mr. James Ridley died whilst attending his duty as chaplain to a marching regiment at the siege of Belleisle in 1761.

1760, *Oct.* 25. *Died*, GEORGE II. king of England, whose character may be summed up in a few words: he exhibited no glaring vice, nor did he practice any great virtue; neither was he an encourager of literature or the arts. He was born at Hanover October 30, 1683; created prince of Wales on the accession of his father to the English throne; proclaimed king of England June 15, 1727; and crowned with his queen, at Westminster, October 11, in the same year.

In taking a review of the progress of literature during the reign of George II. we shall find that the commercial intercourse of Great Britain had rapidly increased, and had given rise to various alterations in our mode of living, and to characters which had not hitherto subsisted. The dissipation and manners of the metropolis, which during the reign of queen Anne, had few opportunities of spreading far beyond the capital that gave them birth, possessed at this period a free and rapid access to every quarter of the kingdom. The state also both of the capital and the country had received great modification from the wide dissemination of literature. To be acquainted with letters was now no longer a disgrace to the fine gentleman; classical studies, indeed, were deemed necessary to all whose circumstances placed them above manual labour; and ladies, to whom spelling and writing had been formerly acquisitions of great magnitude, were very universal partakers of the most elegant refinements of education; and they had but badly read the signs of the times, who did not perceive that a great moral revolution had commenced in the world, of which the increased influence of the press was at once a cause and effect; a cause, for it had generated a spirit of enquiry, "whose appetite increaseth by that which it feedeth upon;" an effect, for the new wants that were thus created, and opened new marts for the disposal of literary wares—demands, as usual, being followed by supply. This may absolutely be considered as forming a kind of literary epocha. In nothing was this more conspicuous than in the wide and extended distribution of literary intelligence, which is to be attributed, in great part, to the introduction of the monthly magazines; for until newspapers, magazines, reviews, and cyclopædias, were established, the people, even the middle classes, could not fairly be said to have possessed themselves of the keys of knowledge. Previous to Cave's projection, periodicals were few in numbers, and mostly confined to

* This ingenious lady was born at New York; and besides the *Female Quixote*, was the author of several novels; the *Sister*, a comedy, *Shakspeare illustrated*, three vols. 12mo., *Translations of Sully's Memoirs*, and Burney's *Greek Theatre*. She died January 4, 1804, in distressed circumstances.

† William Dodd was born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, (of which parish his father was vicar,) May 29, 1729, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge; and in 1753, entering into orders, became a popular preacher in the metropolis. In 1766, he took the degree of LL.D., at which time he was chaplain to the king. The estimation in which he was held by the world, was sufficient to give him expectations of preferment, and hopes of riches and honour, and these he might probably have acquired, had he possessed a common portion of prudence and discretion. But impatient of his situation, and eager for preferment, he rashly fell upon means which in the end were the occasion of his ruin. To extricate himself from those difficulties in which he was involved, he forged a bond for £4,200, upon the earl of Chesterfield, to whom he had been tutor; the fraud being discovered, he was tried and condemned, February 24, 1777, and executed the 27th of June following, at Tyburn. He was the author of several works of merit.

* Dr. Gloucester Ridley, died November 3, 1774, aged 72 years.—See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 641.

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news and politics. But the *Gentleman's*, the *London*, and *Universal Magazines*, the *Monthly* and *Critical Reviews*, which soon followed, did an immense deal for literature and the literary character. They took the patronage of letters out of the hands of the great and fashionable, and confided it to the people. From this time periodical literature spread on every side; and by affording a most respectable arena for diffident scholars and young authors, created in the English republic of letters a very ardent spirit of emulation, and disputants in a little circle found in them a vent for their opinions, theological, moral, political, and antiquarian.

It was in this reign that the parliamentary debates first attracted public attention; and it was during the contest between Walpole and his political adversaries, that the eloquence of the senate shone with uncommon splendour. Voltaire, speaking of the English eloquence, as it subsisted in the two houses of parliament, at this period, says, that it excelled that of Greece and Rome. The eloquence of the pulpit forms no great object in this survey, though many of the discourses of our best divines form a valuable part of English literature. Archbishop Secker,* bishops Conybrare,† Hoadly, and T. Sherlock, were the brightest ornaments of the established church; and, amongst the dissenters, to Dr. Watts‡ may be awarded the high merit of being not only a devout and zealous Christian preacher, but a profound scholar, a natural philosopher, a logician, and a metaphysician. It was reserved for the latter part of the reign of George II. to enable Great Britain to vie with foreign nations, and even with the authors of antiquity in historical writing. To Hume and Robertson we are indebted for so noble a revolution, and in whose steps soon followed Gibbon and Smollett. In biography, few names had yet appeared of any degree of excellence. Johnson's *Life of Savage*, and Middleton's *Life of Cicero*, stand preeminent.

The writers of Scotland particularly applied themselves to metaphysical disquisitions, the cultivation of sentimental ethics, and the progress of society and manners; they possessed a wonderful ardour for literary eminence, and a desire to excel in elegant composition. Ireland can boast of Abernethy,* Berkeley,† Clayton,‡ and Leland,§ names that will long be remembered with admiration. Amongst the ladies who distinguished themselves by their learning, perhaps no one was more conspicuous than lady Mary Wortley Montagu.‖ In reflecting upon the period thus briefly noticed, it obviously appears to have been an active and busy one, with regard to the cultivation of knowledge and literature, although it received no encouragement either from the throne, or the court. The progress of human knowledge, and the condition of science, learning, and taste, may be ascribed principally to the influence of the press; for by it, and it alone, were the vast number of important subjects able to be discussed, and the discussion effected the revolution in the sentiments of the people. —extraordinary light was thrown on the very first objects that can demand the attention of man. "Sometimes, indeed," says Dr. Southwood Smith, "the tide of improvement, like the tide of the ocean, may appear to have receded; but soon, as if deriving strength from its momentary retreat, slow, majestic, irresisitible, it has rolled beyond its former limit; but, unlike its type, it has not returned, and *it will not return*, to the boundary it has passed."

1761, *Feb.* 10. *Died*, MR. CRIGHTON, printer, at Ipswich, in Suffolk.

1761, *March* 30. *Died*, THOMAS BASKET, printer to his majesty, London.¶

1761, *April* 4. *Died*, MR. SHUCKBURGH, bookseller, Fleet-street, London.

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* Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1793, and died August 3, 1768. His Cathetical Lectures and Sermons, published after his death, are masterly compositions.

† John Conybrare was born at Pinhoe, in Devonshire, in 1692. In 1732 he published an answer to Tindal's *Christianity as old as the Creation*, for which he was rewarded the same year with the deanry of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1750 he was made bishop of Bristol, and died in 1755.

‡ Perhaps no author before him ever appeared with reputation on such a variety of subjects as Isaac Watts, both as a prose writer and a poet; and there is no man of whose works so many have been dispersed, both at home and abroad, and translated into such a variety of languages; and whose life and conversation exhibited a pattern of every Christian virtue. "Few books," says Dr. Johnson, "have been perused by me with greater pleasure than Watts's *Improvement of the Mind*; a work in the highest degree useful and pleasing; and whoever has the care of instructing others, may be charged with deficiency in his duty if the book is not recommended." He was born at Southampton, July 17, 1674, and died at Stoke Newington, November 25, 1748.

* John Abernethy was a celebrated dissenting divine, born at Coleraine, October 19, 1680, and educated at Glasgow. He died at Dublin, in 1740.

† Dr. George Berkeley, the learned and ingenious bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, was born in that kingdom, at Kilerin, near Thomas-town, the 12th of March, 1684, and died Jan. 14, 1753. The excellence of his moral character is conspicuous in his writings, which were chiefly in defence of the Christian religion against Atheists and Infidels. His philosophical discoveries were of great service to mankind. Dr. B. was certainly a very amiable as well as a very great man; and Pope is scarcely thought to have said too much when he ascribes to

"Berkeley every virtue under Heaven."

‡ Robert Clayton, an Irish prelate, was the son of Dr. Clayton, dean of Kildare, and born at Dublin in 1695. Embracing Arianism, he accepted preferment in the church of Ireland, and was successively promoted to the sees of Killala, Cork, and Clogher. In 1756 he made a motion in the house of lords for expunging the Athanasian and Nicene creeds from the liturgy, but it was not seconded. He died of a nervous fever, Sept. 25, 1758.

§ Dr. Thomas Leland, author of a *History of Ireland*; a *Life of Philip of Macedon*; and translator of *Demosthenes*, was born in 1722, and died in 1785.

‖ This lady was the daughter of Pierrepoint duke of Kingston, and married to Mr. Wortley Montagu, son to the earl of Sandwich. She accompanied her husband on his embassy to the Turkish court, in 1716. From Constantinople she wrote letters to Pope, Addison, and other eminent literati of the time, which are considered at this day as models of epistolary composition. She is also memorable for having first introduced the practice of inoculation into this country, for which thousands have had cause to bless her memory. She was a lady of almost masculine vigour of mind; and after a life marked by a variety of adventures, closed her career August 21, 1762, and was buried in Lichfield cathedral.

¶ The rev. William Norris, F. S. A. and secretary to the antiquarian society, was for some years corrector of the press to Mr. Basket. Mr. Norris was found dead in his bed, in Islington, on the morning of Dec. ... 1792.

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1761, *July* 4. *Died*, SAMUEL RICHARDSON, printer in Salisbury Square, London, well known to the literary world as the author of *Pamela*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, and other eminent works, and whose life affords another instance of the difficulties which may be overcome by perseverance and integrity. He was born in the year 1689, the son of an ingenious and very respectable joiner in Derbyshire, but who could only afford to give him a common education of reading and writing in a country school. It was the intention of the elder Mr. Richardson to have brought up his son *Samuel* to the church; but the occurrences of some severe pecuniary losses compelled him to relinquish the design. In despite, however, of his common education, he early exhibited the most decisive marks of genius; he was of a serious and contemplative disposition, and fond of exercising his inventive powers, among his playmates, in the narration of stories, the incidents of which he threw together with extraordinary facility. He was, likewise, remarkably partial to letter-writing, and to the company of his female friends, with whom he maintained a constant correspondence, and even ventured, though only in his eleventh year, to become their occasional monitor and adviser. At the age of sixteen it became necessary that he should fix upon some occupation for his future life; and, as his father left him to his free option, he decided for the business of a printer; principally induced to the choice by the opportunities that he imagined it would afford him for reading, to which he was strongly attached. He was accordingly apprenticed in 1706 to Mr. John Wilde, of stationers' hall; but he soon found that the advantages which he had so sanguinely expected were illusory; for he himself says, "I served a diligent seven years to a master who grudged every hour to me that tended not to his profit, even of those times of leisure and diversion, which the refractoriness of my fellow-servants *obliged* him to allow them, and was usually allowed by other masters to their apprentices. I stole from the hours of rest and relaxation, my reading times for improvement of my mind; and being engaged in a correspondence with a gentleman, greatly my superior in degree, and of ample fortune, which, had he lived, intended high things for me; those were all the opportunities I had in my apprenticeship to carry it on; I took care that even my candle was of my own purchasing, that I might not in the most trifling instance, make my master a sufferer (and who used to call me *the pillar of his house*) and not to disable myself by watching or sitting up, to perform my duty to him in the daytime." On the termination of his apprenticeship, which had lasted seven years, he became a journeyman and corrector of the press; an office which he filled for nearly six years, and on declining which, he acquired his freedom, and entered into business for himself. His first residence was small, and in an obscure court, in Fleet-street, where he filled up his leisure hours by compiling indices for the booksellers, and writing prefaces, and what he calls *honest dedications*. The industry, punctuality, and integrity of Richardson as a tradesmen, were in due time followed by the usual result, a wide-extending reputation and accumulating wealth. He was the printer, for a short period, of the duke of Wharton's *True Briton*, the purport of which was to excite an opposition in the city to the measures of government. The politics of this paper, however, were so violent, at the close of the sixth number Mr. Richardson declined any further connexion with it, having narrowly escaped a prosecution; for, four of the six essays being deemed libels, Mr. Payne, the publisher, was found guilty, while the printer, although intimate with the duke, was passed over, owing to the non-appearance of his name on the title-page. Through the interest of the right hon. Arthur Onslow, speaker, he was employed in printing the first edition of the *Journals of the House of Commons*, of which he completed the first twenty-six volumes in folio, an undertaking for which he at length obtained upwards of £3,000. He also printed from 1736 to 1737 a newspaper called the *Daily Journal*; and in 1738 the *Daily Gazetteer*. He suffered not, however, the pressure of business, though great, and requiring much superintendence, to preclude his mental progress. The literary exertions of Richardson were not altogether confined to novel writing; besides his three great works, already noticed, he had a regular share in the composition of the *Christian Magazine*, by Dr. James Mauclerc, 1748; *the Negociation of sir Thomas Roe, in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte from the year* 1721 *to* 1728 *inclusive*, folio. He also printed an edition of *Æsop's Fables, with Reflections*. *A Collection of the Moral Sentences in Pamela, Clarissa, and Grandison*, was printed in 12mo, 1755. A volume of *Familiar Letters*, which he had laid by for a season, in order to prosecute his *Pamela*. A large single sheet on the *Duties of Wives and Husbands*. *Six original Letters upon Duelling*, printed after his decease in the *Literary Repository* for 1765. No. 67, vol. ii. of the *Ramblers*, were written by Richardson; in the preamble to which, Johnson styles him "an author from whom the age has received greater favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and taught the passions to move at the command of virtue." Richardson's reputation is far from being confined to his own country. He has been read in many of the languages, and known to most of the nations of Europe; and has been greatly admired, notwithstanding every dissimilitude of manners or even disadvantage of translation. He has been often compared to Rousseau; and Rousseau was one of his professed admirers. M. Diderot, in his *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, page 96, mentions Richardson particularly as a perfect master of that art. Whilst thus advancing in his literary career, Richardson was not inattentive to the improvement of that fortune, of which industry and integrity had long before laid the foundation. In 1754 he was appointed master of the station-

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ers' company, a situation as lucrative as it was honourable. In 1755 he removed from North End, near Hammersmith, to Parson's Green, where he fitted up a house. In Salisbury-court, London, he took down a range of old houses, eight in number, and built an extensive and commodious range of warehouses and printing-offices. At Midsummer, 1660, he purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer, and carried on that department of business in partnership with Miss Catherine Lintot.* To his servants he was a kind and generous master, eager to encourage them to persevere in the same course of patient labour by which he had himself attained fortune; and it is said to have been his common practice to hide half a crown among the types in the cases, that it might reward the diligence of the compositor who should first be in the office in the morning. If we look yet closer into his private life, (and who does not wish to know the slightest particulars of a man of his genius?) we find so much to praise, and so little deserving censure, that we almost think we are reading the description of one of the amiable characters he has drawn in his own works. Besides practising a generous hospitality, it must be recorded to his honour, that long before he became an author, he distinguished himself by his kindness in relieving the wants of the sons of genius, which is but too often allied to poverty; amongst others, Johnson† felt his succouring hand in the hour of his greatest need. A love of the human species; a desire to create happiness and to witness it; a life undisturbed by passion, and spent in doing good; pleasure, which centred in elegant conversation—in bountiful liberality, in the exchange of all the kindly intercourse of life,—marked the worth and unsophisticated simplicity of Richardson's character. It is no slight encomium, when speaking of the moral character of a man, that a too great love of praise should be enumerated as its only foible. Of the vanity of Richardson he who peruses his life‡ can have no doubt; but let it be remembered, that he was an object of almost perpetual flattery, and that he had a host of virtues to counterbalance the defect. For some years previous to his death, he had been much afflicted with nervous attacks, the consequence of family deprivations, of intense application, and great mental susceptibility. He often regretted, that he had only females to whom to transfer his business. However, he had taken in to assist him a nephew, who relieved him from the more burdensome cares of it, and who eventually succeeded him. He now had leisure, had he had health, to enjoy his reputation, his prosperous circumstances, his children, and his friends; but, alas! leisure purchased by severe application often comes too late to be enjoyed; and in a worldly, as well as in a religious sense,

When we find
The key of life, it opens to the grave.

His nervous disorders increased upon him; and his valuable life was at length terminated, by a stroke of apoplexy, at the age of seventy-two. He was buried, by his own direction, near his first wife, in the nave, near the pulpit of St. Bride's church. The following epitaph was written by his amiable and learned friend Mrs. Carter, but is not inscribed on his tomb:

EPITAPH ON MR. RICHARDSON, PRINTER.

If ever warm benevolence was dear,
If ever wisdom gained esteem sincere,
Or genuine fancy deep attention won
Approach with awe the dust—of *Richardson*.
What though his Muse, thro' distant regions known,
Might scorn the tribute of this humble stone;
Yet pleasing to his gentle shade, must prove
The meanest pledge of friendship and of love;
Too oft will these, from venal throngs exiled;
And oft will innocence, of aspect mild,
And white-robed Charity, with streaming eyes
Frequent the cloister where their patron lies.
This, reader, learn; and learn from one, whose woe
Bids her wild verse in artless accents flow:
For, could she frame her numbers to commend
The husband, father, citizen, and friend;
How could her muse display, in *equal* strain,
The critic's judgments, and the writer's vein.
Ah, no! expect not from the chisell'd stone
The praises graven on our hearts alone.
There shall his fame a lasting shrine acquire;
And ever shall his moving page inspire
Pure truth, fixt honour, virtue's pleasing lore;
While taste and science crown this favour'd shore.

Mr. Richardson was twice married. By his first wife, Martha Wilde, daughter of Allington Wilde, printer, (who died in 1733) in Clerkenwell, he had five sons and one daughter; who all died young. His second wife (who survived him twelve years) was Elizabeth, sister of Mr. James Leake, bookseller, of Bath. By her he had a son and five daughters. The son died young; but four of the daughters survived him, viz. Mary, married in 1757 to Philip Ditcher, esq., an eminent surgeon of Bath;‡ Martha, married in 1762 to Edward Bridgen, esq. F.R. and A.SS; Anne, who died unmarried; and Sarah, married to Mr. Crowther, surgeon, of Boswell-court.

1761, *Aug.* 27. *Died*, SAMUEL BALLARD, an eminent bookseller in Little Britain, and who was many years deputy of the ward of Aldersgate within.

* After Mr. Richardson's death, his widow and Miss Lintot were for some time joint patentees.

† The following letter from Johnson to Richardson, is characteristic, and of a nature peculiarly affecting:

"Gough-square, March 16, 1756.

"Sir,—I am obliged to entreat your assistance; I am now under an arrest for five pounds eighteen shillings. Mr. Strahan, from whom I should have received the necessary help in this case, is not at home, and I am afraid of not finding Mr. Millar. If you will be so good as to send me this sum, I will very gratefully repay you, and add it to all former obligations.—I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, SAMUEL JOHNSON."

"Sent six guineas. Witness, WILLIAM RICHARDSON."

The witness was Mr. Richardson's nephew and successor in business.

‡ See Mrs. Barbauld's "Biographical Account" of Mr. Richardson, prefixed to six volumes of his *Correspondence*, in 1804. Also Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vols. ii. iv. v.

* She died January 25, 1731.

† She died November 3, 1773, aged 77 years, and was buried with her husband in St. Bride's church.

‡ Mrs. Ditcher survived her husband; and died at Bath in August, 1783.

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1761. James Adams, printer, a native of the orth of Ireland, introduced the first press at 'ilmington, a port and post town in the state of 'elaware, North America.

1761, *Aug.* 5. *Died*, Mrs. Mary Cooper, an xtensive bookseller and publisher at the sign of ıe Globe, in Paternoster-row, London. She was ıe widow of Thomas Cooper, bookseller.

1761. *Died*, John Meres, printer in the Old Bailey. He printed the *Historical Register*.

1761. The stamp duty upon newspapers raised) a penny, £4 1*s.* 8*d.* per 1000, being a discount f two per cent. All unsold stamps, whether, lamaged or otherwise, were allowed as returns. The paper was sold to the public at 2½*d.*; to the rade at 4*s.* per quire of twenty-five papers; paper 13*s.* 6*d.* per ream.

1761, *Oct.* 26. *Died*, Mr. Penny, printer to he East India Company.

1761. A college of Jesuits possessed a printing house at Villagarsia, qu. in Spain? in which they published *Opuscula Græca ad usum Seminarii Villagarsiensis*, 12mo, *typis Seminarii*. The book is licensed by the Provincial of the Jesuits at Valladolid.

1761, *The Norwich Gazette*, printed and sold by John Crouse.

1761, *March* 17. *The Cottager*, No. 1.

1761, *April*. *The Library*, No. 1.

1761, *March* 1. *The Protestant's Magazine*.

1761, *April*. *The Lawyer's Magazine*, No. 1.

1761, *April*. *The Mathematical Magazine*, by G. Witchell, T. Moss, and others, No. 1.

1761, *June* 11. *The Genius*. This paper, the production of George Colman, esq. was originally published in the *St. James's Chronicle*; and in point both of style and matter, it is perhaps superior to the *Connoisseur*, and, therefore, the abruptness of its termination forms a subject of regret. It extended but to fifteen numbers, published at irregular periods.

1761, *Oct.* 1. *The Court Magazine*, No. 1.

1761, *Oct.* 17. *The Reasoner*, No. 1.

1761, *Oct.* 17. *The Free Enquirer*, No. 1.

1762. In this year a schism occurred among the members of the stationers' company, headed by Jacob Ilive, a type-founder and printer. He called a meeting of the company for Monday, May 31, being Whit-monday, at the Dog tavern, on Garlick-hill, to "rescue their liberties" and choose master and wardens. Ilive was chosen chairman for the day; and standing on the upper table in the hall, he thanked the freemen for the honour they had done him—laid before them several clauses of their two charters—and proposed Mr. Christopher Norris, and some one else, to them for master, the choice falling upon Mr. Norris. He then proposed, in like manner, John Lenthall, esq. and John Wilcox, gent. with two others for wardens, when the two first nominated were elected. A committee was then appointed by the votes of the common hall, to meet the first Tuesday in each month at the Horn tavern, in doctors' commons, to inquire into the state of the company; which committee consisted of twenty-one persons, five of whom (provided the master and wardens were of the number) were empowered to act, as fully as if the whole of the committee were present. July sixth, being the first Tuesday in the month, the newly elected master, about twelve o'clock came into the hall, and being seated at the upper end of it, the clerk of the hall was sent for and desired to swear Mr. Norris into his office; but he declined, and Mr. Ilive officiated as the clerk in administering the oath. A boy then offered himself to be bound; but no warden being present he was desired to defer until next month, when several were bound, some freemen made, and others admitted on the livery; one of whom, at least, frequently polled at Guildhall in contested elections. Previous to calling the meeting just described, Mr. Ilive published a pamphlet on the *Charter and Grants of the Company of Stationers, with Observations and Remarks thereon*; in which he recited various grievances, and stated the opinions of counsel upon several points. The twentieth page concludes with the line, *Exeudebat, edeqat, donabat, Jacob Ilive, Anno M. DCCLXII.* It is not known that any particular notice was taken of these proceedings; or of "this rebellious election of a master and wardens," as Mr. Nichols calls it in his index.

1762, *March* 29. *Died*, Thomas Page, an eminent stationer on Tower-hill, London.

1762. William Goddard, a printer of New York, introduced the first press into Providence, the chief town of the county of Providence, in Rhode island, North America.

1762. James Johnston, a Scotchman, introduced printing into Savannah, a post town of Georgia, North America.

1762, *Nov.* 29. Peter Arnet, a feeble old man of seventy years of age, was convicted of writing the *Free Inquirer*, in which was contained some remarks on the five books of Moses, and being deemed blasphemous, he received sentence in the court of king's bench, to be imprisoned one month, to stand twice in the pillory during that time, and afterwards to be sent to Bridewell, and there kept to hard labour for twelve months; to pay a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* and give security for his good behaviour during life; himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each.

1762, *May* 29. *The Briton*. This political newspaper was commenced by Dr. Smollett upon the day that the earl of Bute was elevated to the premiership. Smollett had been originally a whig, but gradually became something like a tory, and devoted his talents to the interests of that party in church and state, but with little success. This paper was soon given up.

1762, *June*. *The North Briton*. Immediately after the publication of the first number of the *Briton*, John Wilkes, esq. started the above paper, and taking the opposite side in politics, became the most eminent *party* paper of its day. At this time the public was inundated with a swarm of newspapers and essayists, for and against lord Bute's administration. The publication of the *North Briton* was repeatedly suspended by warrants, the imprisonment, outlawry, and exile of

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Wilkes, &c. and almost every number was the occasion either of a duel or an action at law. Mr. John Almon, bookseller, who was Wilkes's publisher, was imprisoned more than once; but in 1763, Wilkes set up a press in his own house in George-street, Westminster.

1762, *June. The Manchester Chronicle; or, Anderton's Universal Advertiser*, price twopence. Printed and published every Tuesday by Thomas Anderton, at the Shakspeare's head, near the Market cross, Manchester.

1762. *The Auditor*, by Arthur Murphy, esq.* who, in concert with Smollet, undertook the defence of lord Bute's ministry in this paper.

1762. *The Englishman*. This is one of the oldest existing London newspapers; and about 1766 attracted much notice, by the insertion of several satirical articles from the pen of Burke.

1762, *Sept. St. James's Magazine*, by Robert Lloyd, A. M.† No. 1.

1762. *The Beauties of all the Magazines.*

1762. *The Investigator*, by Allan Ramsay.‡ This work consists only of four essays, and embraces rather copious dissertations on *Ridicule*, on *Elizabeth Canning*, on *Naturalization*, and on *Taste*. Their primary object is to shew the utility and necessity of experimental reasoning in philological and moral enquiries.

1762. *The Moderator.*

1762. *The Adviser.*

1762. *The Contrast.*

1763, *Jan. The Lying Intelligencer*, No. 1. Saturday. Published by Mr. George Nicol.

> "And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
> With windlasses, and with essays of bias,
> By indirections find directions out."

1763, *Jan.* 18. *Died*, Mr. Noon, a respectable bookseller in the Poultry, London.

1763, *April* 23. *The North Briton*, No. XLV. printed for George Kearsley,* bookseller, Ludgate hill. On April 30, a *general* warrant was issued by the earl of Halifax, to take into custody the authors, printers, and publishers, of this paper, together with their papers; upon which Mr. Wilkes, the author, was committed *close* prisoner to the tower, and *the use of pen, ink, and paper* forbidden;† several persons, together with the following fourteen journeymen printers were taken into custody: James Lindsey, George Morgan, William Gibson, Francis Story, John Christie, Benjamin Bard, John Stroke, Robert M'Laran, Henry Sabine,‡ Whitefield Harvey, Michael Curry, George Saville Carey, William Huckell, and David Ross. These journeymen commenced an action against Nathan Carrington and R. Blackmore, king's messengers, for false imprisonment; when William Huckell, on the 6th July, at Guildhall, London, before lord chief-justice Pratt, obtained £300 damages; and on the following day, James Lindsay, obtained £200 damages, with full costs of suit. By agreement of the council on both sides, this verdict determined all the actions for the same offence, which were twelve. The whole of the damages amounted to £2,900, and expenses. Huckell accepted £175, and the remainder £120 each, and they all agreed to pay their own costs.

1763, *May.* Mr. Wilkes erected a printing press in his house in George-street, Westminster, and advertised the proceedings of the administration against himself and the printers and publishers of the *North Briton*, with all the original papers, at the price of a guinea. The *North Briton* again made its appearance. At this press was printed a poem, entitled an *Essay on Woman*, but it can scarce be said to have been published, as only twelve copies were printed for Wilkes and a few of his private friends. "The *Essay on Woman*," says Mr. Kidgell,§ "is a parody on

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* Arthur Murphy was born at Cork, December 27, 1727, at Clooniquin, in Roscommon, Ireland, and was educated at St Omers. Having studied the law he was called to the bar. He was the author of the *Grecian Daughter*, *All in the Wrong*, and other plays which were very popular. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Foote, and other eminent men. Mr. Murphy died at Knightsbridge, June 18, 1800.

† Robert Lloyd (son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd, second master of Westminster school, and afterwards chancellor of York, who died Jan. 5th, 1781,) was educated under his father; then of Cambridge. He was for some time one of the ushers of Westminster school, but quitting that situation, depended entirely upon his pen for support, and being of a thoughtless and extravagant disposition, became involved in debt, and a prisoner in the Fleet, where he put an end to his existence December 15, 1764. Mr. Lloyd was an excellent scholar, and an easy natural poet.

‡ He was the eldest son of Allan Ramsay, the poet, and born at Edinburgh in 1713. Early displaying a taste for painting, his father was induced to allow him to cultivate the art, which he did very successfully, both in England and in Italy. In 1767 he was appointed portrait painter to the king and queen, and became a great favourite with their majesties, on account of his ability to converse in German. He was frequently of Dr. Johnson's parties, who said of him, "You will not find a man in whose conversation there is more instruction, more information, and elegance, than in Ramsay's." He acquired considerable wealth, which, it appears, he used in a liberal spirit. Ramsay, in short, says Allan Cunningham, "led the life of an elegant accomplished man of the world, and public favourite." Mr. Ramsay died at Dover, August 10, 1784. John Ramsay, his son, entered the army, and rose to the rank of major-general.—See Chambers's *Eminent Scotchmen.*

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* Mr. Kearsley became a bankrupt, and at a meeting of creditors, Mr. Foote, the celebrated comedian and author, appeared, and was of no little service to Mr. Kearsley, by the following observation: "Gentlemen, it is a very common case for a bookseller to be seen among the creditors of an author; but for once, strange to tell, you see an author among the creditors of a bookseller!" December 21, 1764.

† It was to avoid a writ of *habeas corpus* that Mr. Wilkes was committed close prisoner to the tower. John Almon, the bookseller, happening to call upon Mr. Wilkes, the same morning that the messengers entered his house, he was allowed to see Mr. Wilkes and leave the house, upon which lord Halifax blamed the messengers for not taking Almon also into custody.

‡ Mr. Sabine afterwards became the conductor of the *Chester Courant*, and died in that city at a very advanced age, in September, 1800.

§ In July, 1763, appeared *A genuine and succinct narrative of a scandalous, obscure, and exceedingly profane libel, entitled an Essay on Woman, &c.*, by the Rev. John Kidgell. The author attributes the discovery of the *Essay on Woman* to an accident of a proof sheet falling into his hands at the house of a respectable printer, in Fleet-street. It appears that at the house of the printer the journeymen were taking breakfast, (which was then customary,) one of them had worked upon the Essay at the house of Wilkes, and taking a proof sheet to put some butter in, it was thus discovered by another journeyman, who wished to read it; at length the subject began to be talked about, until coming to the master's ears led him to look at it also; upon which he consulted with Mr. Kidgell, and they thought, by giving information to the secretary of *state*,

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Pope's *Essay on Man*, almost line for line, printed in red. The frontispiece, engraved curiously on copper, contains the title of the poem; the title is succeeded by a few pages, entitled *advertisement and design.*" On the title-page is an obscene print, under which is an inscription in Greek, signifying the Saviour of the world. The notes are said by John Almon to have been principally contributed by Mr. Potter. Thomas Farmer, who had conducted the Strawberry hill press, was the printer for Mr. Wilkes.*

1763, *Dec.* 10. DRYDEN LEACH, printer, of London, obtained a verdict, and £300 damages at Guidhall, before lord chief-justice Pratt, from three of the king's messengers, for taking him into custody as the supposed printer of the *North Briton*, No. 45.

1763. An act was passed permitting newspapers to be sent and received free by members of both houses of parliament, provided they "were signed on the outside by the hand of the member," or "directed to any member at any place whereof he should have given notice, in writing, to the postmaster-general.

1763. A. STEUART, a roguish printer of Philadelphia, who scrupled not to assume the title of "king's printer," established the second press in the province of North Carolina, at Wilmington.

1763. *The Freeman's Journal.* This paper, which still continues, was established in Dublin by a committee of the united Irishmen appointed for conducting a free press. The management of it was entrusted to Dr. Lucas, a man of great talent and popular influence; and from the elegance of composition and strength of argument (being reckoned by many not inferior to Junius in both respects) manifested in many of the essays, it had a prodigious influence on the higher classes of the public. Dr. Lucas was elected one of the representatives of the city of Dublin, and the remarkable words with which he opened his address after the election, are still well remembered: "Yesterday, I was your equal —to-day, I am your servant." After his death, in 1774, the newspaper became the property of a person named Higgins.

1763. *Saunders's News Letter.* This paper was also established in Dublin about the same time as the *Freeman's Journal;* and from the tact displayed in its management—steering in a neutral course between the two parties—it for many years maintained an ascendancy both in advertisements and circulation.

1763, *July* 5. *Terræ-Filius*, another periodical paper by the author of the *Genius*, which he published daily during the *Encænia*, at Oxford, in honour of the peace. Only four numbers appeared, and they are seasoned with a considerable portion of wit and pleasantry.

1764. T. GREEN, from Newhaven, introduced printing into Hartford, the capital of the state of Connecticut, North America. Like most of his brethren printers in America, Green commenced his typographical career by the publication of a newspaper.

1764. W. BROWN and W. GILMORE, printers, established a press at Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, in North America, which was the first appearance of the art within the whole province of Canada. And it is observed by Mr. Thomas, that no other press existed in the province until the year 1775, when one was erected at Montreal.

1764, *March* 24. *The Newcastle Chronicle, or General Weekly Advertiser*, printed and published by Thomas Slack. It still continues to be published under its first title by Mr. Slack's grandsons, Thomas and John Hodgson. Mrs. Ann Slack, wife of the above gentleman, was well known in the literary world for her useful performances for the benefit of youth.

1764, *May* 4. Mr. ARTHUR BEARDMORE, an eminent attorney, received £1000 damages from the king's messengers for false imprisonment for a supposed connection with the *Monitor*. Mr. J. Scott stated that Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Entick, and Dr. Shebbeare, were the authors of this paper, and on December 4, Mr. Beardmore received £1,500 damages from the earl of Halifax, for false imprisonment in the house of a messenger, and on the following day Mr. Entick obtained a verdict for £20, Mr. Fell, bookseller, £18, Mr. Wilson, bookseller, £40, and Mr. Meredith, clerk to Mr. Beardmore, £200, from the earl of Halifax.

1764, *June* 1. Was executed at Guildhall, before Mr. Bennett, secondary of Wood-street compter, a writ of inquiry of damages, in an action of trespass, wherein Messrs. Wilson and Fell, two booksellers in Paternoster-row, some time since imprisoned for printing some numbers of the *Monitor*, were plaintiffs, and three of his majesty's messengers defendants; when, after many learned arguments by the council on both sides, the jury, to compose which one person was summoned out of each ward in the city of London, withdrew, and in about forty minutes brought in the damages at £600. Mr. Wilson died at an advanced age, July, 1777.

1764, *Sept.* 5. *Died*, ROBERT DODSLEY, bookseller, of Pall-mall, London, whose memory will ever be esteemed as a remarkable example of genius, springing up and advancing to usefulness, amidst unfavourable circumstances. He was born in 1703, at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, where his father kept the free-school, and

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to turn the thing to their pecuniary advantage, but were at a loss to obtain a perfect copy. Another journeyman was found who had worked off the Essay, who denied any knowledge of such a work; but being tampered with by threats and promises, he was at length persuaded to betray Mr. Wilkes, by producing a perfect copy. The author of an *Explanatory Letter* to Mr. Kidgell says, and that very truly, that the best way of defeating such a work would have been to have burned the proof sheet, and take no further notice of it; and censures very severely the artifices made use of to come at the work. Mr. Kidgell, whose life was not particulary exemplary, was rector of Godstone, in Surry, where he died about 1793.

* *Recherches sur l'Origine du Despotisme Oriental.* Ouvrage posthume de M. Boulanger.

"Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens——"

A Londres, 1763, 12mo. pp. 236. Printed at Wilkes' private press, in George-street, Westminster, by Thomas Farmer.

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could only afford to give him a very limited education. He commenced life as a footman to the honourable Mrs. Lowther, and, by his good conduct in that capacity, was as successful in obtaining the esteem of those around him, as he ever was afterwards, when he had moved into more important positions in society. Having employed his leisure time in cultivating his intellect, he began at an early age to write verses, which, being shown to his superiors, were deemed so creditable to his abilities, that he was encouraged to publish them in a volume, under the title of *The Muse in Livery*. This publication was dedicated to his mistress, and came forth under the patronage of a highly respectable list of subscribers. Dodsley afterwards entered the service of Mr. Dartineuf, a noted voluptuary, and one of the intimate friends of Pope; and having written a dramatic piece, called *The Toyshop* (founded upon a play of the preceding century), it was shown by his new master to that distinguished poet, who was so well pleased with it, that he took the author under his protection, and made interest for the appearance of the play upon the stage. *The Toyshop* was acted at Covent Garden, in 1735, and met with the highest success. In a malignant epistle addressed about that time by Curll, the bookseller, to Pope, it is insinuated that this was owing to patronage alone. But nothing can seem more improbable than that Pope and his friends should be deceived as to the merit of this piece, or that they should interest themselves about a production glaringly destitute of merit. The profits arising from this play, and the distinction which it obtained for the author, induced him to enter upon some regular trade: he chose that of a bookseller, as the most appropriate to his taste, and that in which he might expect to turn the favour of his friends to the best account; and accordingly he opened a shop of that kind in Pall-mall. In this new situation, comparatively difficult as it may be supposed to have been, the same prudence and worth which have gained him esteem in his former condition, were not less strikingly exemplified. He was able to secure for himself and his establishment the countenance of many of the first literary persons of the day, including Pope, Chesterfield, Lyttleton, Shenstone,* Johnson, and Glover,† and also of many persons of rank who possessed a taste for letters; and thus, in the course of a few years, he became one of the principal persons of his trade in the metropolis. Proceeding at the same time in his career as an author, he wrote a farce entitled the *King and the Miller of Mansfield*, founded on an old ballad of that name, and referring to scenes with which he had been familiar in early life. Animated by a spirit of adventure, uncommon in his own time, he published, in 1744, a *Collection of Plays by Old Authors*, in twelve volumes, duodecimo, prefaced by a history of the stage, and illustrated by biographical and critical notes; the whole being dedicated to sir C. C. Dormer, to whom Mr. Dodsley acknowledges great obligations for the use of materials. Another of the more valuable works projected by Dodsley was the *Preceptor*, first published in 1749, and designed to embrace what was then thought a complete course of education. His *Select Fables of Esop and other Fabulists*, appeared in 1760, and was at once pronounced a work of classical elegance. In 1748, he produced a loyal masque on the occasion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and, two years afterwards, a small prose work, entitled *The Economy of Human Life*, in which the social duties are treated in a style intended to resemble that of the scriptures and other oriental writings. In 1758, he ventured to rise to tragedy, and composed *Cleone*, the fable of which he derived from a French fiction. Though Garrick expressed a mean opinion of the play, and it was consequently taken to Covent Garden, it long drew full audiences, which was in part attributed to Mrs. Bellamy's acting of the heroine. Dr. Johnson admired *Cleone* so much as to say, that, if Otway had written it, no other of his pieces would have been remembered; which being reported to the author, he modestly said, "it was too much." A long and prosperous professional career enabled Mr. Dodsley to retire from business, some years before his death, with a large fortune, which, however, made no alteration upon his modest and amiable character. His humble origin was neither a matter which he was anxious to conceal, nor a subject of vulgar boasting. He did not forget it, nor did he allow it to affect his deportment in a manner that could be disagreeable to others. Mindful, says one of his biographers, "of the early encouragement which his own talents met with, he was ever ready to give the same opportunity of advancement to those of others; and on many occasions he not only acted as publisher, but as patron, to men of genius. There was no circumstance by which he was more distinguished than by the grateful remembrance which he retained and always expressed towards the memory of those to whom he owed the obligation of being first taken notice of in life. Modest, sensible, and humane, he retained the virtues which first brought him into notice, after he had obtained wealth to satisfy every wish which could arise from the possession of it. He was a generous friend, and acquired the esteem and affection of all who were acquainted with

* William Shenstone, an ingenious poet, was born at Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, in 1714, and educated at Oxford. His works consist of songs, elegies, pastorals, a poem in Spencer's manner, called the Schoolmistress, letters, and miscellaneous essays were printed by Dodsley, in three vols. 8vo. His pastoral elegies possess a softness and smoothness of diction in the highest degree pleasing. His life was passed in elegant retirement at his seat called the Leasowes, near Hales-Owen, and which he devoted his fortune in improving. He died Feb. 11, 1763. Besides his life by Dr. Johnson, a good account of Shenstone may be found in Dr. Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, vol. i.

† Richard Glover, author of *Leonidas*, an epic poem, and other works, was born in London, 1712, and was brought up as a merchant under his father, who was in the Hamburgh trade. Mr. Glover distinguished himself as a city politician, in taking the lead of the opposition at elections. In 1761 he was chosen M.P. for Weymouth. He died Nov. 25, 1785, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

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him. It was his happiness to pass the greater part of his life in an intimacy with men of the brightest abilities, whose names will be revered by posterity; by most of whom he was loved as much for the virtues of his heart, as he was admired on account of his writings."

After a life spent in the exercise of every social duty, he fell a martyr to the gout, at the house of his friend, Mr. Spence,* at Durham, and was interred in the abbey church-yard, where his tomb is thus inscribed:

If you have any respect
for uncommon Industry and Merit,
regard this place,
in which are deposited the Remains of
Mr. ROBERT DODSLEY:
who, as an Author, raised himself
much above what could have been expected
from one in his rank of life,
and without a learned education;
and who, as a Man, was scarce
exceeded by any in Integrity of Heart,
and Purity of Manners and Conversation.
He left this life for a better, Sept. 25, 1764,
in the 61st year of his age.

Robert Dodsley had quitted business in 1759; but his brother James, who had been his partner, continued the business, and persevered in acquiring wealth by the most honourable literary connexions until his death, in 1797.

1764. During the exile of Mr. Wilkes, there seems to have been a constant correspondence between him and Mr. Almon, the bookseller, of London. He was residing at Paris, when lord Hertford, the ambassador, gave a grand dinner to all the subjects of Great Britain, omitting only Mr. Wilkes. He sent Almon an account of this conduct, and also a ludicrous paragraph relative to the rev. Mr. Trail, a Scotchman, importing, that though lord Hertfort was our ambassador, and David Hume his secretary, yet the rev. Mr. Trail administered to the English subjects in spirituals. This paragraph was printed in the *London Evening Post*. The earl of Marchmont moved the house of lords against Mr. Meres, the printer, and the house fined him £100 for it. Several other printers were afterwards fined every session for some years, £100 each time they printed a lord's name. Lord Marchmont began his business. It might, and it ought to have been a question in the house of commons, whether the house of lords had a *right* to levy money in this manner? But there are very few real friends to the liberty of the press. Men sometimes *talk* of it as an inestimable privilege; but their friendship lasts no longer than the occasion. A man had better make his son a tinker, than a printer or bookseller. The laws of tin he can understand, but the law of libels is unwritten, uncertain, and undefinable. It is one thing to day, and another to-morrow. No man can tell what it is.* It is sometimes what the king or queen pleases; sometimes what the minister pleases; and sometimes what the attorney-general pleases.—*Memoirs of John Almon, Bookseller, of Piccadilly, London.*

1764, *Sept.* 20. *Died*, CHARLES HITCH, Esq., a bookseller of considerable eminence in Paternoster-row, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex; was master of the stationers' company, in 1758. He was buried at Eastham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Arthur Bettesworth, bookseller. She died in 1777.

1765, *Jan.* 23. Mr. WILLIAMS, bookseller, in Fleet-street, sentenced by the court of king's bench to pay a fine of £100, to be imprisoned six months in that court, to stand once in the pillory in Old Palace-yard, and to give security in the sum of £1,000 for his good behaviour for seven years, for publishing the *North Briton*," No. 45, in sheets. Mr. Kearsley, for republishing the same in volumes, was discharged on his own recognizances. Mr. Kearsley had a promise made to him by the earls of Halifax and Egremont, that if he would give up the author he should not be prosecuted. On the 14th of February, Mr. Williams was taken in a hackney coach, No. 45, from the king's bench prison, to stand, pursuant to the above sentence, in the pillory, in New Palace-yard, Westminster. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with cords running from one ladder to another, on which were hung a jack-boot, an axe, and a bonnet; the last with a label, *Scotch bonnet:* the boot and bonnet after remaining some time, were burnt, the top of the boot having been previously chopped off. A gentleman with a purple purse, ornamented with ribbons of an orange colour, began a collection in favour of Mr. Williams, by putting a guinea in himself, by which means Mr. Williams obtained above £200; one gentleman gave fifty guineas. Mr. Williams held a sprig of laurel all the time. The same coach carried him back, and the master of it refused to take any hire.

1765. *Died*, Mr. EDWARD DODD, bookseller, in Paternoster-row.

1765. NICHOLAS HASSELBOCHT, a pupil of Sauer of Germantown, introduced the art of printing into the city of Baltimore, of Baltimore county, in Maryland, North America. He was well supplied with types for printing, both in the German and English languages; and is said to have meditated the publication of a German version of the bible; a design which, however, was never carried into execution.

* In a malignant epistle from Curll, the bookseller, to Pope, in 1737, Mr. Spence is introduced as an early patron of Dodsley:

"Tis kind indeed a *Livery Muse* to aid,
Who scribbles farces to augment his trade:
Where You and Spence and Glover drive the nail,
The devil's in it if the plot should fail.

The Rev. Joseph Spence, M.A. was fellow of New college, Oxford. In 1742 he was made professor of modern history, and presented to the rectory of Great Horwood, in Buckinghamshire, and in 1754 prebendary of Durham. He wrote *An Essay on Pope's Odyssey*, and a work entitled *Polymetis*, or an enquiry concerning the agreement between the works of the Roman poets and the remains of the ancient artists, being an attempt to illustrate them from each other. This ornament of polite literature was unfortunately drowned, in a canal in his garden at Byfleet, in Surry, August 28, 1768.

* Any thing, which any man, at any time, for any reason, chooses to be offended with, is a libel.—*Bentham.*

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1766. *The Holy Bible*, with a Commentary, by the rev. Matthew Henry. London: 5 vols. folio. A second edition appeared in 1776.

1765, *Jan. The Royal Granada Gazette*, No. 1, printed by W. Weyland, at St. George's town, the capital of the island of Granada. It appears that there had been a printing-office on the island before this of Weyland's was opened.

1765. *The Freeport Gazette; or, the Dominica Advertiser*, printed by William Smith, at Roseau, now called Charlottetown, the capital of the island of Dominica, in the West Indies.

1765, *July. The Court Miscellany*, No. 1.

1765, *Dec.* 27. *The Liverpool General Advertiser*, No. 1. bearing the following motto. "By His Majesty's authority. Given at St. James's." This paper was commenced by Mr. John Gore, and printed by Mr. Nevett.

1766, *Jan.* 23. *Died*, WILLIAM CASLON, who is styled by Rowe Mores "the Coryphœus of letter-founders," though not trained to that business; "which is a handy-work, so concealed among the artificers of it," that Moxon, in his indefatigable researches on that subject, "could not discover that any one had taught it any other, but every one that had used it learnt it of his own genuine inclination." It was by mere chance that Mr. Caslon was led to take up the gauntlet, and avert from England the reproach of a dependence on foreign genius in this grand arena of human skill. It may be both amusing and instructive, to read the rise and progress of his professional life. William Caslon was born at Cradley, a hamlet of Hales-Owen, in Shropshire. He served a regular apprenticeship to an engraver on gun-locks and barrels, and after the expiration of his term followed his trade in Vine-street, near the Minories. In every branch of his art his ability was conspicuous, but his early reputation arose chiefly from the dexterity and genius he evinced in inventing and engraving ornamental devices on the barrels of fire-arms. He did not, however, confine his ingenuity to that particular employment to which he had been brought up, but was occasionally occupied in making tools for bookbinders and for chasers of silver plate. While he was thus engaged, some of his bookbinding punches were noticed for their neatness and accuracy by Mr. John Watts,* the printer, who conjectured correctly that he was capable of remedying the defects of the existing foundries, and who, by engaging to support him, and introducing him to the leading typographers of the day, induced him to undertake a new one. The elder Mr. Bowyer also accidentally saw in the shop of Mr. Daniel Browne, bookseller, near Temple-bar, the lettering of a book uncommonly neat; and inquiring who the artist was by whom the letters were made, Mr. Caslon was introduced to his acquaintance, and was taken by him to Mr. T. James's foundery, in Bartholomew-close. Caslon had never before that time seen any part of the business; and being asked by his friend if he thought he could undertake to cut types, he requested a single day to consider the matter, and then replied he had no doubt but he could. From this answer Mr. Bowyer lent him £200, Mr. Bettenham £200, and Mr. Watts £100; and by that assistance our ingenious artist applied himself assiduously to his new pursuit. The three printers above-named were of course his constant customers. In 1720, the society for promoting Christian knowledge deemed it expedient to print, for the use of the eastern churches, the *New Testament* and *Psalter* in the Arabic language. Mr. Caslon was fixed upon to cut the fount, in his specimens of which he distinguished it by the name of "English Arabic." After he had finished the letters of this fount, he cut the letters of his own name in pica roman, and put them at the bottom of one of the Arabic specimens. The name being seen by Samual Palmer, he advised Mr. Caslon to cut the whole fount of pica. This was accordingly done, and the letter exceeded that of the other founders of the time. But Mr. Palmer, whose circumstances required credit with those whose business would have been hurt by Mr. Caslon's superior execution, repented of the advice he had given him, and endeavoured to discourage him from any further progress.* Mr. Caslon, being justly disgusted at such treatment, applied to Mr. Bowyer, under whose inspection he cut, in 1722, the beautiful fount of English which was used in printing Selden's works, and the Coptic types that were made use of for Dr. Wilkins's edition of the *Pentateuch*. It is difficult to appreciate the obstacles which Caslon had to encounter in the commencement of his career. He had the candour to acknowledge Mr. Bowyer as his master, and that he had taught him an art, in which, by diligence and unwearied application, he arrived to that perfection, as not only to remove the necessity of importing types from Holland; but in the beauty and elegance of those made by him so far surpassed the best productions of foreign artificers, that the importation of foreign types ceased, and his types, in their turn, were frequently exported to the continent. Beginning early in life, attaining an advanced age, and engraving for himself, he had the advantage of completing his specimen on his own plan. For clearness and uniformity, for the use of the reader and student, it is doubtful whether it has been exceeded by any subsequent productions. From 1720 to 1780 few works were printed with the types of any other foundry, and the editions of that interval will bear a successful comparison with those of any period prior or subsequent for typographical regularity and general respectability of appearance. He has since been excelled in individual founts, but as a whole his foundry is still unrivalled. He was no less esteemed as a good and worthy member of society, than for his eminence in his art. His conduct to his family, his friends, and his workmen, were alike deserving of praise.

* Mr. John Watts, a printer of first-rate eminence, who has before been mentioned as the able coadjutor of the Tonsons, died Sept. 26, 1763, aged 85.

* This circumstance was verified by Dr. Franklin, who was then working with Mr. Watts, in Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields.

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Mr. Caslon's first foundry was in a small house n Helmet-row, in Old-street; he afterwards emoved into Ironmonger-row, and about 1735 nto Chiswell-street,* where the foundry was arried on at first by himself, and afterwards in onjunction with William,† his eldest son; whose ame first appeared in the specimen of 1742. Mr. Caslon's reputation induced his majesty, in or about the year 1750, to place him in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, which office he sustained with honour to himself and advantage to the community; and he now retired from the active part of the business, to what was then called a country house, at Bethnal Green, where he died, at the age of seventy-four; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Luke, Middlesex; in which parish all his different foundries were situated. A monument, erected to his memory, is thus briefly inscribed:

W. CASLON, esq. ob. 23 Jan. 1766, æt. 74.
Also, W. CASLON, esq. (son of the above)
ob. 17 Aug. 1778, æt. 58 years.

Mr. Caslon was three times married. The name of his second wife was Longman; of the third, Waters; and with each of these two ladies he had a good fortune. He left two sons and a daughter; William, the elder, succeeded him in Chiswell-street; Thomas, the younger, was an eminent bookseller in Stationers'-court; and Mary, who was twice married, first to Mr. Shewell, a brewer, and afterwards to Mr. Hanbey, an ironmonger of large fortune. There is a good mezzotinto print of Mr. Caslon by J. Faber, from a painting by F. Kyte, inscribed Gulielmus Caslon. It appears by the *Dissertation* of Rowe Mores, page 86, that Mr. Caslon had a brother named Samuel, who was his mould-maker, and afterwards lived with Mr. George Anderton, of Birmingham, in the same capacity.

1766, *Jan. 5.* Abstract of the account of his majesty's civil government of one year: item, To Mr. Basket for printing £5,846 11*s.* 5*d.*

1766. *The Medley.* This periodical, consisting of only thirty-one essays, on various subjects, was published at Newcastle upon Tyne, and presented by the author to one of the governesses of the lying-in hospital, in Newcastle, to be printed for the benefit of that charity. The number of subscribers was very considerable.

1766, *Nov. The Waterford Journal*, established by Esther Crawley and Son, and published twice a-week, price a halfpenny.

Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle was also commenced at this time, and published twice a-week, at a halfpenny.

1766. *Morning Herald*, newspaper.

1766. *The Spendthrift*, No. 1.

1767. In this year the house of lords determined upon printing their *Journals* and *Parliamentary Records*; and it was also strongly urged upon their consideration to print the *Doomsday Book*, the most important of the Anglo-Saxon records, that in the event of any accident occurring to the original, so important a national register might not be entirely lost. In consequence of this petition, the treasury board referred the board to the society of antiquaries, as to the means through which it should be published; whether by printing types, or by having a copy of the manuscript engraven in fac-simile. By the examination of several eminent printers, it was learned that according to the first plan, very many unavoidable errors would occur; and a tracing of the record was then proposed to be transferred to copper-plates. An estimate of the expense of this was next ordered by the treasury board, which amounted to £20,000 for the printing and engraving of 1250 copies, each containing 1664 plates; but this sum, however proportionally moderate, was considered too large, and the first plan was again reverted to. It was then proposed by the learned Dr. Morton, that a fount of fac-simile types should be cut under his superintendence, but this scheme was also abandoned, on account of the letters in the manuscripts continually varying in their forms. Notwithstanding this objection, however, there is in the *History of the Origin and Progress of Printing*, by Philip Luckombe, Lond. 1770. 8vo. p. 174, a specimen of domesday type cut by Mr. Thomas Cotterell, the letter-founder; but the fac-simile is unfaithful, and the extract very corrupt. When Dr. Morton's plan was resigned, the publication of domesday was entrusted to Abraham Farley, esq. F.R.S. a gentleman of great record learning, and who had access to the ancient manuscripts for upwards of forty years. His knowledge, however, did not induce him to differ from his original in a single instance, even when he found an apparent error; he preserved in his transcript every interlineation and contraction, and his copy was then placed in the hands of John Nichols, esq. F.A.S. &c. and was finished in 1783, in two volumes, folio, with the types devised by himself, and cut by Mr. Jackson.

1767, *March* 31. *Died*, JACOB TONSON, the third bookseller of the name, who is called by Dr. Johnson, "the late amiable Mr. Tonson." He carried on trade, with great liberality, and credit to himself, for above thirty years, in the

* In the *Universal Magazine* for 1750, there is a view of Mr. Caslon's type foundry, with portraits of six of his workmen. The one marked 3 is that of Mr. Jackson, and 4 that of Mr. Cotterell.

Sir John Hawkins, in his *History of Music*, relates the following anecdote of this distinguished and excellent character:—"Mr. Caslon," says sir John, "settled in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, and being a great lover of music had frequent concerts at his house, which were resorted to by many eminent masters; to these he used to invite his friends, and those of his old acquaintance, the companions of his youth. He afterwards removed to a large house in Chiswell-street, and had an organ in his concert room. After that he had stated monthly concerts, which, for the convenience of his friends, that they might walk home in safety, when the performance was over, were on that Thursday of the month which was nearest the full moon; from which circumstance his guests were wont humorously to call themselves Luna-tics. In the intervals of the performance the guests refreshed themselves at a sideboard, which was amply furnished; and when it was over, sitting down to a bottle of wine and a decanter of excellent ale of Mr. Caslon's own brewing, they concluded the evening's entertainment with a song or two of Purcell's, sung to the harpsichord, or a few catches, and about twelve retired."

† The abilities of this artist appeared to great advantage in a specimen of types of the learned languages, in 1748.

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same shop which had been possessed by his father and great uncle, opposite Catharine-street, in the Strand; but some years before his death, removed to a new house on the other side of the way, near Catharine-street, where he died, without issue. Mr. Steevens in a prefatory advertisement to the edition of *Shakspeare** in 1778, honoured the memory of Mr. Tonson with the following characteristic eulogium. "To those who have advanced the reputation of our poet, it has been endeavoured, by Dr. Johnson, in the foregoing preface, impartially to allot their dividend of fame; and it is with great regret that we now add to the catalogue, another, the consequence of whose death will perhaps affect, not only the works of Shakspeare, but of many other writers. Soon after the first appearance of this edition, a disease, rapid in its progress, deprived the world of Mr. Jacob Tonson; a man, whose zeal for the improvement of English literature, and whose liberality to men of learning, gave him a just title to all the honours which men of learning can bestow. To suppose that a person employed in an extensive trade lived in a state of indifference to loss and gain, would be to conceive a character incredible and romantic; but it may be justly said of Mr. Tonson, that he had enlarged his mind beyond solicitude about petty losses, and refined it from the desire of unreasonable profit. He was willing to admit those with whom he contracted, to the just advantage of their labours; and never learned to consider the author as an under agent to the bookseller. The wealth which he inherited or acquired, he enjoyed like a man conscious of the dignity of a profession subservient to learning. His manners were soft, and his conversation delicate: nor is, perhaps, any quality in him more to be censured, than that reserve which confined his acquaintance to a small number, and made his example less useful, as it was less extensive. He was the last commercial name of a family which will be long remembered; and if Horace thought it not improper to convey the Sosii to posterity; if rhetoric suffered no dishonour from Quintilian's dedication to Trypho; let it not be thought that we disgrace Shakspeare, by appending to his works the name of Tonson." Mr. Tonson served the office of high sheriff for the county of Surry in 1750; and in 1759 paid the customary fine for being excused serving the same important office for the city of London and county of Middlesex. In 1747 Dr. Warburton's edition of Shakspeare was issued from the press, for which Tonson paid him £500. Though his younger brother, Richard, survived him a few years, he interfered but little with the concerns of the trade, but lived principally at Water Oakley, in the parish of Bray, near Windsor; where he was so much respected, that the electors of New Windsor almost compelled him to represent them in parliament; an honour which he enjoyed at the time of his death. In this delightful retreat, where his benevolence and hospitality were long recollected, he built a room lighted at the top by a dome, and an antichamber for the reception of the celebrated Kit-cat portraits,* which descended to him on the death of his brother Jacob. Mr. Tonson did not long enjoy the improvement he had made in his house, and the ornaments he had added to it; being unexpectedly cut off, after a few days illness, to the regret of his friends, and the deep affliction of all his poor neighbours.

1767, *Aug.* 21. *Died*, THOMAS OSBORNE, a bookseller of great eminence, in Gray's Inn, London, and many years one of the court of assistants of the stationers' company. "Of Tom Osborne," says Dr. Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania*, p. 470, "I have in vain endeavoured to collect some interesting biographical details. What I know of him shall be briefly stated. He was the most celebrated bookseller of his day; and appears, from a series of his Catalogues, in my possession, to have carried on a successful trade from the year 1738 to 1768. What fortune he amassed is not, I believe, very well known: his collections were truly valuable, for they consisted of the purchased libraries of the most eminent men of those times. In his stature he was short and thick; and, to his inferiors, generally spoke in an authoritative and insolent manner.† 'It has been confidently related,' says Boswell, 'that Johnson, one day, knocked Osborne down in his shop, with a folio, and put his foot upon his neck.' The simple truth I had from Johnson himself. 'Sir, he was impertinent to me, and I beat him. But it was not in

* The prices which the London booksellers have paid to the different editors of Shakspeare, are not generally known, but prove that the poet has *enriched those* who have *impoverished him*.

Mr. Rowe was paid	£36	10	0
Mr. Hughes	28	7	0
Mr. Pope	217	12	0
Mr. Fenton	30	14	0
Mr. Gay	35	17	6
Mr. Whalley	12	0	0
Mr. Theobald	652	10	0
Mr. Warburton	500	0	0
Mr. Capel	300	0	0
Dr. Johnson, for first edition	375	0	0
,, for second edition	100	0	0
Total	£2,288	10	6

Besides very considerable sums to critics without criticism, and commentators without a name.

At the sale of the effects of Mr. Jacob Tonson, in 1767, one hundred and forty copies of Mr. Pope's edition of Shakspeare, in six volumes 4to. (for which the original subscribers paid six guineas) were disposed of at sixteen shillings (only) per set. Seven hundred and fifty of that edition had then been printed. On the contrary, sir Thomas Hanmer's edition, printed in 1744, which was first sold for three guineas, had arisen to ten before it was reprinted.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lvii. p. 76.

* These celebrated portraits became the property of William Baker, esq., M.P. for Herts; whose father, sir William Baker, many years an alderman of the ward of Bassishaw, in the city of London, married the second daughter of the second Jacob Tonson.

† In the latter part of his life his manners were considerably softened, particularly to the young booksellers who had occasion to frequent his shop in the pursuit of their orders. If they were so fortunate as to call whilst he was taking wine after his dinner, they were regularly called into the little parlour in Gray's Inn to take a glass with him. "Young man," he would say, "I have been in business more than forty years, and am now worth more than £40,000. Attend to your business; and you will be as rich as I am."

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his shop: it was in my own chamber.' Of Osborne's philological attainments, the meanest opinion must be formed, if we judge from his advertisements, which were sometimes inserted in the London *Gazette*, and drawn up in the most ridiculously vain and ostentatious style. He used to tell the public, that 'he possessed all the pompous editions of Classicks and Lexicons.' I insert the two following advertisements, prefixed, the one to his Catalogue of 1748, the other to that of 1753, for the amusement of my bibliographical readers, and as a model for Messrs. Payne, White, Miller, Evans, Priestley, Cuthell, &c.: 'This Catalogue being very large, and of consequence very expensive to the proprietor, he humbly requests, that, if it falls into the hands of any gentleman *gratis*, who chooses not himself to be a purchaser of any of the books contained in it, that such gentleman will be pleased to recommend it to any other whom he thinks may be so, or to return it.' "To his Catalogue of 1753 was the following:

'To the Nobility and Gentry who please to favour me with their commands. It is hoped, as I intend to give no offence to any nobleman or gentleman, that do me the honour of being my customer, by putting a price on my Catalogue, by which means they may not receive it as usual—it is desired that such nobleman or gentleman as have not received it, would be pleased to send for it; and it's likewise requested of such gentlemen who do receive it, that, if they chuse not to purchase any of the books themselves, *they would recommend it to any bookish gentleman of their acquaintance, or to return it;* and the favour shall be acknowledged by, their most obedient and obliged,

'T. Osborne.'

"The Harleian collection of manuscripts was purchased by government for £10,000, and is now deposited in the British Museum. The books were disposed of to Thomas Osborne, of Gray's Inn, bookseller;—to the irreparable loss, and I had almost said, the indelible disgrace, of the country. It is, indeed, for ever to be lamented, that a collection, so extensive, so various, so magnificent, and intrinsically valuable, should have become the property of one, who necessarily, from his situation in life, became a purchaser, only that he might be a vender, of the volumes. Osborne gave £13,000 for the collection; a sum, which must excite the astonishment of the present age, when it is informed that lord Oxford gave £18,000 for the binding only, of the least part of them. In the year 1743-4, appeared an account of this collection, under the following title, *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ, &c.* in four volumes (the 5th not properly appertaining to it.) Dr. Johnson was employed by Osborne to write the Preface, which, says Boswell, 'he has done with an ability that cannot fail to impress all his readers with admiration of his philological attainments. The first two volumes are written in Latin by Johnson; the third and fourth volumes, which are a repetition of the two former, are composed in English by Oldys; and notwithstanding its defects, it is the best catalogue of a large library of which we can boast. It should be in every good collection. To the volumes was prefixed the following advertisement: 'As the curiosity of spectators, before the sale, may produce disorder in the disposition of the books, it is necessary to advertise the public, that there will be no admission into the library before the day of sale, which will be on Tuesday the 14th of February, 1744.' It seems that Osborne had charged the sum of 5s. for each of his first two volumes, which was represented by the booksellers 'as an avaricious innovation;' and, in a paper published in the *Champion*, they, or their mercenaries, reasoned so justly as to allege, that, if Osborne could afford a very large price for the library, he might therefore afford to *give away* the Catalogue,' Preface to vol. iii. p. 1. To this charge Osborne answered, that his Catalogue was drawn up with great pains, and at a heavy expense; but, to obviate all objections, 'those,' says he, 'who have paid five shillings a volume, shall be allowed, at any time within three months after the day of sale, either to return them in exchange for books, or to send them back, and receive their money.' This, it must be confessed, was sufficiently liberal. Osborne was also accused of *rating his books at too high a price.* To this the following was his reply, or rather Dr. Johnson's; for the style of the doctor is sufficiently manifest: 'If, therefore, I have set a high value upon books—if I have vainly imagined literature to be more fashionable than it really is, or idly hoped to revive a taste well nigh extinguished, I know not why I should be persecuted with clamour and invective, since I shall only suffer by my mistake, and be obliged to keep those books which I was in hopes of selling.' *Preface to the 3d volume.* The fact was, that Osborne's charges were extremely moderate; and the sale of the books was so very slow, that Johnson assured Boswell, 'there was not much gained by the bargain.' There will also be found, in Osborne's Catalogue of 1748 and 1753, some of the scarcest books in English literature, marked at two, or three, or four shillings, for which three times the number of pounds is now given."

1767. The *New Testament*, translated into the Gaelic language by the rev. James Stuart,* minister of Killin, and printed at Edinburgh, at the expense of the "Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge;" assisted by a grant of £300 from the London society. It was printed in 8vo. with rules for reading the Gaelic at the end.

1767, *Sept. Died*, John Ubers, a journeyman printer, at Amsterdam, in Holland, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and six years.

1767, *Dec. Died*, John Reeves, an eminent law printer in the Savoy, London.

* Mr. Stuart died June 30, 1789, in the 89th year of his age, and the fifty-second of his ministry.

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1767, *Dec.* 22. *Died*, JOHN NEWBERY, many years a respectable bookseller in St. Paul's church yard, London, and who is characterized by sir John Hawkins as "a man of good understanding, and of great probity." He was the first of the profession who introduced the regular system of a juvenile library; and the several little books which he published for "masters and misses," of some of which he was the reputed author, were highly creditable to his head and his heart: he generally employed men of considerable talents in such undertakings. See some particulars of an altercation between Mr. Newbery and Dr. Hill, in *Gentleman's Magazine*, v. xxi. p. 600.

1767. *The Babler.* These essays were written by Mr. Hugh Kelly,* which he contributed to Owen's *Weekly Chronicle*, during the years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766. The subjects are well varied; the moral is, for the most part good; and the style, though not perfectly correct, or much polished, is easy and perspicuous.—*Drake.*

Mr. Kelly also contributed to the same paper, the *Memoirs of a Magdalene*, under the title of Louisa Mildmay.

1767. *The Nautical Almanack*, projected by Dr. Nevil Maskelyne.†

1768. *Died*, PETER SIMON FOURNIER, a French engraver, printer, and letter founder, and author of several ingenious treatises on the rise and progress of typography. This eminent artist descended to the very origin of printing, for the sake of knowing it thoroughly; and in 1737 published a table of proportions to be observed between letters, in order to determine the height and relation to each other. His chief work is entitled *Manual Typographique*, in two volumes octavo, and it may justly be said of Fournier that his genius illustrated and enlarged the typographic art. He was of the most pleasing manners, and a man of virtue and piety.

1768, *May* 1. A trial took place before the master of the rolls, wherein the proprietors of the opera of *Love in a Village* were plaintiffs, and a printer who had printed and published a pirated edition of the said poem, was defendant. A perpetual injunction was granted, and the defendant was obliged to account with the plaintiffs for the profits of the whole number printed and sold, although the opera was not, till after the printing of the pirated edition, entered at stationers' hall.

1768. GEORGE ALLEN, esq., of Grange, near Darlington, in the county of Durham, established a press in his own house, and executed several pieces of typographical and antiquarian lore.—See Martin's *Catalogue of Books Privately Printed.* London. 1824.

1768. *Died*, JACOB ILIVE, a printer and type-founder, of Aldersgate-street, London. "Ilive," says Mr. Nichols, "who was somewhat disordered in his mind, was author of several treatises on religious and other subjects. He published in 1733 an oration proving the plurality of worlds, that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate angels, and that the fire to punish those confined to this world at the day of judgment will be immaterial, written in 1729, spoken at Joiners' hall, pursuant to the will of his mother.* A second pamphlet, called *A Dialogue between a Doctor of the Church of England and Mr. Jacob Ilive, upon the subject of the Oration*, 1733. This strange oration is highly praised in Holwell's third part of *Interesting Events relating to Bengal.* For publishing *Modest Remarks on the late Bishop Sherlock's Sermons*, he was confined in Clerkenwell Bridewell from June 15, 1756, till June 10, 1758, during which period he published, *Reasons offered for the Reformation of the House of Correction in Clerkenwell.* In 1751 Mr. Ilive published a pretended translation of *The Book of Jasher*, said to have been made by Alcuin of Britain.

1768. *The Holy Bible*, with a commentary by Dr. Dodd, from the notes of lord Clarendon, Mr. Locke, &c., three vols. folio. London.

1768. *Died*, SAMUEL FANCOURT, aged ninety years. He was the first promoter of circulating libraries in England.

1768, *June* 8. *Died*, ANDREW MILLAR, one of the most eminent booksellers in the eighteenth century. Mr. Millar was literally the artificer of his own fortune. By consummate industry, and a happy train of successive patronage and connexion, he rose to the highest station in his profession. He had little pretensions to learning; but had a thorough knowledge of mankind, and a nice discrimination in selecting his literary counsellors; and also fortunate in his assistants in trade. "Millar," says Boswell, "though no

* Hugh Kelly was born on the banks of the lake of Killarney, in the year 1739, and after a liberal school education, he was bound apprentice to a stay-maker, in Dublin. When out of his time he set out for London, in order to procure a livelihood by his business, but for want of employment, and being a stranger and friendless, he was reduced to the utmost distress for the means of subsistence. Becoming acquainted with an attorney, he was employed by him in copying and transcribing, which he prosecuted with so much propriety, that he earned about three guineas a-week; but this employment, though profitable, could not be agreeable to a man of his original genius and lively turn of mind. From his accidental acquaintance with some booksellers, in 1762, he became the editor of the *Lady's Museum* and *Court Magazine*, and other periodical publications, in which he wrote so many original essays, and pretty pieces of poetry, that his fame was quickly spread among the booksellers, and he found himself fully employed in various branches of that transitory kind of literature. In 1768 he produced his comedy of *False Delicacy*, which was received with such universal applause, as at once to establish his reputation as a dramatic writer. The success of this play induced Mr. Kelly to continue writing for the stage, for which he produced several comedies, and the tragedy of *Clementina*. Unhappily for our author and his family, the sedentary life to which his constant labour subjected him, proved the bane of his health; for early in the year 1777, an abscess, formed in his side, after a few days illness, put a period to his life on the 3d day of February, at his house in Gough-square, in the 38th year of his age. He left behind him a widow and five children, of the last of which she was delivered about a month after his death. Mr. Kelly's stature was below the middle size. His complexion was fair, and his constitution rather inclined to corpulency; but he was remarkably cheerful, and a most pleasing and facetious companion. As a husband and a father his conduct was singularly exemplary.

† Dr. Maskelyne was born in London, Oct. 6, 1732, and died at Flamstead house, Feb. 9, 1811.

* This talented but eccentric lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas James, noticed at page 507.

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great judge of literature, had good sense enough to have for his friends very able men to give him their opinion and advice in the purchase of copyright, the consequence of which was his acquiring a very large fortune, with great liberality." Dr. Johnson said of him, "I respect Millar, sir; he has raised the price of literature." During the better half of this century, Jacob Tonson and Andrew Millar were the best patrons of literature; a fact rendered unquestionable, by the valuable works produced under their fostering and genial hands. Mr. Millar took the principal charge of conducting the publication of Johnson's *Dictionary*. In 1767 Mr. Millar relinquished his business to Mr. Cadell, who had been his apprentice, and retired to a villa at Kew Green, where he died, and was buried in the cemetry at Chelsea. His widow married sir Archibald Grant, bart., of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. She died at her house in Pall Mall, Oct. 25, 1788, and left the whole of her estate, supposed to be at least £15,000, to be disposed of at the discretion of her three executors, the Rev. Dr. Trotter, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Cadell. It appears by one of the cases on literary property, that Mr. Millar paid fifty guineas to Dr. Armstrong* for the copyright of the poem of the *Economy of Love*.

1768, *June* 18. In the court of king's bench Mr. Wilkes was sentenced as follows:—That for the publication of the *North Britain*, No. 45, in volumes (of which 2000 copies had been printed for sale) he should pay a fine of £500, and be imprisoned ten calendar months: and for publishing the *Essay on Woman*, (of which only twelve copies were printed for the use of so many particular friends,) that he should pay likewise a fine of £500, and be imprisoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former imprisonment: to find security for his good behaviour for seven years; himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500.†

1768, *Aug.* 20. *Died*, James Abree, printer and proprietor of the *Canterbury News Letter*, aged seventy-seven years, who was for many years the only printer in that city.

1768. The first *Weekly Magazine* in Scotland, was commenced by Walter Ruddiman, jun. at Edinburgh.

1768, *Dec. Died*, M. De Coignard, a printer at Paris, worth £180,000 sterling.

1768. *Jan.* 1. *The Miscellany*, No. 1, by Nathaniel Freebody. [Bishop Horne.*]

1768, *July. The Oxford Magazine*, No. 1.

1768. *Morning Chronicle* newspaper.

1768, *Aug. The Essex Gazette*, printed and published by Samuel Hall, in the city of Salem, the capital of Essex county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America. Mr. Hall had removed from Newport, and had opened his office in the city in the month of April preceding, being the first press erected in the city of Salem, and the third of the province. Salem is said to have been the spot first fixed upon by the small number of persons who became the founders of the colony of Massachusetts. Its original name was Nehum-kek.

1769, *Feb.* 22. *Died*, William Mount, esq. treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital, and eminent for works of charity. He had been master of the stationers' company three years, 1733-35.

1769, *April* 13. *Died*, Richard Manby, a bookseller† of great eminence, of Ludgate-hill. He was fined for the office of sheriff; and was master of the stationers' company, to whom he gave £100 for the use of the poor. He died at Walthamstow.

1769, *May. Died*, Edward Say, many years a respectable printer, and master of the stationers' company in 1763. His son, Charles Green Say, well known as printer of the *Gazetteer*, *General Evening Post*, and other newspapers, died November, 1775.

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* John Armstrong was born at Castleton, Roxburghshire, in Scotland, where his father was minister. He became an eminent physician in London, and was the author of several books on medicine. In 1744, he published the *Art of Preserving Health*; one of the best didactic poems in our language. Dr. Armstrong was a man greatly beloved by his friends for the goodness of his heart, as well as for his literary talents. He died June 21, 1779.

† The following printed notice was stuck upon the doors of the churches in the city of London one Sunday morning, viz.:—"The prayers of the congregation are earnestly desired for the restoration of liberty, depending on the election of Mr. Wilkes." This was the great contest which he had for the county of Middlesex, against the government candidate, and though elected by a great majority, his election was set aside by the house of commons.

* George Horne was born at Otham, near Maidstone, in Kent, November 1, 1730. He was successor to Dr. Stanhope, in the deanery of Canterbury, and afterwards bishop of Norwich. His lordship united in a remarkable degree, learning, brightness of imagination, sanctity of manners, and sweetness of temper. Four volumes of his incomparable sermons are published. His *Commentary on the Psalms*, in 2 vols. 4to. "will (as the writer of his epitaph expresses it) continue to be a companion to the closet, till the devotion of earth shall end in the hallelujahs of heaven." Dr. Horne also wrote a celebrated piece of irony, in reply to Adam Smith's sketch of David Hume's life. He died at Eltham, January 17, 1792.

† Dunton characterises the following booksellers:—

Benjamin Alsop was a first-rate bookseller for some years, but see the rambling fate of some men: for Ben being a wild sort of a spark, he left his shop to get a commission in Monmouth's army: and, as Ben told me in Holland, had the duke succeeded, he had been made an earl, or a baron at least: *i. e.* "If the sky had fell he had catched a lark." I succeeded captain Alsop in his shop in the Poultry; and had lived there to this very hour, had I found any pleasure in noise and hurry.

Mr. Batersby. He printed *The Infant's Lawyer*, and *Ars Clericalie*, and has purchased other copies that have sold well. He is scrupulously honest: he never abridged another man's copy, or purchased his author by out-bidding. And his way of traffick is all above-board: for as soon as his tongue is allowed to speak (for there is a small embargo upon it) he betrays the faults of what he sells. And should a child be sent to his shop, he would not take a farthing more than the price.

Mr. Bragg. He was formerly a bookseller, and is now a publisher in Ave-Mary-lane. He has been unhappy, but his soul is too great to be crushed under the weight of adverse storms; yet at the same time, Benjamin Bragg is of a soft, easy, affable temper: and, having learned the art of publishing, and being just in his dealings, is like to have constant employment.

Mr. Billingsley, by the Royal Exchange. He had the character of being a very honest, religious man, and (if I do not mistake) was a constant hearer of Mr. Watson for many years. But for what reasons I could never learn, has been disturbed in his mind and very near distraction, but I hear he is thoroughly recovered, and sets an extraor-

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1769. *Died*, HENRY WOODFALL, a printer in Paternoster-row, London. He was master of the stationers' company in 1766, and an old member of the common council. He died wealthy and respected, leaving a son, Henry Sampson Woodfall, whose memory will always be dear to literature, being well known as the printer of the *Letters of Junius*. These cele-

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dinary example of piety, moderation, temperance, and all other Christian virtues. He was happy in having a wife and son that understood his trade, so that during his long indisposition his shop was still managed to the best advantage.

Mr. BEVER, in Fleet-street. He had ever the character of being a very merciful, just, and peaceable man, never intermeddling with state matters. He is a constant hearer at St. Dunstan's church, and I doubt not, as his charities are free and large, "the blessings of him that is ready to perish will come upon him;" neither are any of his virtues blemished by vanity or affectation, for he is liberal from a principle of conscience, and humble to the last degree. I shall only add, he has a large acquaintance amongst the lawyers, and is himself a very thriving bookseller.

NICHOLAS BODDINGTON. By an industrious management he has gathered a good estate, and makes a considerable figure in the parish where he lives. He deals much in bibles, testaments, and common prayer books. He purchased Mr. Keach's *Travels of True Godliness* of me, and deals much in the country: but to have done with him, he has the satisfaction to belong to a very beautiful wife.

Mr. BOSWILL, at "The Dial," in Fleet-street. He is a very genteel person: and it is in Mr. Boswill that all qualities meet that are essential to a good churchman or an accomplished bookseller.

Mr. BLAKE. He is the father of the company of stationers for age and experience. He is a fair-conditioned man, very obliging to all his customers, and loves to do business without making a noise of it.

Mr. BLAIRE. He is a substantial, honest citizen; devout and religious, without making a trade of it; or, as some of his neighbours in a too literal sense, making "a gain of godliness."

Mr. BURROUGHS, in Little Britain. He is a very beautiful person, and his wit sparkles as well as his eyes. He has as much address, and as great a presence of mind as I ever met with. He is diverting company, and perhaps as well qualified to make an alderman as any bookseller in Little Britain.

Mr. BEARDWELL and Mr. MOXON were partners all the time I employed them: the former is very generous and obliging, and the latter upon all accounts a very fair dealer.

NATHANIEL CROUCH. I think I have given you the very soul of his character when I have told you that his talent lies at collection. He has melted down the best of our English histories into twelve penny books, which are filled with wonders, rarities, and curiosities: for, you must know, his title-pages are a little swelling. I have a hearty friendship for him; but he has got a habit of leering under his hat, and made it a great part of his business to bring down the reputation of Second Spira!

SAMUEL CROUCH. He is just and punctual in all his dealings: never speaks ill of any man: has a swinging soul of his own: would part with all he has to serve a friend: and that's enough for one bookseller.

THOMAS COCKRIL, senior. He was always up to the ears among great persons and business (perhaps engaging for a third volume): yet I will do my rival that justice to say he was a very religious, charitable man. The printing the *Morning Exercise*, and *Charnott's Works*, brought him into great credit. He was a member of Dr. Annesley's church for many years, and was his true and generous friend to the day of his death. Mr. Nathaniel Taylor was his particular friend, and preached his funeral sermon, in which he gave him an extraordinary character. His kinsman, Mr. Thomas Cockril, is a living transcript of his uncle's virtues and public spirit.

Mr. CHILD. He is one of a generous and open temper, an easy and free conversation, with abundance of wit, and nice reasoning above most of his brethren, and less could scarce be expected from one that had been a partner with the ingenious Swall.

ISAAC CLEAVE, in Chancery-lane. He is a very chaste, modest man; he counts all public boasting of his virtue but so many penances before the people, and the more you applaud him the more you abash him. He is religiously sober in his own family and amongst his neighbours, and if we follow him to church we shall there find him making a covenant with his eyes. And if such fine things may be said of his chastity, what might I say of his justice, humility, patience, &c., would my room allow it; however I shall add this to his character, that he has the honour to be well known to lawyers of the first rank, and has printed several *Eminent Trials*.

Mr. DAVIS, in Cornhill.—His loyalty sits like his charity easy and free, and yet steady and unmoveable; and being set on the pinnacle of trade (for he lives near the Royal Exchange), every thing he sees informs him.

Mr. D—TON.—He is very happy in a very beautiful wife, and she in as kind of husband: they have lived so happily since their marriage, that, sure enough, the banns of their matrimony were asked in heaven. As Mr. D—ton may value himself upon his beautiful choice, so

> That bright soul which heaven has given his spouse
> Makes all her charms with double lustre shine;

and, therefore, as the ingenious Hopkins once said in another case,

> "Make beauteous D—ton with the first advance,
> Charming at every step, with every glance;
> Sweet as her temper paint her heavenly face;
> Draw her but like, you give your piece a grace.
> Blend for her all the beauties e'er you knew,
> For so his Venus fam'd Apelles drew.
> But hold—to make her most divinely fair,
> Consult herself, you'll find all beauty there."

Mr. EVETS, at the Green Dragon. He is exceeding good-natured, free from envy and variety; he is very cheerful and pleasant in conversation, but not talkative, yet has a sudden way of repartee, very witty and surprising. It was in this house that the beautiful Rachel gave me that fatal wound, mentioned in page 47. And I shall ever acknowledge the generous civilities I received from Mr. Evets (and his predecessor the Widow Widdows) during the continuance of that youthful amour.

Mr. FOX, in Westminster hall. He is a refined politician, without what some will say it is impossible to be so, and that is—*dissimulation*. When affronts are offered him, he does not (as others,) dissemble them; but, like himself, only scorn and conquer them. And to his knowledge in trade, he has joined no vulgar erudition, which all his modesty is not able to conceal.

Mr. FREEMAN, by Temple Bar. He is of a courteous affable nature, and very obliging to all he has to do withal; and I found (by that small correspondence I have had with him,) he was bred as well as born a gentleman.

Mr. GWILLIM, in Bishopgate-street. He was originally a clasp maker, but is now a bookseller. He understands the *just prices* of all books; and, though he is resolved for a while, will go as *low* as it is possible. He printed the *Whole Duty of Woman*; Mr. Larkin's *Visions of the World to Come*; keeps Bristol fair every year, and is a very thriving man.

Mr. HANCOCK.—He is my very old friend and acquaintance; and I may say of him as king William said of Mr. Carstaires, "I have known him long, and I know him to be a truly honest man." He printed for that pious and famous divine, Mr. Thomas Brooks, and I have seen the fourteenth edition of one of his books, so that he has got a considerable estate by bookselling; and both he and his aged father before him had the character of being two fair dealers.

Mr. HAWES.—This honest brother has done me justice at St. Alban's, and I will endeavour to do him justice here. He has been a very cordial promoter of *The Reformation of Manners*, and prints many useful pieces for those societies. He has printed several *Treatises of Devotion*, which have been dispersed at a cheap rate. He was concerned in making public Mr. Norris's *Ideal World*. He is just in trade, and knows his business very well.

Mr. HODGSON.—He "calls a spade a spade;" and is so just in his dealings, that I verily think (were it not discretion) he would avoid a witness. His word is his parchment, and his yes his oath, which he will not violate for fear or gain. He has good success in his trade, and having an honest design in every thing he does, dare publish that to the world which others would keep as a secret.

Mr. HARPER.—I believe him an honest man, and a warm votary for High Church. He printed Mr. Wesley's *Life of Christ*, and makes a considerable figure in the stationers' company.

Mr. WILLIAM HARTLEY, a very comely, personable man. He deals much, and has his shop well furnished with ancient books, that are very valuable. He prints many excellent translations, and has a good acquaintance, amongst whom I would reckon the ingenious Mr. Abel Boyer. He is one that does not forget any favours done to him, but will watch his opportunity to be grateful.

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brated letters first appeared January 21, 1769, and the famous letter (35) to the king, December 19, in the same year.

1769. *A Prayer Book*, in the Manks dialect, Isle of Man, bears this imprint.

1769. *The Holy Bible*, with notes by Philips, two vols. 4to. London. It is entitled the *Royal Imperial Bible*, and is the largest letter of any 4to. printed at this time.

1769, *Nov.* 10. Mr. Wilkes obtained a verdict and £4,000 damages against the earl of Halifax, for the seizure of his papers and imprisonment of his person. The king signified that all expenses incurred in consequence of actions or prosecutions relative to the *North Briton*, No. 45, should be defrayed by the crown.

1769. Dr. Robertson, the historian of Scotland, obtained from the booksellers, the sum of £4,500 for his *History of the Reign of Charles V.* 3 vols. 4to., then supposed to be the largest sum ever paid for the copyright of a single book. For his *History of Scotland*, published in 1759, he had received £600.

1769. *The American Magazine*, to which was subjoined the transactions of the American philosophical society. Nichola, a Frenchman, its editor, being an academician. It continued only one year.

1769, *Jan. Town and Country Magazine.*

1769. *Nov. The Parliament Spy*, No. 1.

1769. *Dec.* 9. *The Tuner*, No. 1.

1769. *Nottingham Journal.* Mr. Samuel Cresswell purchased the *Courant* from Mr. Ayscough, and changed the name into the above paper.

1770, *Jan.* 8. A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Johnson and Payne, booksellers, Paternoster-row, which were entirely consumed, together with the house of Mr. Cocks, printer, and damaged the house of Mr. Crowder, bookseller, adjoining. One thousand pound's worth of bibles and prayer books, belonging to the proprietors of the Oxford press, was destroyed.

1770. *Feb.* 17. In the London *Gazette* of this day, (printed by E. Owen and T. Harrison, in Warwick-lane,) is the following notice:—The public are desired to take notice, that his majesty's printing-office is removed from Blackfriars to New-street, near Gough-square, in Fleet-street, where all acts of parliament, &c., are printed and sold by Charles Eyre and William Strahan, his majesty's printers.

1770. At this time there were only four circulating libraries in London and its neighbourhood.

1770, *Feb.* 17. *The Whisperer*, No. 1, a violent party paper, written in opposition to the government, under lord North's administration. The author and printer were often pursued by bills of indictment, and warrants for their apprehension. A person, for selling No. 5, was sentenced, in the court of king's bench, to six months' imprisonment; and at the expiration of that time to suffer six months' imprisonment more for selling No. 6, and afterwards to be bound, himself in £200, and two sureties in £50 each, for his good behaviour for two years.

1770, *June* 2. John Almon, bookseller, in Piccadilly, was tried in the court of king's bench, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten marks, and to be bound over for his good behaviour two years, himself in £400, and two sureties in £200 each, for selling a copy of the *London Museum*,* containing, amongst other things, *Junius's Letter to the* ****. The question may be repeated, "Why of all the booksellers in the kingdom was Almon singled out for *selling only?* All the booksellers *sell* magazines, and all the magazines contained *Junius's Letter*."† It appears that his name was put on the title-page without his concurrence; and that when the *Museums* were sent to Mr. Almon's shop, Mr Almon was out of town; however, he came home in the course of the day, and having heard of the minister's orders to prosecute the printers, he instantly ordered the sale of Miller's pamphlets to be stopped, and the unsold copies to be returned. However, the ministerial runners or informers had been too quick, they had bought one or two copies; and the ministers, as it should seem, being now rejoiced that they had caught their enemy, the prosecution was immediately commenced against him, and though, as the reader sees, his concern with the publication was very small and very remote, yet he was brought to trial before any of the other printers. His conviction they reckoned certain; and that seems to have been the principal object. Even in striking the special jury, there was an obvious partiality; for although the king was party, several servants of the king's household, and gentlemen in the public offices, were allowed to be of the forty-eight. Mr. Almon objected to several of these names, in the order they were mentioned, and said they were servants of his majesty, who was party in the cause; but his objection was overruled; and upon reducing the jury, he was under the necessity of leaving a clerk of the war-office for foreman, as a lesser evil than any of the twelve he was allowed to strike out.

Lord Mansfield, in addressing the jury, said: There are two grounds in this trial for your consideration. The first is matter of fact, whether he did publish it. The second is, whether the construction put upon the paper by the information in those words where there are dashes, and

* *The London Museum of Politics, Miscellanies, and Literature.* Printed by John Miller, near Paternoster-row; and sold by John Almon, Piccadilly.

† Mr. Almon had published a monthly work called the *Political Register*, which partook, in some degree, of the plan of a magazine; but principally consisted of politics. About the close of the second volume he had inserted a plan for augmenting the army in Ireland. It was the king's own plan, written by himself. He showed it only to general Harvey, who made some corrections in it, but did not take the paper away. In a few days it was printed in the *Register*, as corrected. The day after the publication the king sent Mr. Barnard, jun., to Mr. Almon, to know how he obtained that paper? Mr. Almon declined, in the most respectful terms, giving an answer to the question. But he rightly foresaw that his refusal would inevitably draw on him the resentment of the court, and therefore discontinued the publication. In a short time this apprehension was verified, for *selling* Junius's letter, in which it could scarcely be said that he had even a distant concern. So eager were the court to seize any pretence for prosecuting him.

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not words at length, is the true construction; that is, whether the application is to be made to the king, to the administration of his government, to his ministers, to the members of the house of commons, to England, Scotland, America, as put upon it by the information; because, after your verdict, the sense so put upon it will be taken to be the true sense; therefore, if you are of opinion, that this is materially the wrong sense, it will be a reason for not convicting him upon that sense. In the first place, as to the publication, there is nothing more certain, more clear, nor more established, than that the publication—a sale at a man's shop—and a sale therein, by his servant, is evidence, and not contradicted, and explained, is evidence to convict the master of the publication; because, whatever any man does by another, he does it himself. He is to take care of what he publishes; and, if what he publishes is unlawful,* it is at his peril. If an author is at liberty to write, he writes at his peril, if he writes or publishes that which is contrary to law; and, with the intention or view, with which a man writes or publishes, that is in his own breast. It is impossible for any man to know what the views are, but from the act itself; if the act itself is such, as infers, in point of law, a bad view, then the act itself proves the thing. And as to the terms malicious, seditious, and a great many other words that are drawn in these informations, they are all inferences of law, arising out of the fact, in case it be illegal. If it is a legal writing,† and a man has published it, notwithstanding these epithets, he is guilty in no shape at all.‡

1770, *June* 13. H. S. Woodfall, printer and editor of the *Public Advertiser*, found guilty of *printing and publishing only*, Junius's Letter to the King. This cause was tried in the city of London, before lord Mansfield and a special jury. The jury were nine hours in considering their verdict, which was in effect an acquittal. —*July* 13, John Miller, printer, and Mr. Baldwin, bookseller, were tried for the same offence, and acquitted. Thus it appears, that the original printers and publishers of *Junius's Letter* were tried by special juries of the city of London, and though the facts of printing and publishing were incontestibly proved, the juries conceiving themselves judges of the *import* of the paper and the *intention* of the publishers, *acquitted them all.*

In the trial of Mr. Woodfall, lord Mansfield gave the following definition of the liberty of the press: "The liberty of the press consists in no more than this, a liberty to print now without a license, what formerly could be printed only with one."

1770, *July* 18. It was decided in the court of chancery, that Mr. Taylor, a bookseller, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, should account to the executors of Andrew Millar, for the sale of a pirated edition of Thomson's *Seasons*, Mr. Millar being the proprietor of the *Seasons*. By this decision, the question respecting literary property was finally determined.

1770, *Aug.* 1. His majesty paid the sum of £100 which had been levied on Mr. Edmunds, late publisher of the *Middlesex Journal*, in which was inserted a protest of the house of lords. The dues to the usher of the black rod were ordered not to be paid.

1770. *Died.* M. Uric, who was the printer of some good Greek and Latin works, at Glasgow, where he died in this year.

1770. Mr. Kincard, the king's printer for Scotland, brought an action against Colin Macfarquhar, for printing a bible, with notes, called *Ostervald's Bible.*

1770. *Died*, John Knapton, a very eminent bookseller in London. He was three times master of the stationers' company, 1742, 1743, 1744.

1770. *Robin Snap.* This was a satirical paper, modelled after the *Tatler*, and published every Tuesday in the city of Norwich, price one penny. The editor engaged the services of the learned and singular John Fransbane, the Norwich Polytheist. The work soon died of neglect.

1770. *The Baptist Annual Register*, edited by Dr. John Rippon.

1770, *Aug.* 23. *Died*, Walter Ruddiman, printer, of Edinburgh, aged eighty-two years, being then the oldest master printer in Scotland. He has already been noticed as partner with his brother Thomas in the *Caledonian Mercury.** In the *Scots Magazine* of this year, p. 441, there is a copy of verses, in memory of Walter Ruddiman, by W. O. [Walter Oswald] who had been his apprentice† and journeyman. He is described by a grateful, rather than poetic pen, as

> "Of unaffected manners, social, kind;
> The gentlest master, husband, father, friend."

1770, *Nov.* 1. *Died*, Alexander Cruden, author of the well known and valuable *Concordance of the Old and New Testament*, and many years a bookseller in London, as much distinguished for his eccentricity as for learning. He opened his shop under the Royal Exchange, in 1732, and it was here that he composed his

* What is unlawful?—The only statutes against libels, viz., 3rd Edw. I. 2nd and 3rd Ric. II. condemn or punish no other than *false* news. They say, "that whoever shall be so hardy to tell, or publish any *false* news or tales, whereby discord or slander may grow between the king and his people, or the great men of the realm, shall be taken and kept in prison, until he has brought him into court, which was the first author of the tale."

† How is any man to know *what is a legal writing?*

‡ Wilkes, during his exile in France, in a letter to Mr. Almon, makes the following remarks upon booksellers, and the conduct of ministers:—"You booksellers live always in a state of jeopardy, like soldiers fighting for their country. Do you take care of the letters of your friends? You should, from time to time, send to some friend's house such letters as these. You never can trust any ministers in our country. The Whigs in power turn Tories; though, alas! the Tories do not turn Whigs!"

* In the family of Ruddiman the *Caledonian Mercury* continued, though under various modifications, and during troublesome times, from March 1729, to May, 1772, when it was sold by the trustees of Ruddiman's grandchildren, with the printing-house, and printing materials, to Mr. John Robertson, a printer of sufficient learning, and of opulent circumstances.

† John Richardson, who distinguished himself by his *Persian Dictionary*, and other learned works, served an apprenticeship to Walter Ruddiman.

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Concordance, which he dedicated to queen Caroline, and was presented to her majesty Nov. 3, 1737, seventeen days before her death. He had formed great expectations from the patronage of his royal mistress, and this disappointment was too much for him. He had shown symptoms of insanity on a former occasion, and he was now reduced to such a state that his friends found it necessary to send him to a lunatic asylum. This interruption did not, however, terminate his literary career. Having made his escape from his place of confinement, he published a vehement remonstrance on the manner in which he had been treated; and at the same time brought an action against Dr. Monro, and the other persons who had been concerned in the affair, in which, however, he was nonsuited. This new injustice, as he conceived it to be, gave occasion to several more pamphlets. After this, he found employment for some years as a corrector of the press—the character in which he had first appeared in London, and for which he was well fitted by his education and acquirements. Very accurate editions of the Greek and Latin classics appeared at this time, printed under his superintendence. But in the course of a few years, his malady returned, and he was again placed in confinement; on his liberation from which he once more tried his old expedient of prosecuting the persons who had presumed to offer him such an indignity, laying his damages on this occasion at £10,000. Being again unsuccessful, he determined as before to publish his case to the world; and accordingly forth came his statement in four successive parts, under the title of the *Adventures of Alexander the Corrector*—a name which Cruden now assumed, not as the reader might suppose in reference to his occupation of inspector of proof sheets, but as expressive of his higher character of censor general to the public morals. His favourite instrument, and chief auxiliary in executing the duties of this office, was a large sponge, which he carried constantly about with him in his walks through town, for the purpose of obliterating all offensive inscriptions which he observed on the walls, especially the famous "No. 45," the mark of the partizans of Wilkes, to whose excesses he strenuously opposed himself, both in this way and by various admonitory pamphlets. On the publication of the second part of his adventures, he went to court, in the expectation of being knighted; and soon offered himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament. Giving out, too, that he had a commission from heaven to preach a general reformation of manners, he made the attempt first among the gownsmen at Oxford, and then among the prisoners in Newgate; but in both cases with very little effect. In the midst of these and many other extravagances, he both brought out a second and greatly enlarged edition of his *Concordance*, and pursued his labours as a corrector of the press and fabricator of indices, with as much steadiness as if his intellect had been perfectly sound, and doubtless it was so when properly exercised. He even managed his worldly affairs with great prudence; and left behind him considerable property in bequests to his relatives. He was found dead on his knees, apparently in a posture of prayer, at his lodgings in Islington; thus happily experiencing, as Milton finely expresses it,

"A gentle wafting to immortal life."

1770, *Dec.* 28. *Died*, ALLINGTON WILDE, printer, in Aldersgate-street, London, a very old member of the stationers' company, who was at the time of his death the oldest master printer in England, being upwards of eighty-two years of age. His father died in the year 1731.

1770. ISAAC COLLINS, a printer from Philadelphia, was the first who permanently set up a press at Burlington, the capital of New Jersey, in North America. Printing had been executed at this place so early as 1727, and again in 1765.

1770, *July*. *The Ladies' Magazine*, No. 1.

1770. *The Historical, Political, and Literary Register*, for 1769. London.

1770. *Bingley's Journal*. William Bingley, the proprietor, editor, and publisher of this paper, was a man of some notoriety in these turbulent times, being strongly attached to "Wilkes and Liberty." He began his political career, May 10, 1768, by publishing, at a shop, opposite Durham-yard, in the Strand, the *North Briton*, No. 47, in continuation of the celebrated papers under that name by Mr. Wilkes; and, for a letter to lord Mansfield, in No. 50, was called on by the attorney-general to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him as a publisher; when he wished to have pleaded his own cause, but was not permitted. His intended speech, with the proceedings of the court, are given in No. 51. He was committed to Newgate, whence he addressed, July 1, a remarkable letter to Mr. Harley, then lord mayor, occasioned by some cruel reflections of his lordships, No. 55; another to the *North Briton*, No. 59. In Nos. 64 and 75, he is stated to have been the first person, independent of a court of justice, imprisoned by attachment from the abolition of the court of star chamber. Nov. 7, after having been seventy-two days in Newgate, he was committed to the king's bench, for "not putting in bail to answer interrogatories upon oath." Assisted, as he doubtless was, by the private advice of some distinguished lawyers, the defence of the English subject's freedom, in his case, is nervously stated in No. 75. The result was, that, on Dec. 5, on entering into recognizance for his appearing on the first day of the next term, he was discharged out of custody. His declaration to the public on this head is in No. 81. Jan. 23, 1769, persisting in his refusal to answer interrogatories, he was remanded to the king's bench, No. 87; and Feb. 17, made a solemn affidavit that he never would, without torture, answer to the proposed interrogatories, No. 91. June 14, 1769, he was brought from the king's bench prison to the common pleas, by *habeas corpus*, to surrender himself to an action of debt, in order to be removed to the Fleet; but,

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though it appeared, by the return of the writ, that he was not in execution at the suit of the crown, but in custody to answer interrogatories, the court was of opinion they were not authorized to change the place of his confinement, and he was therefore remanded back. In August that year, he published a new edition of the forty-six numbers of the *North Briton*, with explanatory notes; and "an Appendix, containing a full and distinct account of the persecutions carried on against John Wilkes, esq. With a faithful collection of that gentleman's tracts, from 1762 to 1769. In 1769 he was one of the editors of L'Abbe Velly's *History of France*, of which only one volume was published. In June, 1770, being "suddenly and unexpectedly released from two years' confinement," he commenced the *Weekly Journal*. Mr. Bingley also continued the *North Briton* till No. 218, May 11, 1771; after which day he incorporated those Essays, for a few weeks longer, in his *Journal*; till at length, after having been long flattered, by the party which had made him their tool, with the vain hope of a gratuity of £500, his credit in trade became exhausted, and he suffered for his credulity, by an enrolment in the list of bankrupts.

1771. The printing of the *Debates of Parliament* is a circumstance that deserves to be particularly noticed. We have already given the mode which Cave adopted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (see *page* 656, *ante*) and which was partially carried on until this time, which at best was very imperfect, and oftentimes very inaccurate. But we are now arrived at the period which deserves to be distinguished, for breaking down the barrier of exclusion to public information. It has already been mentioned at *page* 713, *ante*, the injunction of the house of lords against Mr. Meres, printer of the *London Evening Post*, for having printed a silly paragraph in his paper about lord Hertford and his chaplain Trail, and that Mears the printer was fined £100 besides fees, for this trifling offence. This little circumstance gave birth to the great one, of regulary printing the whole proceedings of both houses of parliament. Resentment was the first motive. Afterwards the printers were influenced by the hopes of advantage; but in truth, it is not any, for the expense is more than the gain; and if parliament had taken no notice of this hydra, it would have killed itself.

"When the spirit of the nation was raised high by the massacre in St. George's fields,* the unjust decision upon the Middlesex election, &c. Mr. Almon resolved to make the nation acquainted with the proceedings of parliament: for this purpose, he employed himself sedulously, in obtaining from different gentlemen, by conversation at his own house, and sometimes at their houses, sufficient information to write a sketch of every day's debate, on the most important and interesting questions, which he printed three times a-week regularly, in the *London Evening Post*. At this time the late printer, Meres, was dead, and the paper was printed by John Miller. During two sessions, this practice of printing sketches of the debates continued, without any notice being taken; and Mr. Almon furnished them constantly, from the best information he could obtain. Though they were short, they were in general pretty accurate; and their accuracy was perhaps the cause of the printer's security. The proprietors of the *St. James's Chronicle*, another newspaper, published three times a-week, observing the impunity with which these accounts of the proceedings of parliament were printed, and perhaps being a little jealous of the success of their rival, resolved upon deviating into the same track. And for this purpose, they employed one Wall, who went down to the house of commons every evening, to pick up what he could in the lobby, in the coffee-houses, &c. It was impossible he should be accurate; however by perseverance and habit, and sometimes by getting admission into the gallery, he improved and judging, in a little time, that he could supply two newspapers as well as one, he amplified his accounts for the *Gazetteer*, after having published the heads in the *St. James's Chronicle*. This encouraged the printers of other papers to follow the example; and Miller resolving not to be behind-hand with his competitors, not only employed persons to go to Westminster to collect the debates for him, but he printed the votes also."

Complaints being made, on the 8th of February, to the house of commons, of the newspapers entitled, the *Gazetteer*, and the *Middlesex Journal*, the former printed for R. Thompson, and the latter for J. Wheble, as misrepresenting the speeches and reflecting on certain members of the house of commons, contemning both its orders and its privileges, and the printers refusing to attend at the bar of the house, pursuant to order, a royal proclamation was consequently issued, dated the 8th of March, authorizing and commanding the forcible apprehension of Thompson and Wheble, for the purposes of legal amenability; a reward of fifty pounds, on the securing of each was at the same time offered.* Wheble and Thompson were, shortly after, apprehended; but on being brought before the sitting aldermen respectively, Wilkes and Oliver, were at once discharged, and even bound over to prose-

* Mr. Wilkes having been committed by the court of king's bench, as the officers were conveying him to prison, he was rescued by the mob. After they had dispersed, he went privately to prison, where he was under confinement till the meeting of the new parliament. A tumultuous mob then assembled, with an intention of conveying him in triumph to the parliament house, and on their disappointment became so riotous that an order was given to the military to fire on them. The death of one person, who was singled out and pursued by the soldiers, was brought in by the coroner's jury, wilful murder, and the magistrate who gave the order to fire was tried for the crime, but acquitted. The conduct of the soldiers, on the occasion, received public thanks from the highest authority; whilst the title of the massacre of St. George's-fields was given to the action.

* On the 13th of March, the printers of the following morning and evening papers were ordered to attend at the bar of the house of commons, viz.:—*Morning Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, London, Whitehall,* and *General Evening Posts,* and the *London Packet.*

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cute the individuals by whom they had been captioned.* John Miller, similarly circumstanced as to parliamentary displeasure, was, meanwhile, taken into custody by a messenger from the house; and the serjeant at arms, who had been apprised of the fact, came himself to demand the bodies of both the messenger and the printer, who had repaired to the mansion-house, on the latter making his appeal to Brass Crosby, the lord mayor. Hereupon his lordship asked the messenger whether he had applied to a magistrate to back the warrant, or to any peace-officer of the city to assist him: he replied in the negative. His lordship then said, that so long as he was in that high office, he looked upon himself as a guardian of the liberties of his fellow-citizens; that no power had a right to seize a citizen of London, without an authority from him, or some other magistrate; and that he was of opinion, the seizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal: he, therefore, declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witnesses to prove the assault on him by the messenger; which being done, his lordship asked the messenger if he would give bail? if not, he should be committed to prison. The latter, at first, refused to tender bail; but the commitment being made out, and signed by three magistrates, (Crosby, Wilkes,† and Oliver) the serjeant at arms now said that he had bail ready for him; and two sureties were bound in twenty pounds each, and the messenger in forty pounds, for his appearance at the next session at Guildhall. The clerk of the city being brought to the table of the house of commons, was compelled to tear out from his register the leaves on which the above judgments of the magistracy were recorded.

The city of London has at all times taken a leading part in the great contests for political power and privilege; but in no instance has her efforts in these respects been more powerfully felt, or led to more extensive and important consequences, than in the manly and courageous stand that was made by her lord mayor, at this time, against the whole power of government, directed to put down the liberty of the press, in publishing the parliamentary debates. Jealous of their privileges, and resolved to maintain them, the commons house of parliament ordered the lord mayor (member for Honiton,) together with the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, forthwith to attend that house, the lord mayor and alderman Oliver in their places as members of the same, to abide the consequences of having withstood the execution of their warrants; and alderman Oliver was voted into the custody of the lieutenant of the tower on the 25th of March; and on the 27th, the lord mayor was also committed to the same place.* The parliament was prorogued on the 23d of July; when the lord mayor and alderman Oliver being released of course, were carried from the tower to the mansion house with every possible mark of the approbation of their fellow-citizens; and again rewarded by the corporation.† The *liberty of printing the parliamentary debates*, though not formally acknowledged, has, through this important struggle, been virtually secured to us; for parliament, finding its own impotency in this business, abandoned the whole question entirely, and its benefits have since then been experienced by the government itself, in the vast revenue which the newspaper press yields to the state; and also in supporting the liberties of Europe, and those of a still larger portion of the human race. The advantages of the periodical press, says an elegant writer of the present day,‡ are in the vast accumulation of facts which it brings together—in the searching and universal light of publicity which it sheds upon laws, discoveries in knowledge, and advances in civilization. Is one fact valuable to mankind discovered by some scholar in the farthest end of the earth? Ten to one but you will see it first announced in a paragraph of the newspaper. Is there any abuse in the laws?—it is the newspaper press that drags it to day. Is there any invention that will augment our comfort, or sharpen our industry?—it is in the newspaper that it becomes familiar to us all. The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its waters, and at which every man may come and drink. It is the newspaper which gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation,

* At the sessions at Guildhall, June 30, 1771, Edward Twine Carpenter, printer, of Hosier-lane, was tried for an assault in seizing and taking up the person of J. Wheble, printer, according to the royal proclamation for that purpose, when he was found guilty, fined one shilling, and ordered to be imprisoned for two months in Wood-street compter.

† On the 17th of April, 1770, the committee of the bill of rights, having settled all the debts of Mr. Wilkes, he was relieved from confinement on giving a bond for his good behaviour during seven years; and he was afterwards admitted to the office of alderman for the ward of Farringdon-without, to which he had been previously elected. This event was celebrated by a very general illumination, not only in London, but throughout the kingdom. During his popularity every wall bore his name, and every window his portrait. In china, in bronze, or in marble, he stood upon the chimney-pieces of half the houses of the metropolis; he swung upon the sign-posts of every village, of every great road throughout the country. He used himself to tell, with great glee, of a monarchical old lady, behind whom he accidently walked, looking up, and murmuring within his hearing, in much spleen, "He swings every where but where he ought." Wilkes passed, and, turning round, politely bowed.

* This commitment gave birth to the following *bon mot* by Wilkes. Crosby was then confined to his bed. A Frenchman asked Wilkes what was the reason of the examination being heard in the lord mayor's *bed* chamber: the alderman replied, "his lordship only followed the French fashion; he is holding a *bed of justice* to annul the authority of parliament."

† A silver cup of the value of £200, with the city arms engraved thereon, was presented to Brass Crosby, the mayor; and to aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, one each, of the value of £100, as marks of the gratitude of the city of London, for their upright conduct in the affair of the printers. His lordship also received the freedom of the city of London, of the town of Bedford, and of the merchants of Dublin. Addresses were also transmitted to him from several of the civic wards; from the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; from the towns of Newcastle, Stratford-upon-Avon, and from Honiton, which place he represented in parliament.

‡ Edward George Earl Lytton Bulwer, member of parliament for the city of Lincoln, and author of several celebrated novels.

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its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper is a daily and a sleepless watchman, that reports every danger which menaces the institutions of our country, and its interests at home or abroad.* The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and it informs the people of the acts of legislation; thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity for revolution.

1771, *Sept.* 8. *Died*, JOHN PEELE, a considerable bookseller, in Paternoster-row, London.

1771. *Sept.* 30. *Died*, JOHN HUGHS, one of the most eminent printers of this century; and who, by talent, diligence, and probity, raised himself from a comparative humble rank to affluence and honour. He was born at Thame, Oxfordshire, in 1703. His father was a dissenting clergyman. He received a liberal education at Eton college, and served a regular apprenticeship to a stationer and printer in London. He first entered into business about the year 1730, in Holborn, near the Green Gate, and removed from thence to a house in Whetstone Park, near Great Turnstile, facing the east side of Lincoln's-inn Fields, and ranked for many years very high in his profession. From his press issued almost the whole of the numerous and valuable publications of the Dodsley's. In 1740, Mr. Hughs incurred the displeasure of the house of commons, by having printed, *Considerations on the Embargo on Provisions of Victual.* The usual proceedings took place—he was ordered to the bar of the honourable house—declared guilty of "a breach of privilege"—committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms—reprimanded on his knees—and discharged.

About the year 1763, he obtained, through the interest of lord North, who had been his schoolfellow at Eton, the appointment as printer of the parliamentary papers and journals of the house of commons; by him was thus laid the foundation of a business since brought to a high degree of prosperity. He continued to reside in the house before mentioned, near Great Turnstile; the office extending backwards in the rear of the houses in Turnstile, and forming one side of Tichborne-court. He married a Miss Dampier, whose brother, Dr. Dampier, was successively dean of Durham, bishop of Rochester, and bishop of Ely. His half-brother was the late sir Henry Dampier, knight, one of the barons of the exchequer; who was esteemed an admirable scholar, and stood, perhaps, unrivalled as an ecclesiastical lawyer. After a life of singular industry, integrity, and benevolence, Mr. Hughs died at the age of sixty-eight; leaving a widow with manners as placid as his own, who survived him many years; and an only son, who, after following the laudable example which had been set him, retired from the fatigues of business.

1771. *Nov.* 1. JOHN EYRE, esq. supposed to be worth 30,000, but of an avaricious disposition, was sentenced to transportation for stealing a few quires of paper. He died on his passage out, and the captain of the vessel found on his person two thousand one hundred guineas sewed in the lining of his coat and breeches, and which sum he deposited in the bank upon his return.—*Query.* To whom did this money belong?

* The following observations upon newspapers may not be unworthy of notice:—

A *newspaper* is the history of the world for one day. It is the history of that world in which we now live, and with it we are consequently more concerned than with those which have passed away, and exist only in remembrance; though to check us in our too fond love of it, we may consider, that the present likewise will soon be passed, and take its place in the repositories of the dead.—*Horne.*

Newspapers are a more important instrument than is generally imagined. They are a part of the reading of all; they are the whole of the reading of the far greater number.—*Edmund Burke.*

In barbers' shops and public-houses a fellow will get up and spell out a paragraph, which he communicates as some discovery. Another follows with *his* selection. So the entire journal transpires at length by piecemeal. Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment.—*C. Lamb.*

Pleased with each part, and grieved to find an end.—*Rev. George Crabbe.*

The newspapers furnish by far the best vehicles for disseminating important truths and useful information. Other works are repulsive to ignorant men; therefore they are closed books to those who stand most in need of being instructed. Books, how cheap soever, and however popularly written, are not likely to be read by the uninformed. To buy, or to get, and to begin reading a volume, indicates a certain progress in improvement to have been already made. But all men will read the *news*; and even peasants, farm servants, country day labourers, will look at, nay pore over, the paper that chronicles the occurrences of the neighbouring market town. Here then is a channel through which, along with political intelligence, and the occurrences of the day, the friends of human improvement, the judicious promoters of general education, may diffuse the best information, and may easily allure all classes, even the humblest, into the paths of general knowledge.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A newspaper, by giving line upon line, and precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little, carries knowledge into every corner, that particular species of information which is required for the service of the day. So that if we could command but a free circulation of newspapers, if we could have the rags which make the paper untaxed, and get the paper out of the hands of the manufacturer without the withering mark of the exciseman—if we could get the newspapers without the red marks on its corner, and could also circulate our advertisements, by which the series of knowledge might be communicated to those who read them, without being so grievously burthened by taxation, it is quite impossible that in this place and the adjoining counties, those outrages which have been committed, should have occurred.—*Dr. Birkbeck.*

The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance or climate, or the difference of race. Here it is that we have learned to sympathize with the slave—how to battle for his rights—how to wrest the scourge from his taskmaster. Over land and over sea, the voice of outraged humanity has reached the great heart of England, and raised up a host of freemen as the liberators of the enslaved and tortured negro! Yes; it is in the humble and familiar newspaper, that civilization has united many of the best resources that enlighten, soften, guide, and warm mankind. It is a law-book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indifferent—it may instruct the most profound. Such are the real advantages, the substantial utility, of the newspaper press. These, in spite of all its abuses, have made it the boast of liberty, the glory of civilization.—*Bulwer.*

The periodical press of Great Britain is justly the boast of Englishmen, and the envy and admiration of foreigners. It is the most powerful moral machine in the world, and exercises a greater influence over the manners and opinions of civilized society than the united eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the pulpit. The press has undoubtedly within itself the seeds of indestructibility; but it is, nevertheless, difficult to determine how arduous and protracted may be the contest which it has yet to wage with the prejudiced and despotic rulers of the continent of Europe, before its powers or its liberty be recognized.—*Inquiry into the State of Public Journals*, London, 1824.

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1771, *Nov.* 8. *Died*, JOHN WORRALL, a very worthy, industrious, and intelligent bookseller in Bell-yard, Temple-bar, London. His profession was originally that of a bookbinder; but, having been encouraged to open a shop as a bookseller, he took a house in Bell-yard, which had formerly been the Bell inn. In 1731, he compiled and published a very useful work, entitled, *Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ*, of which he printed several editions, in 1735, 1738, 1740, and the last in 1768. He also published another little piece, entitled, *Bibliotheca Topographica Anglicana*, 1736. In 1749, he published, in three volumes folio, the valuable work which bears the name of *Edward Wood's Complete Body of Conveyancing*. By the encouragement Mr. Worrall received, he was soon enabled to gratify his own honourable feelings by an act of strict justice. In the outset of life, having been unsuccessful, he was under the necessity of making a composition with his creditors; but as soon as he was able, he sent for them all, and fully paid them the deficiency. To an only brother, Thomas Worrall, who had been a bookseller at Temple-bar, but unfortunately laboured under a mental derangement, which terminated his life Sept. 17, 1767, John Worrall was particularly kind. He was a very active man; and in early life walked frequently to Reading, (the place of his nativity) on a Saturday, and back again early on Monday. Mr. Worrall had been for several years a widower after having lost eight children, seven of them in infancy. He died at an advanced age, sustaining to the last the character of benevolence and integrity,* which he had borne through a long life. He left many handsome legacies to numerous relations. Some time before his death, Mr. Worrall gave up the fatigues of business to his partner Mr. B. Tovey; who, in 1775, resigned the trade to his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Brooke; who survived till Jan. 1806. In 1783, Mr. Brooke, as successor to J. Worrall and B. Tovey, published a new and improved edition of the *Bibliotheca Legum*.

1771. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The plan, and all the principal articles (of this now important work) were devised and written or compiled by William Smellie,† which began to appear in numbers at Edinburgh, in this year, and was completed in three volumes 4to. For editing and superintending the work Mr. Smellie received only the sum of £200, from its proprietor, Mr. Andrew Bell, engraver, and Colin Macfarquhar, printer. Of the original edition, the entire work of Smellie, it is not exactly known how many copies were thrown off. The second edition, which began in 1776, under the editorship of James Tytler,* consisted of fifteen hundred copies, and extended to ten volumes 4to. A third edition, in eighteen volumes, 4to. was commenced in 1789, and extended to ten thousand copies.† By this edition the proprietors are said to haved netted £42,000 of clear profit, besides being paid for their respective work as tradesmen—the one as printer, and the other as engraver. The fourth edition extended to twenty 4to. volumes, and three thousand five hundred copies. In the fifth and sixth editions, only parts of the work were printed anew; and to these a supplement in six volumes was added by Archibald Constable, after the property of the work had fallen into his hands. A seventh edition, under the editorship of profesosr Macvey Napier, is now (1838) in the course of publication.

1771, *March* 23. *Prescott's Manchester Journal*, No. 1, price twopence, printed and published every Saturday, by John Prescott, in Old Millgate, near the cross.

1772. *April*. M. PIGNORELLI, a Neapolitan gentleman, was beheaded at Rome for his satirical writings against the holy see.

1772. *Essays on the most important subjects of Natural and Revealed Religion*. This work was composed and written by that singular genius, James Tytler, while confined within the precincts of the sanctuary of Holyrood. He had a press of his own, from which he threw off various productions, generally without the intermediate use of manuscript. In a small mean room, amidst the squalling and squalor of a number of children, he stood at a printer's case, composing pages of types, either altogether from his own ideas, or perhaps with a volume before him, the language of which he was condensing by a mental process little less difficult. He is said to have,

* *The Arte Rhetorike, for the use of all suche as are studious of Eloquence, sette forthe in Englishe, by Thomas Wilson*, 1553. *And now newlie sette forthe againe, with a Prologue to the reader. Anno Domini*, 1567. Imprinted at London, by Jhon Kingston. This curious *black letter norsel* is mentioned principally for the sake of introducing the following very honourable note, written at the back of the title-page:—"Memorandum, the 18th of August, 1740. I bought a small parcel of books of the executors of Mr. Stephens, in Witch-street, for three pounds fifteen shillings; and in this, being one of the said books, I found a bank note, dated the 13th August, 1722, for twenty-five pounds, which I returned to the executors; for which they gave me five guineas as a reward, also five shillings for a bottle of wine attending to receive it.

"J. WORRALL."

† William Smellie served an apprenticeship to the printing business in Edinburgh, in which he became eminent; but is better known to the learned world by the many excellent works of which he was the author.—See 1795 *post*.

* James Tytler was a man of extraordinary genius and extensive learning; but whose life is a melancholy instance of talents misapplied. A large portion of that additional matter by which the *Encyclopædia Britannica* was extended from three to ten volumes, was the production of Tytler. The payment of this labour is said to have been very small, insomuch that the poor author could not support his family in a style superior to that of a common labourer. At one time, during the progress of the work, he lived at the village of Duddingston, in the house of a washerwoman, whose tub inverted formed the only desk he could command; and one of his children was frequently despatched with a parcel of copy, upon the proceeds of which depended the next meal of the family. It is curious to reflect that the proceeds of the work, which included so much of this poor man's labours, were, in the next ensuing edition, no less than £42,000. A man who has so little sense of natural dignity as to besot his senses by liquor, and who can so readily make his intellect subservient to the purposes of those who wish to employ its powers, can scarcely expect to be otherwise than poor; while his very poverty tends, by inducing dependence, to prevent him from gaining the proper reward for his labour.—See a *Biographical Sketch of the Life of James Tytler*. Edinburgh: printed by and for Denovan, Lawnmarket, 1805.

† To the third edition Tytler contributed the article on electricity, which is allowed to be excellent.

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in this manner, fairly commenced an abridgment of that colossal work, the *Universal History:* it was only carried, however, through a single volume. To increase the surprise which all must feel regarding these circumstances, it may be mentioned that his press was one of his own manufacture, described by his biographer, as being "wrought in the direction of a smith's bellows;" and probably, therefore, not unlike that subsequently brought into use by the ingenious John Ruthven. This machine, however, is allowed to have been "but an indifferent one:" and thus it was with almost every thing in which Tytler was concerned. Every thing was wonderful, considering the circumstances under which it was produced; but yet nothing was in itself very good. During his residence in the sanctuary, Tytler commenced a small periodical work, entitled the *Weekly Review*, which was soon discontinued.

1772. *June. Died*, JOHN JAMES, of Bartholomew Close, London, the last of the *old* race of letter-founders. He succeeded his father in the year 1736. His foundry consisted of the united foundries of

Rolij, the German:
Mr. Grover, the father:*
Mr. Thomas Grover, the son: among whose stock were the materials of Wynkyn de Worde:
Mr. Moxon:
Mr. Robert Andrews, whose foundry included Mr. Moxon's:
Mr. Silvester Andrews, his son:†
Mr. Head:‡
Mr. Robert Mitchell:§
Mr. Jacob Ilive:

and of a considerable collection besides, of whose former owners we can say nothing: the stock of many artists, and the labour of many years: a multifarious collection, and such as never before was, nor hardly ever will again be, in the possession of a single person. At Mr. James's death Rowe Mores purchased all the curious parts of that immense collection of punches, matrices, and types, which had been accumulating from the days of Wynkyn de Worde to those of Mr. James. From these a large fund of entertainment would probably have been given to the curious, if the life of Mr. Mores had been prolonged. His intentions may be judged of from his valuable *Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Founderies;* and as no more than eighty copies of that pamphlet were printed, it will always be a typographical curiosity. Mr. John Nichols bought the whole impression at the sale of Mr. Mores' curiosities in 1778; and, after subjoining a small appendix, gave it to the public.

1772. The exact time when the art of typography was introduced into Madras, or Fort St. George, the principal settlement of the English East-India company, cannot be ascertained, but some *Almanacks* or *Calendars*, so early as this year were executed there. In 1777 a Talmulic version of the *New Testament* was printed at Madras. In 1819 the English church missionary society sent out a press, which has been employed on the revised Talmul version of the holy scriptures.

1772, *Jan.* 21. *The Scotchman.* This work commenced immediately on the decease of the *Whisperer*, and took the same side in politics. published every Friday.

1772. *The Freeholder.* This collection of political essays was published in Ireland during this year. It is the production of Hugh Boyd, esq.

1772. *Nottingham Chronicle.* This paper was commenced by George Burbage, and continued until the year 1775, when Mr. Cresswell, proprietor of the *Journal*, and Mr. Burbage, compromised their political opposition, and became joint proprietors of the *Journal.* At the death of Mr. Cresswell,* in 1786, the *Journal* became the sole property of Mr. Burbage, and at his death in 1807, of George Stretton, who had served his apprenticeship to Mr. Burbage, and also married his daughter. On the death of Mr. Stretton, in 1833, the *Journal* became the property of John Hicklin and Co. and is edited by that gentleman, with considerable literary ability.

1772. *Dec.* 18. *The York Chronicle*, No. 1. printed and published by William Blanchard.

1773, *March.* Mr. ABERCORN, a German printer, who had been in business in London, but failed, then removed to Altena, in Denmark, where he commenced printing, and began a newspaper upon the English plan. Having republished a plain relation of the Copenhagen revolution, as he found it in the English news-

* John Grover, and Thomas Grover, his son, both whom Ames, who is exceedingly incorrect throughout his work, calls Glover. Their founding-house was in Angel-alley, in Aldersgate-street. Their foundry is particularized by Mr. Mores, in p. 46. "Mr. Grover's foundry became, at his decease, the joint property of his daughters, and was appraised and valued, in 1728, by Mr. James and Mr. Caslon. Mr. Caslon contracted for the purchase of it; but the daughters, thinking the foundry undervalued, refused to join in the sale; so it remained locked up in the house of Mr. Nutt (who had married one of the daughters) for thirty years; Mr. Nutt, in the mean time, casting from the matrices for the use of his own printing-house. At length, all the daughters of Mr. Grover being dead, the property centred in Mr. Nutt, of whom it was purchased by Mr. John James, in 1758."

† Mr. R. Andrews lived in Charterhouse-street, and he was living in the year 1734. Silvester Andrews, his son, founded at Oxford. Mr. James purchased both these foundries in 1733. The following epitaph (written at Oxford) was no doubt intended for Silvester Andrews:—

> Underneath this stone lies honest Syl,
> Who died, though much against his will;
> Yet, in his fame he will survive,—
> Learning shall keep his name alive;
> For he the parent was of letters,—
> He founded, to confound his betters;
> Though what those letters should contain
> Did never once disturb his brain.
> Since, therefore, reader, he is gone,
> Pray let him not be trod upon.

‡ Mr. Head's foundry was in St. Bartholomew's-close. Whose the foundry was originally cannot be ascertained.

§ Mr. Mitchell had been journeyman to Mr. Grover, and succeeded to the foundry of Mr. Head. He removed in Jewin-street, and then lived in Cripplegate, and afterwards in Paul's-alley, between Aldersgate and Redcross-street. His foundry was purchased by Mr. Caslon and Mr. John James, and divided between them.

* Samuel Cresswell was many years a printer and bookseller at Nottingham, where he was also sexton of St. Mary's parish. He died Aug. 25, 1786.

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papers, the very next day he was served with a warrant, his whole property seized, and his person thrown into prison on a charge of high treason.

1773. In this year the whole *Bible*, with the Apocrypha, was printed in the Manks language, in folio, under the patronage of bishop Hildesley,* at the expense of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and in 1776, the society published another edition of the *New Testament*. This important translation was made principally by the rev. Philip Moore,† and the rev. John Kelly,‡ though different portions of the bible were distributed for translation among such of the insular clergy as were best acquainted with the language.

1773, *Aug.* 22. *Died*, GEORGE, LORD LYTTLETON, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, of very great abilities as a statesman, and of an elegant taste in poetry and polite literature. He was the author of several poems of merit, and some prose works; but his last literary production was the *History of Henry II.* 1764, 4to. elaborated by the researches and deliberations of twenty years, and published with the greatest anxiety. The story of this publication is remarkable. The whole work was printed twice over, a great part of it three times, and many sheets four or five times.§ The booksellers paid for the first impression; but the charges and repeated operations of the press were at the expense of the author, whose ambitious accuracy, cost him at least £1000. He began to print the work in 1755. Three volumes appeared in 1764, a second edition of them in 1767, a third edition in 1768, and the conclusion in 1771-2. Andrew Reid, a man not without considerable abilities, and not unacquainted with letters or with life, undertook to persuade the noble author, as he had persuaded himself, that he was master of the secret of punctuation; and, as fear begets credulity, he was employed, at what price is not known, to point the pages of *Henry the Second*. The book was at last pointed and printed, and sent into the world. His lordship took money for his copy, of which, when he had paid the pointer, he probably gave the rest away; for he was very liberal to the indigent. When time brought the history to a third edition, Reid was either dead or discarded; and the superintendence of typography and punctuation was committed to a man originally a comb-maker, but then known by the style of Dr. Sanders* [a Scotch LL.D.] Something uncommon was probably expected, and something uncommon was at last done; for to the edition of Dr. Sanders is appended, what the world had hardly seen before, a list of errors of nineteen pages.

Lord George Lyttleton was the eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart., of Hagley, born Jan. 17, 1709, and educated at Eton and Christ church, Oxford. He was a very early writer both in prose and verse. In politics he joined the opposition against sir Robert Walpole: in 1755 was chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1757 he was recompensed with a peerage, and rested from political turbulence in the house of lords.

1773, *Nov.* 14. *Died*, ANDREW BRICE, printer, at Exeter, aged eighty-three years, who will long be remembered in the west of England, and who was unquestionably one of the most extraordinary characters that ever figured in private life. There is a kind of local celebrity, which, from whatever cause it may spring, entitles the subject of it to the diligent researches of the curious. Characters that have been remarkable for an eccentricity in benevolence, as well as for an innocent and entertaining singularity of manners, are undoubtedly remembered with regard, within at least a narrow circle of fame. Of those who have instructed, or even diverted us, when living, we are willing to perpetuate the history, and to preserve the likeness; and, although we cannot place them foremost on the canvass with sages and heroes, yet, in the back ground, we may still have a pleasure in recollecting their resemblance. However inadequate we have been to the task, still we have endeavoured to bring to the remembrance of their professional brethren, at least, some whose names and local celebrity deserve to be rescued from the hand of oblivion; and perhaps none would be found more worthy in every respect than the subject of this brief memoir. He was born at Exeter, in 1690, of parents that were neither low nor eminent, and who in the early part of his life designed their son for a dissenting minister. With this view, they gave him a

* When Bishop Hildesley received the last part of the translation, which had been so long the object of his desires, and which occurred on Saturday, November 26th, 1772, a few days before his death, he sung the "Nunc Domini dimittis," or "Song of Simeon," in the presence of his congratulating family, as expressive of his grateful feelings.—Chalmers' *Gen. Biog. Dict.* xvii. p. 479. Mark Hildesley was the son of the rev. Mark Hildesley, rector of Houghton and Witton, in Huntingdonshire, who was born at Marston, in the county of Kent, in 1698, and educated at Cambridge. His first living in the church was the vicarage of Hitchin, and succeeded bishop Wilson, in the Isle of Man. He died Dec. 7, 1772.

† The rev. Philip Moore, was born in 1705. In the earlier part of his life he was chaplain to bishop Wilson. His character appears to have been excellent, at once exemplary and amiable; and his death, which happened Jan. 22, 1783, was very generally and deeply regretted.

‡ John Kelly, LL.D., was born Nov. 1, 1750, at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He obtained the vicarage of Ardleigh, near Colchester, which, on being presented to the rectory of Copford, in the same neighbourhood, he resigned. He died Nov. 12, 1809.

§ The work was printed by William Bowyer, of White Friars, and published by Mr. Sandby.

* Robert Sanders (a self-created LL.D.) was a character of great notoriety in the literary annals of the eighteenth century. He was born in Scotland, in or near Breadalbane, about 1727, and received a good education, and with some talents and a prodigious memory, after serving an apprenticeship to a comb-maker, he followed the profession of a hackney writer. At what time he came to London is uncertain. He executed a great many works for the booksellers, as *Letter Writers, Histories of England*, in folio and quarto, under various names; but his principal work was the notes he wrote for the bible, which were published, 1773, under the name of Dr. Henry Southwell (who it is said received one hundred guineas for the use of it), while the writer of the notes was paid the poor pittance of twenty-five shillings a sheet; such was the difference between the real and the reputed author. Dr. Sanders died March 24, 1783.

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grammatical education, which he considerably improved; but their circumstances in the sequel being too narrow to enable them to complete their wishes, he was obliged, at the age of seventeen, to think of some other avocation. At this time, Mr. Bliss, a printer of Exeter, wanting a person capable of correcting the press, young Brice was proposed to, and accepted by him, as an apprentice, for the term of five years. However, having long before his service expired, inconsiderately contracted marriage, and being unable to support a family of a wife and two children, he enlisted as a soldier, in order to cancel his indentures; and, by the interest of his friends, very soon procured his discharge. Soon after, in 1714, he commenced business for himself, but with fewer materials than can easily be imagined, having but one size of letter, namely Great Primer, for every sort of business, including a newspaper. To supply this deficiency, he carved in wood the title of his newspaper, and, in the same manner obviated every difficulty that could arise from a want of variety in his types. In this manner he conducted business for several years, with great credit to himself. The popular opinion of him now was such, with respect both to the benevolence and activity of his disposition, that he was solicited by the debtors in the city and county prisons to lay before the public the grievances which they laboured under from the severity of their keepers. This solicitation, the period of which was about the year 1722, brings to our recollection that memorable era in 1729, which will be ever dear to humanity, when the house of commons appointed a committee to inquire into the state of the gaols throughout the kingdom. Nor does it appear that the complaints of the debtors of Exeter were without foundation; and, indeed, the deplorable scenes discovered by the committee of the house of commons, in the Fleet prison only, are by no means exaggerated by Thomson in the following pathetic lines in his *Winter:*

> And here can I forget the gen'rous band,
> Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd
> Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
> Unpitied, and unheard, where mis'ry moans;
> Where sickness pines; where thirst and hunger burn,
> And poor misfortune feels the lash of vice.
> While in the land of liberty, the land
> Whose ev'ry street and public meeting glow
> With open freedom, little tyrants rag'd;
> Snatch'd the lean morsel from the starving mouth;
> Tore from cold wint'ry limbs the tatter'd weed;
> Ev'n robb'd them of the last of comforts, sleep;
> The free-born Briton to the dungeon chain'd,
> Or, as the lust of cruelty prevail'd,
> At pleasure mark'd him with inglorious stripes;
> And crush'd out lives, by secret barb'rous ways,
> That for their country would have toil'd or bled.

But benevolence is sometimes too ardent and impetuous in the generosity of exertion; while the intrepid villain, the veteran in guilt, deeply intrenched in the chicanery of law, perceives his numberless resources, and with all the certainty of cool and collected cunning, prepares the legal ambuscades for the unwary champion of humanity. In all probability, this observation was within the experience of Mr. Brice, who, having readily complied with the solicitation of the prisoners, soon found himself harrassed by an expensive law-suit, which terminated in his being cast in damages that he was unable to discharge. To avoid the consequences that might be naturally expected to flow from this severe decision, Mr. Brice, for seven years, was under the necessity of assuming the character which he had been so ardently defending, and of submitting to a voluntary confinement in his own house. This enabled him to conduct his business with his wonted assiduity, without the more disagreeable alternative of a prison from home. But his business as a printer, during this period, did not attract his entire attention. We find him equally active and prolific as an author. Among other pamphlets he published a *Poem on Liberty*, a subject, which we may suppose to have been very near his heart, and in which, as might naturally be expected, there were many severe sarcasms against his late prosecutors. This poem contains some very good lines; but, being written in blank verse, in a quaint style peculiar to himself, in general, did not please. The profits he derived from the publication of this poem were, however, sufficient to enable him to compound with the keepers of the prisons, and to regain his liberty. From this period, his business greatly increased, and he soon after published a collection of stories and poems under the title of the *Agreeable Gallimaufry, or Matchless Medley*, a great part of which were the effusions of his own lively imagination. About the year 1740, he set up a printing press at Truro, in Cornwall (the first in that county) at the same time continuing his business at Exeter. But, his press in Cornwall not answering his expectation, he removed the printing materials to Exeter, and confined all his exertions to that city. Here he was ever the patron of the stage; for, in 1745, when the players were prosecuted as vagrants, and obliged to relinquish their theatre, which was afterwards purchased by the methodists, and converted into their chapel, Mr. Brice stood forth in defence of the players, and published a poem, entitled *The Play-house Church, or new Actors of Devotion.* From this title it may be easily imagined what was the opinion he entertained of this religious sect; and perhaps many good people, from this single circumstance, may conceive very unfavourable sentiments of him. The mob, in fact, were so spirited up by this poetical invective, that the methodists were soon obliged to abandon the place to its former possessors, whom Mr. Brice now protected, by engaging them as his covenant-servants to perform gratis. To these itinerant gentry, the strutting monarchs of an hour, Mr. Brice's house was ever open, and for them his table plentifully supplied; nor did he refrain, on any emergency, to appear in any humorous character. He was as singular in his speech, as remarkable in his manners and dress; which induced Mr. King to exhibit him in the character of lord Ogleby, which Mr. Garrick introduced in the *Clandestine Marriage.* His popularity

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ith the theatrical gentlemen contributed to per-etuate his necessities; yet being of a facetious isposition, he persevered in the same line of onduct, calling himself *Andrew the Merry*, not Merry Andrew. Besides the players, his nume-ous poor relations generally surrounded his able. To these he was liberal in victuals, but lways made them procure their own liquor. He was frequently embroiled in a paper war, nd had a vein of satire in his writings that was ruly laughable. It was remarkable that more vomen were brought up printers in his house, han probably in all England before, it being no ncommon sight to see three or four in his office t a time. In 1746, Mr. Brice began his *Geo-raphical Dictionary*, in folio, and completed it n 1757, as far as it now appears. From his pro-osals, it seems, that he intended to have added ery copious indexes to the different subjects; ut they never appeared. Among his other pub-ications was his *Mob-aid*, which met with very ew admirers. Indeed, in all his works, his style s as peculiar as his manners, and they exhibit nany new-coined words, which in Devonshire are till called *Bricisms*. Having carried on business or such a length of years as to have become the ldest master-printer in England, and having uried all his children and two wives, a few ears before his death he relinquished his busi-ess to a successor, in consideration of receiving weekly stipend during his life, and retired to a arden-house in the vicinity of his native city. Having from the earliest part of his life been ery active among the free masons, of whom he vas the oldest member in England, they con-inued their attention to him to the time of his leath, and upwards of three hundred of that raternity followed his remains to the grave, ccompanied by several hundred of the inhabi-ants of the city, an anthem being sung on the ccasion. His corpse having been removed to he new inn Apollo, lay in state there for some ime; and every person admitted paid a shilling, he amount of which defrayed the expense of is funeral, in Bartholomew church-yard. Of Mr. Brice there are two portraits; one a mezzo-into, in 4to.; the other, an oval, sitting, "æt. 3, 1773;" also in the *Universal Magazine* for December, 1781, from which this notice is taken, here is an engraved portrait.

1773. ISAIAH THOMAS, a printer of Boston, ent a press and types to Newbury-port, in the rovince of Massachusetts, North America, where newspaper was printed for a short time under is direction.

1773. T. GREEN, a printer, from New London, stablished a printing-office in Norwich, of New ondon county, in the province of Connecticut, North America; which he soon removed to Ver-nont. A second press also was erected in this ear by the firm of Robertsons and Trumball.

1773. *The Batchelor*, a title given to a series f essays published in Dublin, of which the est was reprinted in two volumes 12mo. by ecket of London. There is a large portion of it and humour in this curious production.

1773. *The Templar*. The essays under this title were written by the celebrated bibliographer Mr. Samuel Paterson, and consisted only of fourteen numbers. It was chiefly designed as an attack upon the newspapers for advertising ecclesiastical offices, and places of trust under government.

1773, *Jan. Westminster Magazine.*

1773. *The Monthly Miscellany.*

1773. *The Sentimental Magazine.*

1773, *Oct. The Skeptic; or, Unbeliever*, No. 1.

1773. *The Lawyer's Magazine.*

1773. *The Edinburgh Magazine and Review* was commenced by Mr. William Smellie and Dr. Gilbert Stuart, which was conducted for three years with great spirit and talent, but was dropped in 1776, after the production of forty seven numbers, forming five 8vo. volumes. Its downfall was attributed to a continued series of harsh and wanton attacks from the pen of Dr. Stuart on the writings of lord Monboddo, which disgusted the public mind. For some curious particulars of Dr. Stuart and the *Edinburgh Magazine*, see *Calamities of Authors*, vols. i. ii.

1774, *Feb.* 6. *Died*, JAMES BETTENHAM, of St. John's-lane, London, a printer of no small eminence in his profession, which he pursued with unabated industry and reputation till 1766, when he retired from business, and died of a gradual decay, at the advanced age of ninety-one. To show the uncertainty of human affairs, this worthy man, after carrying on a respectable and extensive business for more than sixty years, left behind him not quite £400. His first wife was the daughter of the first William Bowyer, to whom he was married in December, 1712; she died December 8, 1716, aged thirty; he had a second wife, who died July 9, 1735, aged thirty-nine.

1774. *Jan. The Medical Magazine*, No. 1.

1774. *Feb.* 22. This day the great cause respecting literary property was finally determined by the house of lords; upon which, on the 28th, the booksellers of London presented a petition to the house of commons against that decision.

1774. *Feb.* A bill was brought into parliament by the booksellers of London, for a monopoly for fourteen years in such books as they had at any time purchased prior to that date.

1774. ROBERT FOWLE, formerly a printer at Portsmouth, established a press at Exeter, in Rockingham county, in the state of New Hampshire, North America; but its operation came to a close within the short space of three years from its creation.

1774, *March. The St. James's Magazine*, No. 1.

1774, *March*, 11. The Irish newspapers first stamped; on which occasion the coffee-houses of Dublin raised their coffee and tea a halfpenny a cup, and their breakfasts three halfpence.

1774. *March.* JOHN MILLER, printer of the *London Evening Post*, was taken in execution and confined in Fleet prison on the suit of lord Sandwich, for the whole damages given him by a verdict.

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1774, *April* 4. *Died*, OLIVER GOLDSMITH, who it has justly been said, was, both in verse and prose, one of the most delightful writers in the language. His verse flows like a limpid stream. His ease is unconscious. Every thing in him is spontaneous, unstudied, unaffected, yet elegant, harmonious, nearly faultless. Without the refinement of Pope, he has more natural tenderness, a greater suavity of manner, a more genial spirit. Goldsmith never rises into sublimity, and seldom sinks into insipidity, or stumbles upon coarseness. His *Traveller* contains masterly national sketches. The *Deserted Village* is sometimes spun out into mawkish sentimentality; but the character of the village schoolmaster and the village clergyman, redeem a hundred faults. His *Retaliation* is a poem of exquisite spirit, humour, and freedom of style. He was the son of a clergyman, and born at Pallas, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, Nov. 29, 1728, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and studied physic at Edinburgh. He went to Holland, and travelled through Flanders and part of Germany on foot. At Louvain he took the degree of bachelor of physic, the highest degree he ever attained. In 1758 he returned to England. Being reduced to a low state, he became usher in a school at Peckham; where, however, he did not remain long but settled in London, and subsisted by writing for periodical publications. One of his first performances was an *Enquiry into the state of polite learning in Europe;* but he emerged from obscurity in 1765 by the publication of his poem entitled, the *Traveller; or a Prospect of Society;* of which Dr. Johnson said, "that there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." The year following appeared his beautiful novel of the *Vicar of Wakefield.** His circumstances were now respectable, and he took chambers in the Temple; but the liberality of his temper, and a propensity to gaming, involved him in frequent difficulties. He is said to have obtained in one year from the booksellers and by his plays the sum of £1800. In 1768 he brought out his comedy of the *Good-Natured Man*, at Covent-garden, but its reception was not equal to its merits. In 1770 he published the *Deserted Village*, a poem; which, in point of description and pathos, is above all praise. As a comic poet he appeared to great advantage in 1772, by the play of *She Stoops to Conquer; or, the Mistakes of a Night;* which is still a favourite with the public. Besides these performances, he produced a number of other works of merit. He died by taking an extravagant dose of James's powders, and was buried in the Temple church-yard. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, with a beautiful latin epitaph by Dr. Johnson.*

1774, *June*. It is a singular fact that the first *Bible Society* that ever existed was established by some Roman Catholic prelates, in France, about this time.

1774, *Nov.* 21. Mr. J. WILLIAMS, bookseller, sentenced in the court of king's bench, to pay a fine of £100, to pay all costs, and one month's imprisonment, for publishing a paragraph in the *Morning Post* reflecting on the character of the hon. Charles Fox.

1774, *Nov.* 25. *Died*, HENRY BAKER, F.R.S. &c. an ingenious and eminent naturalist, and author of the *Microscope made Easy*, *Employment for the Microscope*, and other learned works. He was born in London, May 8, 1698, and on Feb. 17, 1713, was bound apprentice to Mr. John Parker, a bookseller in Pall Mall, to whom he served an apprenticeship. In April, 1720, he turned his attention to teaching two young ladies, who were born deaf and dumb, to understand and speak the English language, and was so highly successful that he was induced to persevere in the prosecution of his valuable and difficult undertaking, and all his pupils bore the best testimony to the ability and good effect of his instruction. On April 30, 1729 he married Sophia, youngest daughter of Daniel De Foe.

In 1728 Mr. Baker, under the assumed name of Henry Stonecastle, as Steele had before done under that of Isaac Bickerstaff, projected, and for nearly five years, solely conducted the *Universal Spectator*," a periodical work, published weekly; during that time by far the greater part of the essays were written by him. A selection from these essays has been since published in four volumes, and has passed through several editions. In 1737 he published in two volumes, 8vo. *Medulla Poetarum Romanorum*, an arranged selection of passages from the Roman poets, with translations in English verse.

Mr. Baker was a poetical writer in the early part of his life. His *Invocation to Health* got abroad without his knowledge, but was reprinted by himself in his "*Original Poems serious and humorous*, in two parts, published in 1725 and 1726. Among these poems are some tales as witty and as loose as Prior's. He was the author also of the *Universe, a poem, intended to restrain the Pride of Man*, which has been often reprinted. It has been said of Mr. Baker, that "he was a philosopher in little things."

1774. *The Parliamentary Register*. This valuable and important work, the first of its kind, was commenced by John Almon, bookseller, who resolved to compile, and publish himself, in monthly numbers, a regular and faithful series of the whole proceedings and debates of both houses of parliament, together with all exami-

* Mr. John Newberry was the fortunate publisher of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, for which he gave £60, partly from compassion, partly from deference to Johnson's judgment; but Mr. Newberry had so little confidence in the value of his purchase, that the *Vicar of Wakefield* remained in manuscript until the publication of the *Traveller* had established the fame of the author. Another instance of the generosity of Mr. Newberry was his pressing upon Dr. Goldsmith, for his poem of the *Deserted Village*, £100, which the author insisted upon returning, when upon computation he found that it came to nearly a crown a couplet, a sum which Goldsmith conceived no poem could be worth. The sale of the poem made him ample amends for this unusual instance of moderation.

* *The Tears of Genius*, occasioned by the death of Dr. Goldsmith, 1774. This poetical tribute was the production of Mr. Samuel Jackson Pratt, under the name of *Courtney Melmouth*.

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nations at the bar, and all papers laid upon the able. Mr. Almon was much encouraged and assisted in the prosecution of this work by persons of the first talents in both houses.

1774, *Oct. Died*, Sir James Hodges, knight, who was many years a considerable bookseller (particularly in what were called *Chap Books*) at the sign of the Looking-glass, on London bridge. He was also a member of the common council for Bridge ward; and was one of the court of assistants of the stationers' company. April 15, 1757, he made his famous speech in the city senate, on moving the freedom of the city to Mr. Pitt, beginning with "History, the key of knowledge; and experience, the touchstone of truth, have convinced us that the country owes the preservation of its most excellent constitution to the frequent fears, jealousies, and apprehensions of the people." Being a popular man, and of considerable ability, he was elected in 1757 town clerk of the city of London; and was knighted in 1758, on presenting an address to king George II. In 1759, having been accused, by the friends of Mr. alderman Beckford, of partiality in the execution of his office, in respect to some matters relative to the election of the lord mayor, he vindicated himself by an affidavit, which he thought it necessary to publish. He died at Bath.

1775, *Jan.* 8. *Died*, John Baskerville, a printer and letter-founder, at Birmingham, the beauty of whose editions have commanded and received universal admiration. "The typography of Baskerville," remarks Dr. Dibdin, *on the Classics*, "is eminently beautiful; his letters are in general of a slender and delicate form, calculated for an 8vo. or even a 4to., but not sufficiently bold to fill the space of an imperial folio, as is evident from a view of his great bible. He united, in a singularly happy manner, the elegance of Plantin with the clearness of the Elzevirs; his 4to. and 12mo. *Virgil*, and small prayer book, or 12mo. *Horace*, of 1762, sufficiently confirm the truth of this remark. He seems to have been extremely curious in the choice of his paper and ink. In his italic letter, whether capital or small, he stands unrivalled; such elegance, freedom, and perfect symmetry being in vain to be looked for among the specimens of Aldus and Colinæus." John Baskerville was born at Walverley, in Worcestershire, in 1706. In the year 1726 he kept a writing school at Birmingham; but in 1745 he engaged in the japanning business, and became possessed of considerable property. His inclination for letters induced him to turn his attention towards the press: he spent many years in the uncertain pursuit, sunk £600 before he could produce one letter to please, and some thousands before the shallow stream of profit began to flow. His speculations in printing appear to have yielded him more of honour than of profit. He obtained leave from the university of Cambridge to print a bible in royal folio, and two editions of the common prayer; but that learned body appears to have had a stronger inclination for making their privilege conducive to worldly gain, than for earning fame by the encouragement of printing. The university exacted from Mr. Baskerville twenty pounds per thousand for the octavo, and twelve pounds ten shillings per thousand for the duodecimo editions of the prayer; and the stationers' company, with similar liberality, took thirty-two pounds for their permission to print one edition of the psalms in metre, which was necessary to make the prayer-book complete. Baskerville certainly brought the art to a degree of perfection till then unknown in this country. He trusted nothing to the manufacture of others. He was at once his own manufacturer of "ink, presses, chases, moulds for casting, and all the apparatus for printing;" and, according to Mr. Derrick, he made his paper also. He carried on, at the same time, the japanning business to a great extent, in the most elegantly-designed and highly-finished manner. "He could well design, but procured others to execute." "He was much of a humourist; idle in the extreme; but his invention was of the true Birmingham model —active." "Taste accompanied him through the different works of agriculture, architecture, and the fine arts." "His carriage, each pannel of which was a distinct picture, might be considered the pattern-card of his trade; and it was drawn by a beautiful pair of cream-coloured horses." It is evident, from a passage in the letter before-mentioned, that he was quite weary of printing. "The business of printing," says he, "which I am heartily tired of, and repent I ever attempted:" and he once made an offer, "on the condition of never attempting another type." Little or nothing was printed by him after the year 1765.

The means by which he gave effect to his work are excluded from the province of printing, in these days of improvement, by the triple incongruities of *fine* as possible—*quick* as possible —*cheap* as possible. He had a constant succession of hot plates of copper ready, between which, as soon as printed (aye, as they were discharged from the tympan) the sheets were inserted; the wet was thus expelled, the ink set, and the trim glossy surface put on all simultaneously. But in those times it was not necessary, in order to keep the bodies and souls of masters and men from uncoupling, to print, by one pair of men, three thousand five hundred sheets a-day, or have machines to do two thousand in an hour. John M'Creery, in his poem of the *Press*, pays a handsome tribute to the memory of Mr. Baskerville in the following lines:

> O Baskerville! the anxious wish was thine
> Utility with beauty to combine;
> To bid the o'erweening thirst of gain subside;
> Improvement all thy care and all thy pride:
> When Birmingham, for riots and for crimes
> Shall meet the keen reproach of future times,
> Then shall she find amongst our honoured race,
> One name to save her from entire disgrace.

He died without issue. His widow, in 1775, wholly declined the printing business, but continued the letter-founding till 1777. "Many efforts were used after his death to dispose of the

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types; but no purchaser could be found in the whole commonwealth of letters.* The universities rejected the offer, and the London booksellers preferred the types of Caslon and Jackson. The property lay a dead weight, till purchased by the celebrated M. de Beaumarchais, at Paris, in 1779, for £3,700."† Had the letter-founding of Baskerville equalled his printing, his success in typography would not have been doubtful.

Agreeable to the singularity of his opinions, and by an express direction contained in his will, he was buried in a tomb of masonry in the shape of a cone, under a windmill in his garden belonging to a handsome house which he had built at the upper end of the town of Birmingham. On the tomb was placed this inscription:

STRANGER!
BENEATH THIS CONE, IN UNCONSECRATED GROUND,
A FRIEND TO THE LIBERTIES OF MANKIND DIRECTED
HIS BODY TO BE INURNED.
MAY THE EXAMPLE CONTRIBUTE TO EMANCIPATE THY
MIND FROM THE IDLE FEARS OF SUPERSTITION,
AND THE WICKED ARTS OF PRIESTHOOD.

The house of Mr. Baskerville was destroyed in the riots of 1791, but his remains continued undisturbed till the year 1821, when the spot having been let for a wharf, it became necessary to remove the coffin: it was in consequence removed to a fresh place of interrment.

1775, *Jan.* 19. *Died*, JOHN OLIVER, printer to the society for promoting Christian knowledge, and who carried on a considerable business in Bartholomew-close, where he died at the age of seventy-three years.

1775, *Jan.* 31. An order was issued by the house of lords to take into custody H. Randall, printer of the *Public Ledger;* but sir Francis Molyneux, usher of the black rod, would not give the printer a meeting at his house, lest the public virtue of the lord mayor should lodge the man in Newgate who ventured to execute the orders of the house of lords against any printer residing in the city of London.

1775. BENJAMIN EDES, a printer of Boston, made his escape by night from that place, with a press and a few types, in the early part of the American war,* and opened a printing-office in Watertown, a pleasant town of Middlesex county, in the province of Massachusetts; where he continued the *Boston Gazette*, and printed for the provincial congress of Massachusetts. Thomas acquaints us, that "the printing which Edes executed at Watertown did not do much credit to the art; but the work at this time, done at other presses, was not greatly superior. The war broke out suddenly, and few of any profession were prepared for the event. All kinds of printing materials had usually been imported from England; even ink for printers had not, in any great quantity, been made in America. This resource was, by the war, cut off; and a great scarcity of these articles soon ensued. There were but three small paper-mills at Massachusetts: New Hampshire none: and Rhode Island contained only one, which was out of repair The paper, which these mills could make, fell far short of the necessary supply. Paper, of course, was extremely scarce, and what could be procured was badly manufactured, not having more than half the requisite labour bestowed upon it. It was often taken from the mill wet, and unsized. People had not been in the habit of saving rags, and stock for the manufacture of paper was obtained with great difficulty. Every thing like rags was ground up together to make a substitute for paper. This, with wretched ink and worn-out types, produced miserable printing." vol. i. In 1776 Edes returned to Boston, and probably the Watertown typography then came to a close.

1775, *March. Died*, JOHN OSBORNE, junior, a bookseller and member of the stationers' company, London.

1775. *May* 3. *The Massachusetts Spy*. This was a periodical work commenced at Worcester, capital of Worcester county, in the province of Massachusetts, North America, printed by Isaiah Thomas, the historian of American typography, at the solicitations of several gentlemen of the county, who were at this period zealously engaged in the cause of their country. Thomas's business speedily prospered, and it was greatly extended; he united the two branches of printing and bookselling; erected a paper mill, and set up a bookbinding establishment. He was the first man who printed in America a *bible* of the folio and royal 4to. form. The *Massachusetts Spy* was continued until the year 1818.

1775. *May* 11. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge vested by law with the copyright in books given them by the authors; but this exclusive right is to continue so long only as those universities shall print such works at their own presses.

1775, *May*. 29. THOMAS CARNAN, bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard, London, whose name deserves honourable mention, detected or presumed the illegality of the exclusive right of the

* In 1765, Baskerville applied to his friend, the eminent Dr. Franklin, then at Paris, to sound the literati respecting the purchase of his types, but received no answer.

† *Les Œuvres de Voltaire, avec des Avertissemens et des Notes, par Condorcet, &c. Kehl, de l'Imprimerie de la Société littéraire et typographique*, 1785-89. 70 vols. 8vo.—This famous edition of Beaumarchais eclipsed every thing of its kind, on a similar scale of magnitude; but for intrinsic worth, if not for extrinsic splendour, it has been surpassed by the recent impression of Renouard. Beaumarchais began with buying the whole of Baskerville's types, punches, and matrices. He re-established ruined paper mills in the Vosges, about 15 miles from Kehl; was nice to excess in the paper to be manufactured, and employed the most knowing workmen engaged in the manufactory of Dutch paper. His printing-office and establishment at Kehl were immense. Many millions of livres were expended, and the ultimate loss of a million was the result of his vast projects, and incessant activity and solicitude. But the proof-sheets (especially of the duodecimo edition) were carelessly revised; and Beaumarchais, in an evil hour, exalted Voltaire, at the expense of Racine. In short, the impression betrayed the absence of a correct editorial tact; and La Harpe tells us that those of Didot are very much superior in accuracy and utility." Marie Francis Arouet de Voltaire was born at Chatenay, Nov. 20, 1694, and died at Paris, May 30, 1778.

* The American war between Great Britain and her colonies commenced at Lexington, in the neighbourhood of Boston, April 19, 1775, and on Jan. 20, 1783, Great Britain acknowledged their independence.

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universities and the company of stationers, regarding almanacks, and invested it accordingly; the cause was tried in the court of common pleas, and decided against the company. An injunction which had been granted by the court of chancery, Nov. 29, 1773, was dissolved June 2, in this year.

1775, *July* 10. *The Gentleman.* A *third* short lived attempt by Mr. Colman to render our common newspapers the vehicle of rational amusement. The *Gentleman* was originally published in the *London Packet*, and consisted only of six numbers. There is reason to think, that had the *Genius* and the *Gentleman* been continued, they would have even surpassed the *Connoisseur*.

1775, *July* 18. Came on before the court of session, in Scotland, a cause between Mr. James Dodsley, bookseller of London, and Messrs. Elliot and Macfarquhar, of Edinburgh, booksellers. The action was brought for reprinting lord Chesterfield's *Letters to his Son*, which had cost Dodsley £1575. Their lordships decided in favour of Mr. Dodsley, by continuing the interlict he had obtained against Messrs. Elliot and Macfarquhar, by a majority of nine against five.

1775. *Aug.* 28. *Died*, GEORGE FAULKNER, a worthy printer of no mean celebrity, and the first man who carried his profession to a high degree of credit in Ireland. He was the confidential printer of dean Swift, and enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the earl of Chesterfield. He settled at Dublin as a printer and bookseller soon after 1726, (in which year we find him in London under the tuition of the celebrated William Bowyer,) where he raised a very comfortable fortune by his well-known *Journal*, and other laudable undertakings. In 1735, he was ordered into custody by the house of commons in Ireland, for having published *A proposal for the better regulation and improvement of quadrille*, an ingenious treatise by bishop Hort. Having had the misfortune to break his leg, he was satirically introduced by Foote, who spared nobody, in the character of *Peter Paragraph* in the *Orators*, 1762,* when on a visit to Dublin. He had the honour of wearing an alderman's gown of the city of Dublin. A very fair specimen of his talents as an epistle writer may be seen in the *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer;* or in the second volume of the *Supplement of Swift;* whence it appears that, if vanity was a prominent feature in his character, his gratitude was no less conspicuous. The residence of Mr. Faulkner was in Essex-street, opposite the bridge.

EPITAPH ON GEO. FAULKNER,

ALDERMAN AND PRINTER OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Turn, gentle stranger, and this urn revere,
O'er which Hibernia saddens with a tear;
Here sleeps George Faulkner, printer! once so dear
To humorous Swift and Chesterfield's gay peer;
So dear to his wronged country and her laws;
So dauntless when imprisoned in her cause;
No alderman e'er graced a weightier board,
No wit e'er joked more freely with a lord.
None could with him in anecdotes confer
A perfect annal book in Elzevir.
Whate'er of glory life's first sheets presage,
Whate'er the splendour of the title-page;
Leaf after leaf, though learned lore ensues
Close as thy types, and various as thy news;
Yet, George, we see one lot await them all,
Gigantic folios, or octavos small:
One universal finis claims his rank,
And every volume closes in a blank.

James Hoey, who was one time a partner of Faulkner, published *without date* a collection of Swift's pieces in prose and verse, entitled the *Draper's Miscellany*, containing seven pieces.

A pamphlet was published in 1752, containing letters from lord Chesterfield to alderman George Faulkner, Dr. Madder, Mr. Sextor, Mr. Derrick, the earl of Arran, &c. His lordship's letters to Faulkner in particular, afford a striking example of that ironical facetiousness and pleasantry for which he was remarkable—at the same time also, they exhibit as striking an instance of the wonderful utility of a good butt to a professed wit. To this pamphlet is prefixed an elegant little engraving of the head of Mr. Faulkner.

1775. *Sept.* 19. The printing-office of Mr. John Gore, situated in Princess-street, Liverpool, destroyed by fire.

1775, *Nov. Died*, CHARLES GREEN SAY, well known as printer of the *Gazetteer*, *General Evening Post*, and other newspapers. Mr. EDWARD SAY, father to the above, was many years a respectable printer, and master of the stationers' company in 1763, died May, 1769.

1775. CHARLES BERGER and FLEURY MESPLET established the first press at Montreal, the capital of an island of the same name in the river St. Laurence, in Canada.

1775. The first attempt at stereotype printing in North America, was made by Benjamin Mecom, (nephew to Dr. Franklin) a printer at Philadelphia. He cast plates for a number of pages of the *new testament*, but never completed them.

1775, *Jan. The London Review*, No. 1. This publication was set on foot by Dr. William Kenrick,* who had been a writer in the *Monthly Review;* but differing with the proprietors, he commenced the above periodical in opposition.

* Enraged at the ridicule thus brought upon him, Faulkner one evening treated to the seat of the gods all the *devils* of the printing-office, for the express purpose of their hissing and hooting Foote off the stage. Faulkner placed himself in the pit, to enjoy the actor's degradation; but when the objectionable scene came on, the unfortunate printer was excessively chagrined to find, that so far from a groan or a hiss being heard, his gallery friends partook of the comical laugh. The next morning he arraigned his inky conclave, inveighed against them for having neglected his injunctions, and on demanding some reason for their treachery, was lacerated ten times deeper by the simplicity of their answer: "Arrah, master," said the spokesman, "do not be after tipping us your blarney; do you think we did not know you? Sure 'twas your own sweet self that was on the stage, and shower light upon us, if we go to the play-house to hiss our worthy master." Failing in this experiment, Faulkner commenced an action against Foote, and got a verdict of damages to the amount of £300. This drove Foote back to England, where he resumed his mimicry, and humorously took off the lawyers on his trial, and judges who condemned him.

* He was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire, and bred a rule-maker, which profession he abandoned for literature. To improve himself he went to Leyden, and afterwards settled in London. He was some time editor of the *Morning Chronicle;* but a quarrel with the proprietors induced him to start a newspaper against it, without success. He died June 9, 1779.

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1776, *March* 2. The printing-office of Messrs. Cox and Bigg, in the Savoy, London, destroyed by fire; also the dwelling-houses of the two partners; two warehouses filled with books, belonging to Mr. Cadell and Mr. Elmsley of the Strand, and several contiguous buildings were consumed.

1776. *April* 15. From this day the *Dublin Gazette* was ordered to print no article of news without the authority of the government.

1776, *April* 29. In the court of king's bench, Mr. Axtell, for printing a pamphlet called the *Crisis*, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On the same day, George Allen for printing, and Robert Holloway for publishing, a pamphlet called the *Rat Trap*, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

1776, *May* 28. The stamp duty upon newspapers advanced, by lord North, from one penny to three halfpence or £6 2s. 6d. per thousand, being a discount of two per cent. Price to the public 3d.; to the trade, 5s. per quire of twenty-five papers; paper from 13s. 6d. to 16s. per ream.

1776, *July* 3. In the court of king's bench, lord Bolingbroke obtained £20 damages from the printer of the *Morning Chronicle* for a libel. The damages were laid at £5000.

1776. Cardinal Braschi, on attaining the tiara, (1774) adopted the title of Pius VI. when he gave his sanction to the translation and publication of the whole *Bible* into the Italian language by Martini,* archbishop of Florence. The *New Testament* was published at Turin, in 1769; and the *Old Testament* in 1776, dedicated to his holiness. He was born at Cesena, December 27, 1717; was made treasurer of the apostolical chamber by Benedict XIV.† and raised to the rank of cardinal by his predecessor Clement XIV.‡ His public acts and private virtues, during a long and anxious exercise of the papal dignity, entitle his memory to the gratitude and honour of his communion, whilst the barbarity and indignity with which he was treated by the revolutionists of France, must excite the indignation and abhorrence of every friend to justice and humanity. John Angelo Braschi, pope Pius VI. died at Valence, after a short illness, August 29, 1799, aged eighty-two years.

1776. It is well known that Conrad Sweynheym, was the inventor of printing maps with moveable types on the occasion of printing the twenty-seven maps for the cosmography of Ptolemy. He died before the work was quite finished, and it was therefore executed by another German, Arnold Buckinck (Bucking,) at Rome, at this time. The practice of printing maps with moveable types, was practised for some time in the sixteenth century, when two Germans, almost at the same time, and without knowing any thing of each other, renewed the attempt. The first who published a specimen was Augustus Gotlieb, a Prussian deacon at Carlsruhe, and who corresponded with the celebrated printer, William Haas, of Basil, that he might cut types for him on a certain plan, to be used in map-printing. His first attempt was made in this year. It anticipated Breitkopff in the publication and execution of his ideas, and was called typometry. In the same year, however, appeared the environs of Leipzig, by Breitkopff, as a specimen; and his second attempt, in 1777, in which, and also in succeeding essays which were not made public, he constantly endeavoured to improve his invention. In 1829, the celebrated Firmin Didot was employed in engraving the dies for moveable types for printing maps, which invention was exclusively his own.

1776, *July* 10. In the court of common pleas, the earl of Chatham brought an action against Henry Sampson Woodfall, printer of the *Public Advertiser*, for a libel. On the discovery of a variation of one letter between the printing and the record, his lordship was nonsuited.

1776. *August* 2. *Died*, Dr. Matthew Matty, a foreign physician who had settled in London, and published the *Journal Britannique*, in 18 volumes; this journal exhibits the view of the state of English literature from 1750 to 1755. Gibbon bestows a high character on the journalist, who sometimes "aspires to the character of a poet and a philosopher; one of the last disciples of the school of Fontenelle."

About 1755, when Dr. Johnson was preparing to open a *Bibliotheque*, or *Gazette*, his friend Dr. Adams recommended Matty as an assistant. "He," said Johnson, "the little black dog! I'd throw him into the Thames." Dr. Matty left a son, Paul Henry, who died January 16, 1787. He produced a *Review* known to the curious; his style and decisions often discover haste and heat, with some striking observations; alluding to his father, Matty, in his motto applies Virgil's description of the young Ascanius. "*Sequitur* patram *non passibus acquis.*" He says he only holds a *monthly conversation* with the public. His obstinate resolution of carrying on this *Review* without an associate, has shown its folly and its danger, says D'Israeli, for a fatal illness produced a cessation, at once, of his periodical labours and his life.

1776. Solomon Southwick, a printer at Newport, Rhode Island, North America, on his being compelled to quit that town, erected a temporary press at Attleborough, or Artleburgh, a township of the county of Bristol, on the frontiers of Massachusetts, in New England.

* Antonio Martini was born at Prato, in 1720, and died December 31, 1809. His translation has been repeatedly printed: the edition of Livorno, 1818, and that of Italia, 1817, with the stereotype *New Testament*, executed by T. Rutt, Shacklewell, London, 1813, were put in the prohibitory Index, by a decree of January 17, 1820.—*Townley.*

† Pope Benedict XIV. was born at Bologna, March 31, 1675, and died May 8, 1758.

‡ Cardinal Ganganelli was advanced to the papal dignity, Feb. 1769, and took the title of Clement XIV. Under his pontificate, the order of Jesuits was entirely suppressed by a bull, dated 1773. He died September 22, 1774.—Pope Ganganelli presented to George III. the most splendid collection of the works of Piranesi that has hitherto been seen in this country. They are comprised in twenty-four folio volumes, uniformly bound in calf, gilt leaves, and richly tooled. They became the property of the duke of Gloucester; but what became of them at the duke's death?

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1776. EZEKIEL RUSSEL, a printer from Salem, pened a printing-office at Danvers, a town of ssex county, in the state of Massachusetts, in Jorth America. His printing-office was "in a ouse known by the name of the Bell tavern; ut soon afterwards removed to Boston."

1776. SAMUEL LOUDEN, a printer of New ork, removed with his press to Fishkill, a town f Duchess county, in the province of New York, Jorth America, a short time before the British rmy took possession of the city; and here connued to publish the *New York Packet* until the stablishment of peace.

1776. *Died*, ROBERT FOULIS, a celebrated rinter and letter-founder of Glasgow, in Scotnd, who, in conjunction with his brother ndrew, who died in 1774, produced some works i the art of typography that will cause their ames to be recorded in the temple of fame. hey were both natives of Glasgow, and were orn, the elder brother, April 20, 1707, and ie younger, Andrew, Nov. 23, 1712. Robert as originally a barber, and practised that art n his own account for some time. While thus umbly employed, he came under the notice of ie celebrated Dr. Francis Hutcheson,* then prossor of moral philosophy in Glasgow university. his acute observer discovered his talents, inamed his desire for knowledge, and suggested him the idea of becoming a bookseller and rinter. Foulis did not, however, receive a comlete university education, although he attended s patron's lectures for several years, and his ame is so enrolled in the matriculation book. ndrew, who seems to have been designed for ie church, entered the university in 1727, and obably went through a regular course of study. or some years after they had determined to folw a literary life, the brothers were engaged teaching the languages during the winter, id in making short tours into England and to e continent in summer. These excursions ere of great advantage to them; they brought iem into contact with eminent men, enabled em to form connexions in their business, and tended their knowledge of books. On some these occasions they made considerable collecons, which they sold at home to good account. hus prepared, the elder brother began business Glasgow as a bookseller about the end of '39, and in the following year published veral works. Three years afterwards his conxion with the university commenced. In arch, 1743, he was appointed their printer, ider condition "that he shall not use the desigtion of university printer without allowance om the university meeting in any books expting those of ancient authors." The date at hich Andrew joined him in business is somehat uncertain. The first productions of his ess, which were issued in 1742, were almost exclusively of a religious nature, many of them relating to the well known George Whitefield.* In 1742, he published *Demetrius Phalereus de Elocutione*, apparently the first Greek work printed in Glasgow, although it is certain that there existed a fount of Greek letters there nearly a century before. It would be tedious to notice each work as it appeared. The immaculate edition of *Horace*, an edition of *Cicero's* works in twenty volumes, *Cæsar's Commentaries* in folio, *Callimachus* in the same size, with engravings executed at their academy, form but a small part of the splendid catalogue of their classics. The success which had attended their exertions as printers, induced the elder Foulis to attempt the establishment of an academy for the cultivation of the fine arts, a scheme for which Scotland was but ill prepared by the dissensions which had followed the union, and which had been succeeded by the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. In 1751, he went abroad, partly with the view of extending his commercial connexions, but principally with the intention of arranging for the establishment of this institution. After remaining on the continent for about two years, and sending home several artists whom he had engaged in his service, he returned to Scotland in 1753. It is melancholy to reflect that the taste of these two brothers for the fine arts at last produced their ruin; for engaging to establish an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture in Scotland, and the enormous expense necessary to send pupils to Italy, to study and copy the ancients, gradually brought on their decline in the printing business; and they found the city of Glasgow no fit soil into which to transplant the imitative arts, although the literary genius of Greece and Rome had already produced the Messrs. Foulis ample fortunes. Notwithstanding the beginning of this scheme was very weak, yet in some of the departments it rose above mediocrity, particularly in drawing and engraving; but in moulding, modelling, and painting, they proved that all temporary and private attempts must be abortive for want of continual support. Human life is too short for bringing to perfection those arts which require permanent establishments to prevent their decline. This is particularly the case with painters, to whose studies no limits can be set, but whose encouragement is, of all others, the most precarious. However, it should be remembered, to the credit of Robert Foulis, that he was the first projector of a school of the liberal arts in the island of Great Britain. Whatever may hereafter be construed of the motives which urged this patriotic institution, selfishness must be entirely banished out of the question; unless the pleasure that arises from endeavouring to do good to ones country may be so considered.

* Dr. Francis Hutcheson was born in the north of Ireland, August 8, 1694, and died at Glasgow in 1755. He was very fine writer on moral philosophy, and an excellent an. His *Moral Philosophy* was published at Glasgow in wo vols. 4to.

* George Whitefield, one of the founders of the sect of Methodists, was born at the Bell inn, Gloucester, December 16, 1714, and died at Newbury-port, in New England, North America, October 1, 1770. He was eminent as a divine and also as a theologian and controversial writer.

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We shall close the history of these remarkable but unfortunate men in a few words. After the death of the younger brother, it was determined to expose the works belonging to the academy to public sale. For this purpose Robert, accompanied by a confidential workman, went to London about the month of April, 1776. Contrary to the advice of Mr. Christie,* and at a period when the market was glutted by yearly importations of pictures from Paris, his collection was sold off,—and as the reader may have anticipated, greatly under their supposed value. The catalogue forms three volumes, and the result of the sale was, that after all expenses were defrayed, the balance in his favour amounted to the very *enormous* sum of *fifteen shillings! ! !* Irritated at the failure of this his last hope, and with a constitution exhausted by calamities, he left London and reached Edinburgh on his way homeward. On the morning on which he intended setting out for Glasgow, he expired, almost instantaneously, in his 69th year.

1776, *Dec.* 17. JOHN MILLER, JOHN WILKIE, HENRY RANDALL, and HENRY BALDWIN, four printers of newspapers, found guilty of printing a letter from the constitutional society, signed by Mr. Horne (Tooke), respecting the payment of the sum of £100 to Dr. Franklin. On the 1st of Feb. 1777, three of them received judgment, when they were fined £100 each, and ordered to be discharged.

1776. *The Holy Bible*, 24mo. printed by J. W. Pasham, in Blackfriars.† This is a very beautiful pocket edition, in imitation of Field's, with notes by the rev. Mr. Romaine,‡ *which might be cut off!* an artifice to evade the patent enjoyed by the king's printer. It was printed in a house taken for the purpose, on Finchley common. John William Pasham was originally of Bury St. Edmund's, where he published a newspaper under the title of the *Bury Flying Weekly Journal*. He died December 16, 1783.

1776, *May*. *The Biographical Magazine.*

1776, *May*. *The Bath and Bristol Magazine.*

1776. *The Farmers' Magazine.*

1777, *April* 7. *Died*, SIR STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, bart. a merchant of eminence in the city of London, univerally respected for his many public and private virtues. He became a liveryman of the stationers' company in the year 1723. In 1749 and 1750 he was master of the company, and in the latter year sheriff of London. In 1754, he had the honour of being elected lord mayor. In 1774, he gave £70 as a present to the poor of the stationers' company, and in 1775, £50 more. In 1776, he gave £100, half to the poor, and half to purchase a piece of plate with his arms on it, with which a handsome epergne was purchased. In 1777 he added a legacy of £50. For a biographical notice of this worthy individual and his family, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 406-11.

1777, *May* 12. The court of king's bench determine that new music was on the same footing as literary property, with respect to copyright.

1777. Print sellers' property secured.

1777, *June* 4. *Died*, RICHARD BALDWIN, a bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard, London, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Baldwin had long retired from business, and died at Birmingham. His son, Richard Baldwin, junior, died before him, in January, 1770. See page 636, *ante*, for Dunton's* character of Richard Baldwin.

1777. *Essays, Moral and Literary.* These essays, the well-known production of the rev.

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* James Christie was many years well known and justly celebrated as an auctioneer, and the successful disposer of property of every kind, whether by public sale or private contract. With an easy and gentleman-like flow of eloquence, he possessed, in a great degree, the power of persuasion, and even tempered his public address by a gentle refinement of manners. He died in Pall Mall, after a long and lingering illness, Nov. 8, 1803, aged 73, and was buried on the 14th, in St. James's burial ground.

† A list of various editions of the bible and parts thereof, in ENGLISH, from the year 1526 to 1776. A manuscript list of English bibles, copied from one compiled by the late Joseph Ames, presented to the Lambeth library by Dr. Gifford, has furnished part of this publication; late discoveries of several learned gentlemen has supplied the rest. Compiled by Dr. Duncarel. London, 8vo. pp. 73.

‡ Rev. William Romaine was born at Hartlepool, in 1714, and died in London, July 25, 1703. He was an eminent and very learned divine, and published many valuable theological works.

* Dunton characterises the following booksellers:—

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.—He is a downright honest man, and has always a large stock of books that are very scarce. He is a man of moderation, and my good friend. His residence was in Little Britain.

Mr. HERRICK.—He is a tall handsome man, deals much with the lawyers, and has the good luck to be opposite neighbour to Mr. Sare. He neither neglects the business of life, nor pursues it too close; and has every body's good word. He is well skilled in the doctrine of the Christian faith, and can discourse handsomely upon the most difficult article in religion. His attendance at church is devout and constant; yet his zeal has nothing of phrenzy and passion (which is too common in this age); he manages with prudence and decency in the midst of religious worship, and always keeps within the bounds of religion and reason.

Mr. HALSEY.—He is one of a good judgment, and knows how to bid for a saleable copy, or had never printed the *Athenian Spy*. He is now in the bloom and beauty of his youth, and has great ingenuity and knowledge of the friendship of others. He is a constant shopkeeper, and his close application to business does render him the growing hopes of his father's family.

Mr. HARRISON, in Chancery-lane.—He is a man free from faction, noise, and anger, not so weak as to give such an advantage as any must have who contends with one that is stark blind—as how much better is he that is passionate. He is a diligent man in his shop, a kind neighbour, and a religious master—teaching his servant better by his own example than all the tutors in both universities.—This is also the character of G. CONYERS, in Little Britain.

Mr. HORN.—He printed for Dr. Scot, and had a right to several excellent copies. When I traded with him, I ever found him a very ingenious, honest, reserved person; and that is all I shall say of him.

Mr. HUBBALD, in Duck-lane.—He has been unfortunate, and so I think is every body one time or other. If we eye his carriage to his rich uncle, we shall find how his courage and wisdom carried him with an unwearied course through hemispheres of prosperity and adversity, compassing, as I may say, the whole globe of both fortunes—or that if we look upon Frank Hubbald, we may all learn that no cross is too heavy for a Christian resolution, nor any difficulty too hard for honesty to conquer.

Mr. ELIPHAL JAY, in Cheapside.—He was my journeyman for near a year; and I shall give him a true character. He is my good friend, and has shewn me a particular respect ever since he lived in my family. His gravity, justice, sweetness, and moderation, soften the greatest enemies of his name and person; and there is nothing in nature that hates him besides the devil and a jacobite. He is also happy in his relations. His aged father is consummate in all sorts of piety. His brother (the apothecary) is

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Vicesimus Knox, D.D., first appeared anonymously in this year, in a small volume octavo, and, meeting with a favourable reception, were soon republished with the addition of a second volume, and with the affixture of the author's name. Few productions have been more popular, or more deservedly so, than these instructive essays. The subjects on which Dr. Knox has expatiated in these essays, are numerous and well chosen; and they uniformly possess a direct tendency either to improve the head or amend the heart. The style is elegant and perspicuous,

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a zealous promoter of the reformation of manners; and for my good friend Eliphal, his whole life is but a *practice of piety*; or rather a passage to a better. We also find a singularity *in his name*; for there are only two booksellers of it in the whole world; namely, Eliphal Jay, in London, and Eliphal Dobson, in Dublin.

Mr. KETTLEBY, St. Paul's Church-yard.—His sign is "The Bishop's Head," and indeed he is pretty warmly disposed that way. He has been an eminent episcopal bookseller these many years. He prints for Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, Dr. Scot, and other eminent clergymen.

Mr. LINDSAY.—Many and conspicuous were the prognostics of a true piety that shined forth in the early dawn of his life. He understands religion, and loves it—and whilst he was but an apprentice, was a great example of a constant unaffected devotion. He was born to a good estate, and having traded a few years, grew wary of printing, and is gone to a country seat to prepare for heaven.

Mr. JOHN LAURENCE.—An upright, honest bookseller. We were neighbours some years, and partners in printing the late *Lord Delamere's Works*, Mackenzie's *Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry*, and *Mr. Baxter's Life*, in folio. He has something in him that will not suffer him to break his word, which is altogether as good security and dependence as his bond. When Parkhurst dies, he will be the first presbyterian bookseller in England. He is so exact in trade as to mark down every book he sells. He is very much conversant in the sacred writings; and son-in-law to the late rev. Mr. Roswel, so deservedly famous for the defence he made at his trial in Westminster-hall, upon which occasion the honourable sir Henry Ashurst, bart., was his great and good friend.

Mr. WILLIAM MILLER.—His person was tall and slender: he had a graceful aspect (neither stern nor effeminate); his eyes were smiling and lively; his complexion was of an honey colour, and he breathed as if he had run a race. The figure and symmetry of his face exactly proportionable. He had a soft voice, and a very obliging tongue. He was of the sect of the Peripatetics, for he walked every week to Hampstead. He was very moderate in his eating, drinking, and sleeping; and was blest with a great memory, which he employed for the good of the publick, for he had the largest collection of stitched books of any man in the world, and could furnish the clergy (at a dead lift) with a printed sermon on any text or occasion. His death was a public loss, and will never be repaired, unless by his ingenious son-in-law, Mr. William Laycock, who, I hear, is making a general collection of stitched books; and, as Mr. Miller's stock was all put into his hands, perhaps he is the fittest man in London to perfect such a useful undertaking.

Mr. SAMUEL MANSHIP is Mr. Norris's bookseller; and so long as he can turn metaphysicks into money, he is like to be continued.

Mr. MARSHAL, in Newgate-street.—He will be well used for his ready money, but where he loves is a friend both to soul and body.

Mr. MALTHUS.—He midwifed several books into the world, aye! and that of his own conceiving, as sure as ever young Perking was his who owned him! He made shew of a great trade, by continually sending out large parcels. But all I can say of his industry is, he took a great deal of pains to ruin himself. But though Mr. Malthus was very unfortunate, yet I hope his widow (our new publisher) will have all the encouragement the trade can give her; for she is not only a bookseller's widow, but a bookseller's daughter, and herself free from all that pride and arrogance that is found in the carriage of some publishers.

Mr. MONTGOMERY.—He is a bookseller in Cornhill, and should have been placed among his brethren, but being of low stature, I happened to overlook him, but for this omission he shall now have the honour to bring up the rear of the *licensers*, so that the bookseller I am now to characterize is Hugh Montgomery. He was born a Scotsman, and served his time with *Auditor Bell*. He neither undertakes nor talks much, but had his master refused the *Athenian Oracle*, he stood fair for the next offer, and I believe would have had the good luck to have bought it; he bid like a man for the *Athenian Spy*, and from the little dealings I have had with him, I find his discourse neither light nor unseasonable, and such as neither calls his virtue nor his judgment in question. He commends no man to his face, and censures no man behind his back (which is a quality he learned from his master Bell). He never speaks scornfully of his inferiors, nor vain-gloriously of himself. He does nothing merely for gain, and thinks not any thing in this life worthy of the loss of the next. While some of his neighbours compass sea and land to get an estate, he thinks contentment the greatest wealth, and covetousness the greatest poverty; and if he has not so much as others (though he thrives apace), yet he thinks how many are happy with less. He never thinks ill of an estate because another's is better, or that he has not enough because another has more; for he measures his plenty by his condition and rank, and not by another's abundance, and is a little man that (like aged Littlebury, grave Scot, honest Strahan, and witty Chantry,) is always for doing the fair thing. I shall only add, he so highly obliged me, by his great fidelity in concealing a secret I committed to him, that to requite his kindness, I have prefixed his name to this *Idea of a New Life*, and have entrusted him with the sale of the whole impression.

Mr. NOWEL is a first-rate bookseller in Duck-lane: has a well furnished shop, and knows books extraordinary well, which he will sell off as reasonably as any man. I have always reckoned him among our ingenious booksellers.

Mr. NEWTON is full of kindness and good nature. He is affable and courteous in trade, and is none of those men of forty whose religion is yet to chuse; for his mind (like his looks) is serious and grave; and his neighbours tell me "his understanding does not improve too fast for his practice, for he is not religious by start and sally, but is well fixed in the faith and practice of a church-of-England-man—and has a handsome wife into the bargain."

Mr. PHILIPS.—He is a grave, modest bachelor, and it is said is married to a single life, which I wonder at, for, doubtless, nature meant him a conqueror over all hearts when she gave him such sense and such piety. His living so long a bachelor shows his refined nature, and so much he loves mortification in himself and others. And whoever considers the many offers he had of marriage, will be ready to think he has so much chastity as scarce to sin in desire.

Mr. POOL, near the Royal Exchange. He is a little fellow, but is a man of great spirit, by which we see a brave soul may be lodged in a small tenement. His religion is all of a piece, he is just as well as devout; and is so stiff in his way of worship (which is that of the church of England) that he will scarce consent that the least pin of the episcopal building should be taken out, for fear the whole fabric should be dissolved.

Mr. PERO.—My attempting his character will be to his prejudice, for sir F— would not chuse an ordinary man for his bookseller. For sense, wit, and good humour there are but few can equal, and none that exceed him: and all these qualities are accompanied with great humility.

Mr. PITTS.—He was an honest man every inch and thought of him; and had his *Atlas* succeeded, or *M——ls* been a stranger to him, had died worth twenty thousand pounds; and it could not have fell into better hands, for he took as much delight in doing of good, as if he had no other errand in the world. He had fathomed the vast body of learning, and in every several parts of it was master; nor did his conversation alone relish of his learning and piety; for, during the *unfortunate* part of his life he wrote *The Cry of the Oppressed*; *An Ingenious Discourse of Fairies*; and almost completed *A Catalogue of English Writers*; after the method of Crow's catalogue. His wit and virtues were writ legibly in his face, and he had a great deal of sweetness in his natural temper. Mr. Pitts had a great honour for Dr. Annesley (though himself a churchman), and told me, that in his greatest distress the doctor had been kind to him, and that he believed there was not a more generous man in the whole world.

Mr. PLACE, near Furnival's-inn. His face is of a claret complexion, but himself is a very sober, pious man. He is very just in his dealings, and has studied the whole duty of every relation; so that his example spreads, and recommends the practice of Christianity.

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occasionally assuming the high tone and structure of the Johnsonian period. To persons of every description, but especially to young persons, the essays of this author are invaluable; their first praise is, that they recommend, in a most fascinating manner, all that is good and great; and, secondly, they are in a high degree calculated to form the taste, and to excite a spirit of literary enthusiasm.—*Drake.*

1777, *July* 26. *The Magazine of Ants; or, Pismire Journal.* This work was the production of the rev. James Murray, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and printed by Mr. Angus. It consisted of five or six 8vo. sixpenny numbers; the fifth number of which is embellished with an engraving of a harp, which was the first thing that Mr. Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood engraver, executed after he returned from his first visit to London.

1777, *Nov.* 8. The rev. John Horne (Tooke),* received the following sentence in the court of king's bench: to be imprisoned twelve months in the king's bench prison, and to pay a fine of £200 and find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in £400, and two sureties in £200 each, for publishing an advertisement, from the constitutional society, accusing the king's troops of barbarously murdering the Americans at Lexington. He pleaded his own cause. All the printers in whose papers this paragraph appeared, were served with writs.

1777. There were in this year in London, seven morning newspapers; eight three times a week; one twice a week; and one weekly.

1777, *Nov.* 18. *Died*, WILLIAM BOWYER, junior, of Red lion passage, Fleet-street, London,† the most learned and distinguished printer of modern times. He was born in Dogwell-court, White Friars, London, December 19, 1699, and received his education at merchant taylors' school, from whence he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he continued till June, 1722. Soon after leaving college he entered into the printing business with his father. The principal attention to the executive, or mechanical part of the business, devolving on the father, and the correcting of the proofs being almost exclusively the business of the son. One of the first works which came out under his correction was the edition of Selden's works, by Wilkins, in three volumes, folio. This was begun in 1722, and finished in 1726: and his great attention to it appeared in his drawing up an epitome of the piece, *De Synedris*, as he read the proof sheets. He married, Oct. 1728, his mother's niece, Miss Ann Prudom, daughter of Mr. Thomas Prudom, citizen and fishmonger, who had been left, a few years before, by her father's will, under the guardianship of the elder Bowyer. By her he acquired some freehold farms in Yorkshire, and one at Navestock, in Essex. She died in 1731, when pregnant with a third son. Of the two former sons, one died an infant, and the other survived his father. Mr. Bowyer married a second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, in 1747. She was originally his housekeeper; but in that situation was well known to, and highly respected by, his literary friends. She was a very extraordinary woman, and after her marriage she applied herself so closely to the advancement of her husband's business, that she, by her intense application to learning, arrived at last to a degree of capacity equal to the task of reading the proofs of the most learned works done in the office; and it is but justice to observe here, that her mental acquirements were only surpassed by her modesty. She died before her husband. In 1729, through the friendship of the speaker, Onslow, Mr. Bowyer was appointed printer of the votes of the house of commons, an office which he held through three successive speakers, and for a space of nearly fifty years. In 1736 he was appointed printer to the society of antiquaries, and elected a member. In 1766, he engaged in partnership with Mr. Nichols, who had been trained by him to the profession. The year following, he was appointed printer of the journals of the house of lords and rolls of parliament. Mr. Bowyer wrote several curious tracts, and published improved editions of some valuable books. His publications are an incontrovertible evidence of his abilities and learning: to which may be added, that he was honoured with the friendship and patronage of the most distinguished personages of his age. For more than half a century, he stood unrivalled as a learned printer; and some of the most masterly productions of this kingdom appeared from his press. To his literary and professional abilities, he added an excellent moral character. His regard to religion was displayed in his publications, and in the course of his life and studies; and he was particularly distinguished by his inflexible probity, and an uncommon alacrity in assisting the necessitous. His liberality in relieving every species of distress, and his endeavours to conceal his benefactions, reflect great honour on his memory. Though he was naturally fond of retirement, and seldom entered into company excepting with men of letters, he was, perhaps, excelled by few in the talent of justly discriminating the real characters of mankind. He judged of the persons he saw by a sort of intuition; and his judgments were generally right. From a consciousness of his literary superiority, he did not always pay that attention to the booksellers which was expedient in the way of his business. Being too proud to solicit the favours in that way which he believed to be his due, he was often disappointed in his expectations. On the other hand, he frequently experienced friendships in cases where he had much less reason to have hoped for them: so that, agreeable to an expression of his own

* In the *St. James's Chronicle*, Dec. 9, 1777, appeared an excellent and humorous paper by the rev. Michael Lort, D.D., on Parson Horne's petition to be pilloried.—For an account of Dr. Lort, who died Nov. 5, 1790, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ii. p. 594.

† In 1767, the office was removed from White Friars to Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, where he styled himself "ARCHITECTUS VERBORUM." Over the door of the new office he placed a bust of Cicero.

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' in what he had received, and in what he had been denied, he thankfully acknowledged the rill of heaven." The two great objects he had n view in the decline of life, were to repay the benefactions his father had received, and to be himself a benefactor to the meritorious of his wn profession. These purposes are fully displayed in his last will. He was buried agreeably o his own direction, at Low Layton, in Essex, nd a monument erected at the expense of Mr. ohn Nichols, to his father's memory and his wn, with a Latin inscription written by Mr. Nichols, who was his apprentice, partner, and uccessor; and who has done ample justice to is eminent predecessor's memory, by an invaluble series of anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer* and nany celebrated literary characters of the last nd present century, to which the reader is referred, as containing an invaluable fund of information.

At the east end of the court-room of the stationers' company, is the bust of Mr. Bowyer, nder which is a brass plate, thus inscribed, in is own words, in conformity to a wish he had nany years before communicated to his partner:

To the united Munificence of
THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS,
and other numerous Benefactors;
who,
when a calamitous Fire, Jan. 30, 1712-13,
had in one night destroyed the Effects
of WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer,
repaired the loss with unparalleled Humanity:
WILLIAM, his only surviving Son,
being continued
Printer of the Votes of the House of Commons,
by his Father's Merits,
and the indulgence of three Honourable Speakers;
nd appointed to print the Journals of the House of Lords,
at near LXX years of age,
by the Patronage of a noble Peer;
struggling with a debt of gratitude which could not be
repaid,
left this Tablet to suggest
what worn-out Nature could not express.

Ex Voto Patroni Optimi Amicissimi
Poni Lubenter Curavit Cliens Devinctus
J. Nichols, M.DCC.LXXVIII.

The following is a genuine extract from Mr. Bowyer's will:

* * * * And now I hope *I may e allowed to leave somewhat for the benefit of rinting. To this end, I give to the master and eepers, or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of a stationer of the city of* London, *such a sum of money as will purchase* £2,000 *three* per cent. *reduced bank annuities*, upon trust *to pay the dividends and yearly produce thereof, to be divided for ever equally amongst three printers, compositors or pressmen, to be elected from time to time by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company. and who at the time of such election shall be sixty-three years old or upwards, for their respective lives, to be paid half-yearly; hoping that such as shall be most deserving will be preferred.* AND WHEREAS *I have herein before given to my son the sum of* £3,000 *four* per cent. *consolidated annuities, in case he marries with the consent of my executors: Now, I do hereby give and bequeath the dividends and interest of that sum, till such marriage takes place, to the said company of stationers, to be divided equally between six other printers, compositors or pressmen, as aforesaid; and if my said son shall die unmarried, or married without such consent as aforesaid, then I give and bequeath the said capital sum of* £3,000 *to the said company of stationers, the dividends and yearly produce thereof to be divided for ever equally amongst six other such old printers, compositors or pressmen, for their respective lives, to be qualified, chosen, and paid, in manner as aforesaid.* It has long been to me matter of concern, that such numbers are put apprentices as compositors without any share of school-learning, who ought to have the greatest. *In hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the said company of stationers such a sum of money as will purchase one thousand pounds three* per cent. *reduced bank annuities, for the use of one journeyman compositor, such as shall hereafter be described;* with this special trust, *that the master, wardens, and assistants, shall pay the dividends and produce thereof half-yearly to such compositor. The said master, wardens, and assistants, of the said company, shall nominate for this purpose a compositor who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a newspaper or magazine for four years at least before such nomination, nor shall ever afterwards whilst he holds this annuity, which may be for life if he continues a journeyman. He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least to read Greek fluently with accents; of which he shall bring a testimonial from the rector of St. Martin's Ludgate, for the time being. I could wish that he shall have been brought up piously and virtuously, if it be possible, at Merchant Taylors', or some other public school, from seven years of age till he is full seventeen, and then to* serve seven years faithfully as a compositor, *and work seven years more as a journeyman, as I would not have this annuity bestowed on any one under thirty-one years of age. If after he is chosen he shall behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be chosen in his stead.* AND WHEREAS *it may be many years before a compositor may be found that shall exactly answer*

* *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; comprising Biographical Memoirs of William Bowyer, printer, F. S. A., and many of his learned friends; an incidental view of the progress and advancement of literature in this kingdom during the last century; and biographical anecdotes of a considerable number of eminent writers and ingenious artists; with a copious index,* by John Nichols, F. S. A. in nine volumes. Mr. Maty, in the first volume of his *New Review* thus mentions the *Anecdotes of Bowyer*: "Frobenius scatters flowers over the grave of Aldus, and talking the opportunity at the same time of paying literary honours to Erasmus, and the worthies who made his learned press sweat under them;—in plainer words, an account of a very distinguished and very worthy printer, who repaid literature what he had received from it, by that clause in his will which makes provision for the maintenance of a learned compositor of the press. Together with the accounts are given anecdotes, some longer, some shorter, of the writers who printed at Mr. Bowyer's press."

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the above description, and it may at sometimes happen that such a one cannot be found; I would have the dividends in the mean time applied to such person as the master, wardens, and assistants, shall think approaches nearest to what I have described. AND WHEREAS *the above trusts will occasion some trouble; I give to the said company, in case they think proper to accept the trusts,* £250. * * Mr. Bowyer further gave to the company of stationers £180 a-year for specific charitable purposes; also a small silver cup.* See his will at large in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 270.

1777. The *Glasgow Herald* established. At first this paper was called the *Advertiser*, afterwards the *Advertiser and Herald*, and latterly by the *Glasgow Herald*; Mondays and Fridays.

1777. *The Kendal Diary*, a sheet almanack, began by Mr. Pennington, continued till 1836.

1778, *March*. The following sums were paid for compiling indexes to the *Journals of the House of Commons:* Mr. Edward Moore, £6400 as a final compensation for thirteen years' labour; Rev. Mr. Foster, £3000 for nine years' ditto; Rev. Dr. Roger Flaxman, £3000 for nine years' ditto; and Mr. Cunningham, £500 in part for ditto; making a total of £12,900.

1778. *A Grammar of the Bengal language*, 8vo. This work was the production of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, esq. and printed at Hoogly, a city of Hindostan, in Bengal, from letters cut and types founded by Mr. Charles Wilkins, at that time in the East India company's civil service, whose extraordinary skill and industry had to encounter every difficulty which necessarily resulted from the total want of European artists. Mr. Halhed informs us, that Mr. Wilkins was obliged to charge himself with all the various occupations of the metallorigist, the engraver, the founder, and the printer.

Mr. Wilkins persevered in his noble undertaking of rendering the oriental languages available to the English scholar, through the medium of the art of typography; with this view he compiled from the most celebrated native grammars and commentaries, a work entirely new to England, on the structure of the Sanskrita tongue: he cut steel letters, made punches, matrices, and moulds, and cast from them a fount of the Dava-nagari character, his only assistance being the mechanics of a country village. Early in 1795, he had commenced the printing of this laborious undertaking in his own dwelling-house; but, on the second of May in that year, the whole of his premises were destroyed by fire; his books, manuscripts, and the greater part of the Sanskrita punches and matrices were preserved; but the types which had been prepared with so much labour, were all either lost or rendered useless. This is a circumstance not less interesting as a typographical anecdote, than it is as an instance of honourable erudite industry; it is like Mercator engraving and colouring his own maps, or Aldus and Stephens working at their own presses and letter cases. About ten years afterwards, the court of directors of the East India company encouraged Dr. Wilkins to resume his labours, and to cast other types; as the study of the Sanskrita had become an important object in their new college at Hertford.

1778. Peignot mentions that a *Life of M. d' Aguesseau*, written by his son the chancellor d'Aguesseau, was composed and printed by M. and Madame Saron, at Chateau de Fresnes, by means of a private press which they had obtained from London in 1778. The volume bears the date of 1720, but it was really struck off in this year. Sixty copies of it were printed; and no other production of this press is known.

1778, *April* 24. *Died*, SAMUEL BAKER, who was for many years distinguished as an eminent bookseller; and published several good catalogues of books, at market prices, between the years 1757 and 1777. He was also very famous as an auctioneer of books; a quality in which he was at least equalled, if not excelled, by Mr. George Leigh, who was many years his partner in York-street; and by his great nephew Mr. Samuel Sotheby, partner with Mr. Leigh in the Strand. Mr. Baker retired from business a few years before his death to a delightful villa which he built at Woodford Bridge, near Chigwell in Essex. He left his property to his nephew, Mr. John Sotheby. The following dates, from three flat stones in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden, record the deaths of Mr. Baker's mother, his own, &c. &c.

Mrs. Ann Baker, May 27, 1766, aged 87.
Mrs. Rebecca Baker, of York-street, Feb. 18, 1768, aged 63.
Mr. Samuel Baker, April 24, 1778, aged 66.
Mr. John Sotheby, Nov. 1, 1807, aged 67.
Harriet Sotheby, wife of Samuel Sotheby, Bookseller; born 23 Jan. 1775, died 9 July 1808; the best of women, of wives the perfectest.

1778, *May* 18. *Died*, THOMAS GENT, printer, in the city of York. The name of Gent is well known to the collectors of English topography, and of typographical curiosities, as that of a printer who sometimes employed his press upon productions of his own; and who, in his character of author, produced numerous volumes, which are far from being destitute of merit. He was a native of Dublin, and served his apprenticeship to Mr. Powell, a printer in that city, but, unfortunately, no farther can be known of his early history*. On his arriving in London he was employed by Mr. Daniel Midwinter and Mr. Mears, in Blackfriars. In 1714, April 20, he left London on foot, and walked to York in six days, where he was engaged by Mr. White, with whom he remained a year, and then visited Dublin, and found employment with Mr. Thos. Hume in Copper-alley; but returned to London

* This cup was given to the elder Mr. Bowyer by Mrs. James, after his loss by fire.

* *The Life of Mr. Thomas Gent, printer of York, written by himself.* London: printed for Thomas Thorpe, 1832. This little work contains an excellent portrait, and a great deal of curious information upon printers and printing.

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bout the latter part of 1716, and worked with Ir. Wilkins in Little Britain, in company with amuel Negus. He then worked for Mr. Watts. n 1718, he again visited Ireland, but soon re-rned to London, and commenced master. In 724, Mr. Gent removed his printing-office from ondon to York, and married a relation of Mr. 'hite's, with whom he had become acquainted uring his former residence in that city. His sidence was in Petergate, the same that had elonged to Mr. White. The imprint to one of is books states that his printing-office was in offee-yard, "where that useful art, to which ie sons of learning are infinitely obliged, is per-rmed after a neat manner." He pursued his siness with diligence until he had attained the lvanced age of eighty-seven years, being at that me the oldest master printer in England, and freeman of the cities of London, York, and ublin. He was interred in the church of St. ichael le Belfrey, in York. Mr. Gent was the thor of a great number of small tracts in verse d prose, and published a useful compendium, ntaining some things not in larger histories, ntituled, *The antient and modern History of the mous City of York;* and in a particular man-r of its magnificent cathedral, commonly lled York-minster, &c. &c.

1778, *June* 1. *Died*, JOSEPH BENTHAM, an derman of Cambridge, and many years printer the university. He was born at Ely, in No-mber, 1708: his father was a very worthy cler-rman of the diocese of Ely, and descended om an ancient family in Yorkshire. Mr. Ben-am was not eager after money in the way of s business, but rather ambitious of printing orks that would do him credit. He printed s brother's valuable *History of Ely*, at a con-lerable expense to himself. He had a great ste for gardening, and a turn for humour. He as a very amiable man, and the only one of six others that was not in orders. He married me, sister and heiress of George Reste, esq. e was buried, as was his wife, in Trumpington urch.

1778, *July* 25. *Died*, ANDREW JACKSON, book-ler, well known as a dealer in old books, and ack letter, for more than forty years, in Clare urt, Drury Lane. Here, like another Mag-bechi, midst dust and cobwebs, he indulged appetite for reading; legends and romances, tory and poetry, were indiscriminately his ourite pursuits. Unlike a contemporary ther of the trade,* he did not make the iosity of his customers the foundation of a lection for his own use, and refuse to part h an article, where he found an eagerness in a chaser to obtain it. Where he met with a ity, he would retain the same till he had isfied his own desires in the perusal of it, and n part with it agreeable to his promise. ough placed in an humble rank in life, he was easy, cheerful, and facetious. If he did not abound, his wants were few, and he secured enough to carry him to his journey's end. He was retainer to the Muses, but rather traversed the plains than ascended any steps up the hill of Parnassus. In 1740 he published the first book of *Paradise Lost* in rhyme: and ten years afterwards, with somewhat better success, *Matrimonial Scenes;* consisting of the Seaman's Tale, the Manciple's Tale, the Character of the Wife at Bath, the Tale of the Wife at Bath, and her Five Husbands; all modernized from Chaucer; by A. Jackson.

> The first refiner of our native lays
> Chaunted these tales in second Richard's days;
> Time grudg'd his wit, and on his language fed!
> We rescue but the living from the dead;
> And what was sterling verse so long ago
> Is here new coined to make it current now.

The contents of his catalogues of the years 1756, 1757, 1759, and one without date, as specified in their titles, were in rhyme. In 1751, in conjunction with Charles Marsh, he republished, as Shakspeare's, a *Briefe conceipte touching the Commonweale of this Realme of England;* originally printed in 1581. He quitted his business about a year before his death, having completed his eighty-third year the fourteenth of May preceding.

1778, *Aug.* 12. *Died*, ROBERT GOADBY, printer and proprietor of the *Sherborne Mercury*, who carried on a large and extensive business as a bookseller. Few men have been more generally known in the west of England than Mr. Goadby, and few had more friends or more enemies. To the freedom of his sentiments on religious and political subjects, and to the openness with which he declared them, he was indebted for both. Truth was the object of his researches. Mr. Goadby was also the conductor of several miscellaneous and periodical publications; which being sold extremely cheap, and very widely circulated, had a considerable good effect, and proved the means of disseminating a great deal of useful knowledge among persons whose opportunities of giving information were few and scanty; and to his praise it should be observed, that he carefully excluded from his publications every thing of an immoral and irreligious tendency. He compiled an *Illustration of the Scriptures*, three vols. folio; a work, entitled, the *Universe Displayed;* and he was also the author of the *Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, King of the Beggars.* His weekly paper, the *Sherborne Mercury*, was uniformly conducted in a manner friendly to the liberties of Englishmen. In particular, he had a just idea of the importance of the liberty of the press: and the celebrated axiom of Mr. Hume, "*the liberties of the press and the liberties of the people must stand or fall together*," was a favourite one with Mr. Goadby. To the poor he was a constant and generous friend. His acts of beneficence were very numerous while he lived; and by his will he left a sum in the stocks, the interest of which was annually distributed among the poor of Sherborne. He left 40s. a-

* John King, of Moorfields, whose curious library, consisting of ten days' sale, was sold by auction by Barker 1760.

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year to the vicars of Sherborne for ever, on condition of their preaching an annual sermon upon the first Sunday in May, when the beauties of nature are in the highest perfection, on the wonders of the creation. The inscription on his tomb stone, placed there in consequence of his own directions, is another proof that the infinite varieties of vegetation engrossed a considerable share of his attention. It stands in the church yard of Oborne, a small village about a mile from Sherborne, and is as follows:

In memory of ROBERT GOADBY,
late of Sherborne, printer, who departed this life
August 12, 1778, aged 57.
Death is a path that must be trod,
If man would ever come to God.
The fir tree aspires to the sky,
and is clothed with everlasting verdure;
Emblem of the good, and of that everlasting life,
which God will bestow on them.
Since death is the gate to life,
the grave should be crowned with flowers.

Many of Mr. Goadby's friends apprehended that he injured his health by too great an application to business and study. He was, indeed, of a disposition uncommonly active and assiduous, and could not bear long to be idle. He was not without his faults; but they were few, and not of a singular kind; they were, without doubt, greatly overbalanced by his good qualities, which certainly entitle him to the character of a most active, useful, and worthy member of society.

1778. *Johnson's Sunday Monitor.* This was the first newspaper published on the sabbath, in Great Britain. It appeared in London.

1778, *Aug.* 17. *Died*, WILLIAM CASLON, the second type-founder, who, as an artist had great merit, though not equal to his father; yet the reputation of the foundry suffered no diminution in his hands. He married Miss Elizabeth Cartlitch, only child of Dr. Cartlitch, a lady of beauty and understanding, by whom he had two sons, William and Henry. Mr. Caslon dying without a will, his property became divided in equal proportions between his widow and two sons, but the superintendence devolved on the elder William. Of Mrs. Caslon it would be improper to pass unnoticed. Her merit and ability in conducting a capital business during the life of her husband, and afterwards till her son was capable of managing it, was deserving of all praise. In quickness of understanding, and activity of execution, she left few equals among her sex. On the death of her husband, and their eldest son establishing himself in Moorfields, she conducted the business herself, and continued to do so till disabled by an attack of the palsy, which she survived but a few months, dying Oct. 23, 1795, aged about 70 years.

1778. *Died* C. HEYDINGER, a German bookseller, in the Strand, London. He was unsuccessful in business, and died in distressed circumstances some time in this year.

1779, *Jan.* 23. The *Mirror*, a weekly paper resembling the *Spectator*, commenced at Edinburgh on this day, in the shape of a small folio sheet, price three half-pence, and terminated May 27, 1780, having latterly been issued twice a-week. Of the one hundred and ten papers to which the *Mirror* extended, forty-two were contributed by Henry Mackenzie,* author of the *Man of Feeling*, &c. &c. The sale, during the progress of the publication, never exceeded four hundred copies. When republished in 12mo. volumes, a considerable sum was realized from the copyright, out of which the proprietors presented £100 to the orphan hospital, and treated themselves to a hogshead of claret, to be drunk at their ensuing meetings.

The *Mirror*, though inferior to the *Spectator* in variety and humour; to the *Rambler* in dignity and ethic precept; and to the *Adventurer* in the field of splendid fiction; yet supports a character which has justly rendered it a favourite with the public. There is, owing in a great measure to the genius of Mr. Mackenzie, a pathetic charm, a tender strain of morality, thrown over its pages, which greatly interests; nor is it, by any means, sterile or defective in the delineation of character. These qualifications are to me, by many degrees, more pleasing and permanently impressive, than the eternal wit and irony which pervade the *World* and *Connoisseur*. When we affirm, therefore, that *sweetness*, *delicacy*, and *pathos*, are the distinguishing features of the *Mirror*, we doubt not, from the imperishable nature of these ingredients, that it is formed to delight a distant posterity.

1779, *May* 10. LORD NORTH, prime minister, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, introduced a bill into parliament to renew and legalize the privilege of the universities, and the stationers' company, to the exclusive right in printing almanacks; but after an able argument by Mr. Erskine in favour of the public, upon the petition of Mr. Carman, the bookseller, the house of commons rejected the ministerial project by a majority of forty-five votes.

1779. In this year there were twenty printing offices in the city of Edinburgh, and ten paper mills in the neighbourhood.

1779, *May* 11. *Died*, EDWARD DILLY, a bookseller of great eminence in the Poultry, London, particularly in the line of American exportation, and in the writings of the good old school of Presbyterians, Doddridge, Watts, Lardner, &c. Mr. Edward Dilly was an enthusiastic admirer of the politics (if not of the personal charms) of Catharine Macauley,† whose publications he regularly ushered into the world; and may truly be said to have been a general and generous patron. He was a man of great pleasantry of

* Henry Mackenzie was a native of Scotland, died Jan. 14, 1831, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; as a writer he is distinguished by refined sensibility and exquisite taste; with more delicacy, Mackenzie possesses much of Sterne's peculiar pathos. His principal works are the *Man of Feeling*, the *Man of the World*, and *Julia de Roubigne*.

† Catherine Macauley Graham, an historian of some celebrity, was the daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Otlantigh in Kent, and born in 1730. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macauley, a physician, who left her a widow. In 1783, she married Mr. Graham, a clergyman. In 1785 she went to America for the purpose of visiting General Washington. She died at Binfield June 23, 1791.

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nanners, and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally *talked himself to death*. He was buried in the church-yard of Southhill, in Bedfordshire, with the following epitaph inscribed on his grave stone:

Near this place lies interred
The body of EDWARD DILLY,
late citizen and bookseller, of London.
He was born in this parish,
July 25, 1732;
and died May 11, 1779.

The business was carried on by his younger brother Charles Dilly, who had been some time his partner, and thus became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application, which in the great commercial metropolis of England almost invariably leads to opulence, till 1807, under which year see a notice.

1779, *July* 20. *Died*, DOUGAL GRAHAM, the rhyming chronicler of the rebellion of 1745, and who for some time carried on the business of a printer at Glasgow; and it has been affirmed, that, like Buchan, the chronicler of Peterhead, he used to compose and set up his works without ever committing them to writing. Unfortunately, no account of the parentage or early life of this eccentric individual has been preserved. It has been said that he was engaged in the rebellion of 1745 and 1746, but without sufficient authority. He had, to use his own words, "been an eye-witness to most of the movements of the *armies*, from the rebels first crossing the ford of Frew, to their final defeat at Culloden;" but it would seem from this expression, as well as from the recollections of some of his acquaintances, that it was only in the capacity of a follower, who supplied the troops with small wares. But Dougal's aspiring mind aimed at a higher and nobler employment,—the cultivation of the muse; and no sooner was the rebellion terminated by the battle of Culloden, than he determined to write a history of it "in vulgar rhyme." Accordingly, the *Glasgow Courant* of September 9, 1746, contains the following advertisement: "That there is to be sold by James Duncan, printer in Glasgow, in the Salt-Mercat, the second shop below Gibson's Wynd, a book intitled, *A full, particular, and true account of the late rebellion in the years* 1745 *and* 1746, *beginning with the Pretender's embarking for Scotland, and then an account of every battle, siege, and skirmish that has happened in either Scotland or England: to which is added, several addresses and epistles to the pope, pagans, poets, and pretender, all in metre, price fourpence.* But any booksellers or packmen may have them easier from the said James Duncan, or the author, D. Graham. The like," the advertisement concludes, "has not been done in Scotland since the days of sir David Lindsay!" As the book became known, Dougal issued editions greatly enlarged and improved." That of 1771, while it contains many additions, is said to want much of the curious matter in the *editio princeps*. In 1752, Graham styles himself 'merchant in Glasgow,' but it would appear that his wealth had not increased with his fame; about this time he became a printer. The exact date at which he became bellman is not known, but it must have been after 1770. At this time the situation was one of some dignity and importance: the posting of handbills and the publishing of advertisements were not quite so common; and whether a child had "wandered,"—"salmon, herring, cod, or ling" had arrived at the Broomielaw,—or the grocers had received a new supply of "cheap butter, barley, cheese, and veal," the matter could only be proclaimed by the mouth of the public crier. After several years of, it may be supposed, extensive usefulness in this capacity, Dougal was gathered to his fathers. Besides the before-named history, Graham wrote many other poems and songs, some of which, though little known, are highly graphic. They would form a pretty large volume, but it is hardly probable that in this fastidious age any attempt will be made to collect them.—Chambers's *Eminent Scotsmen*.

1779, *Nov.* 12. *Died*, JOHN BEECROFT, a considerable wholesale bookseller in Paternoster-row, many years agent to the university of Cambridge, and master of the company of stationers in 1773. He died at Walthamstow.

1779, *Nov.* 24. HENRY SAMPSON WOODFALL, printer of the *General Advertiser*, sentenced in the court of king's bench to pay a fine of six shillings and eight pence, and to be confined in Newgate twelve months, for publishing a handbill expressive of joy at the acquittal of admiral Keppel.*

1779. DR. JOHNSON published his long-expected work, the *Lives of the English Poets*, and fixed the price at two hundred guineas, at which Malone observes, "The booksellers, in the course of twenty-five years have probably cleared five thousand. Johnson has dignified the booksellers as the "patrons of literature." In the case of the above work, which drew forth that encomium, he had bargained for two hundred guineas; and the booksellers spontaneously added a third hundred. On this occasion the great moralist observed to a friend, "Sir, I have always said the booksellers were a generous set of men. Nor in the present instance have I reason to complain. The fact is, not that they have paid me too little, but that I have written too much." The *lives* were soon published in a separate edition; when for a few corrections, the doctor was presented with *another hundred guineas*. This work was first suggested by a literary club of booksellers,

* Augustus, viscount Keppel, was the second son of the earl of Albemarle. He accompanied commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and in 1778 commanded the channel fleet, which, July 12, in that year, fell in with the French under count d'Orvilliers off Ushant. A partial action ensued, which the English admiral thought to have renewed in the morning, but the enemy had retired. This affair gave great dissatisfaction to the nation, which was aggravated by sir Hugh Palliser, second in command, preferring a charge against admiral Keppel, who was honourably acquitted by a court-martial at Portsmouth. Sir Hugh was then tried and censured. In 1782, admiral Keppel was raised to the peerage; he was also at two separate periods first lord of the admiralty. He died Oct. 2, 1768.

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of which alderman Cadell, with Messrs. James Dodsley, Lockyer Davis, Thomas Longman, Peter Elmsby, honest Tom Payne of the Mews-gate, Thomas Evans, and James Robson, were the members, and from which originated the germ of many valuable publications. Under their auspices, Mr. Thomas Davies (who was himself a pleasant member of the club) produced his *Dramatic Miscellany*, and his *Life of Garrick*.*

1779, *Jan. The British Miscellany*, No. 1.

1779, *Jan.* 18. *The Literary Fly*, No. 1. Edited by the rev. Herbert Croft.

1779, *March. The Englishman*, No. 1.

1779, *May. The Whig Magazine; or Patriot Miscellany*, No. 1.

1779, *July. The Foreign Medical Review.*

1780, *Jan.* 8. *Died*, FRANCIS NEWBERY, a bookseller, at the west end of Saint Paul's, who was for several years publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine;* he was the *nephew* of Mr. John Newbery, esq. the respectable vender of Dr. James's powders, at the east end of St. Paul's church yard.

1780, *Feb.* 20. *Died*, in Greyfriar's gate, Nottingham, aged seventy-two years, THOMAS PEET, land surveyor, a skilful astronomer, mathematician, and schoolmaster. He was the oldest almanack writer in England, having wrote the *Gentleman's Diary* and *Poor Robin* upwards of forty years; during which time he was never behind hand with his competitors at prognosticating future events.

1780. ISAIAH THOMAS, printer at Worcester, in Massachusetts, North America, printed an almanack for this year; one of the boys asked him what he should put opposite the 13th of July. Mr. Thomas being engaged, replied, "any thing, any thing!" the boy returned to the office and set "rain, hail, and snow." The country was all amazement—the day arrived, when it actually rained, hailed, and snowed. From that time Thomas's almanacks were in great repute.

1780, *March* 11. *Died*, RICHARD NUTT, a printer in the Savoy, in 1724, and afterwards many years printer of the *London Evening Post;* had long retired from business, and died in Bartlett's buildings, aged eighty-six.

1780, *April* 24. *Died*, JOHN NOURSE, many years bookseller to his majesty. He was a man of science, particularly in the mathematical line; in which department a great number of valuable publications were by him introduced into the world. He also published a considerable number of French books. After the death of Mr. John Nourse, the extensive business of the house was carried on, with indefatigable diligence, by Mr. Francis Wingrave, for the benefit of Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Nourse, an eminent surgeon at Oxford, equally distinguished for the long period, and the eminence of his practice. He received the honour of knighthood, Aug. 15, 1786, on his majesty's visit to the university. He was a cotemporary student and pupil with the celebrated Mr. Pott; of similar vivacity, temper, and manners, and of equal celebrity for professional abilities and knowledge. He had long laboured under a severe dropsical complaint; which terminated fatally April 19, 1789. Mr. Wingrave was his successor in the long-established shop in the Strand.

1780, *June* 6. *Died*, MR. EMERSON, printer, of St. John's square, London, and proprietor of *Lloyd's Evening Post:* after carrying on business with reputation for more than twenty years, he retired with an easy competency.

1780. *Died*, GEORGE HAWKINS, many years a bookseller in Fleet-street, near the Temple gate. He was treasurer of the company of stationers from the year 1766 till his death.

1780, *July* 28. *Died*, EDWARD ALLEN, a very excellent printer in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, the "dear friend" of Dr. Johnson, and a member of the Essex head club. He was far advanced in years; his printing office united to the dwelling of Dr. Johnson, which was next door to it, and afterwards occupied by Mr. Thomas Bensley, who demonstrated with foreigners that the English press could rival and even excel the finest works that graced the continental annals of typography.

1780. *Weekly Review.* This publication was commenced by James Tytler, during his residince in the sanctuary at Holyrood, Edinburgh; but was soon discontinued, when a printer named Mennons, renewed the publication, and Tytler was employed in the capacity of chief contributor.

1780. *The Volunteer Evening Post.* From the time of *Saunders's News Letter*, in 1763, was published in Dublin to this year, a great host of publications, most of which soon perished; amongst the ephemeral prints was the above-named paper; the circumstances attending the origin and expiration of which exhibit a lively portrait of the spirit of the times. The opposition to the government was then so strong that no printer could be found in Ireland to publish a paragraph in opposition to the popular cause. Government was therefore compelled to send a

* David Garrick, one of the most celebrated actors which England has produced, was born at Hereford, Feb. 1716. His father was a captain in the army, descended from a French family, who being protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He received his education partly at the grammar school of Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he visited London in 1735. His first appearance on the stage was at Ipswich, in 1741, under the assumed name of Lyddal; and the applause he met with induced him to make his appearance at the theatre in Goodman's-fields, in the character of Richard the Third. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's-fields became the resort of the people of fashion till that theatre was shut up. In the summer of 1743, he played in Dublin to such full houses, that the heat of the weather and the crowds occasioned a fever, which was called the Garrick fever. In 1747 he became joint-patentee of Drury-lane theatre; and in 1749 he married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage dancer. In 1769 he celebrated a fete in honour of Shakspeare, called the Jubilee, at Stratford-upon-Avon. It was afterwards made an entertainment at Drury-lane, under the same title, and had a prodigious run. In 1776 he gave up his concern in the theatre for £35,000. He died 1779, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Mr. Garrick was hospitable and generous, but vain, and fond of flattery. He wrote several dramatic pieces, prologues, epilogues, songs, and epigrams, in the last he excelled. Mrs. Garrick (Eva Maria Violetti) was born at Vienna, Feb. 29, 1724, and died at London, Oct. 16, 1822.

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press and printers from England for their purpose, but it required no little management to establish it. It first assumed a popular name, and professed to take a warm side in that cause. To increase the deception, the portrait of a volunteer, in full uniform, was exhibited every night, and every other device put in practice with the same view. But the secret soon displayed itself, and the mob proceeded to take summary vengeance. The editor escaped, but the printer was dragged to the Tenter-fields, and there *tarred and feathered!* Unable to withstand popular hatred, the paper was dropped; but so strong was the public indignation, that no one could be got to purchase the materials, and editors, printers, types, press, &c. were, after three years' effort, re-transported to England.

1780. *The Poetical Magazine.*

1780, *Aug.* 4. The *Protestant Packet;* or, *British Monitor*, designed for the use and entertainment of every denomination of Protestants in Great Britain. By the rev. James Murray.*

Spartanos (genus est audex, avidumque ferœ) nodo cautus propriore lina.—*Seneca.*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, printed by T. Angus, St. Nicholas' church yard, for the editors.

1780. *The Detector.* This political paper was promised "to be continued occasionally during the session of parliament." It was printed in octavo, at the price of sixpence each number; but, meeting with little encouragement, was soon relinquished.

1780, *Nov. The Traiteur*, No. 1.

1780. *The Whig.* This series of papers was written by the late Hugh Boyd, and appeared in *Almon's London Courant*; and, together with the *Freeholder*, very ably assisted in maintaining the cause of constitutional liberty.

1780, *Dec.* 2. *Periodical Essays*, by the rev. Robert Nares, afterwards archdeacon of Stafford, No. 10, Feb. 3, 1781.

1781, *Feb. Died*, JACOB WRAGG, a compositor of Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk. Mr. Wragg was the first person chosen by the company of stationers to enjoy the annuity left by Mr. Bowyer; and, says Mr. Nichols, was "in every respect deserving of it." He was a man of real learning, and had been patronized by Dr. Jortin, on whose first volume of the *Life of Erasmus* he had been employed at Mr. Edward Say's. It has been remarked, however, as a somewhat strange circumstance, that in an occupation so nearly allied to literature as that of printing, a single candidate only should have offered himself as qualified to enjoy so comfortable a stipend.

1781. MR. TILLOCH, editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*, presumed to have invented a method of stereotyping, without having, at the time, any knowledge of Ged's invention.* In perfecting the invention, Mr. Tilloch had the assistance and joint labour of Mr. Foulis, printer to the university of Glasgow. After great labour, and many experiments, these gentlemen "overcame every difficulty, and were able to produce plates, the impressions from which could not be distinquished from those taken from the types from which they were cast. Though we had reason to fear, from what we found Ged had met with, that our efforts would experience a similar opposition from prejudice and ignorance,† we persevered in our object for a considerable time, and at last resolved to take out patents for England and Scotland, to secure to ourselves, for the usual term, the benefits of our invention." Owing to some circumstances of a private nature, not connected with the stereotype art, the business was laid aside for a time, and Mr. Tilloch having removed from Glasgow to London, the concern was dropped altogether; but not till several volumes had been stereotyped and printed, under the direction of Messrs. Tilloch and Foulis.

1781, *Feb.* 6. *News from the Pope to the Devil*, with their lamentations for the acquittal of lord George Gordon; to which is added the Hypocrite, by Judas Guzzle Fire, A. M. (the rev. James Murray.‡) Newcastle: printed for the author. MDCCLXXXI. Small 12mo. 19 pages.

1781, *March* 1. *Died*, Mr. CHASE, printer of Norwich.

1781. *April.* LORD NORTH introduced a bill into parliament, with respect to laying an additional duty on almanacks. In the course of his speech his lordship observed, "According to the laws now in being, sheet almanacks are subject to a duty of twopence each; and book almanacks to one of fourpence each. But, of late, complaints had been made to him by the printers of the latter, that the printers of the former had contrived to print upon a very large sheet of paper, which, admitting of a variety of matter, and folding up, almost in the manner of a book,

* The *Freeman's Magazine*; or the *Constitutional Repository*, containing a free debate concerning the cause of liberty; consisting of all the papers published in the London newspapers from Northumberland and Newcastle, or the county of Durham, from the sending of instructions to the Newcastle members of parliament, till this present time. By the rev. James Murray and others.

Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens qui imperiosus
Quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque vincula terrent:
Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores
Fortis, & in scipso totus teres, atque rotundus:
——————— Eripe turpi
Colla Juga: Liber liber sum dic age.—*Horace.*

Newcastle upon Tyne, printed for the editors, and sold by T. Slack, W. Charnley, and J. Atkinson, booksellers. R. Fisher, the circulating library; and G. Young, High Bridge, Newcastle, and all other booksellers in town and country. MDCCLXXIV.

* Mr. Tilloch says so in the *Philosophical Magazine*; and, therefore, we must suppose he had not, at that time, seen the narrative, just read, of Mr. Rowe Mores's books, dated 1788, in which a tolerable outline is given of the practice of stereotyping, although not under so learned a name; but quite sufficient, if any body else had happened to have seen it at the time, to have raised a competitor to Messrs. Tilloch and Foulis.—*Hansard.*

† Of course, if they came southward.

‡ The Rev. James Murray, author of *A History of the Church in England and Scotland, Travels of the Imagination, Sermons to Asses*, and many other works, was born in Scotland, at Fauns, in Roxburghshire. He became minister of the High Bridge Meeting-house, Newcastle upon Tyne, in the year 1764, where he continued to reside and publish his works till his death, which happened January 28, 1782.

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answered all the purposes of a book almanack; so that the sale of the latter had considerably fallen, to the loss both of the trader in book almanacks and the revenue. This appeared by a comparison of the duties paid on sheet and book almanacks in two given years. In one year 316,515 sheet almanacks, and 261,000 book almanacks had paid duty; but, in the next year, the contrivance of printing on a sheet that folded like a book had so far succeeded, that the sale of the book almanacks fell short 32,000 of what it had been the year before. To remedy this, he proposed to equalize the duties on both, which would be by laying twopence additional on sheet almanacks: this was but a trifle to an individual, considering that it was an expense that came but once a year; and the produce of this additional duty would be about £2,600 a year. Out of this money, he proposed to give £500 per annum to each of the two universities, as a compensation for what they had lost by judgment in the common pleas, which had destroyed the monopoly of printing almanacks, that the two universities had enjoyed for near two centuries." The house agreed to the report of the committee of ways and means, agreeing to the two resolutions for laying an additional tax on all sheet almanacks, and granting an annuity of £500 out of the produce to each of the two universities.*

1781, *May* 8. The exclusive right of the king's printer to print *Forms of Prayer*, fully established in the court of exchequer.

1781. *The New Annual Register*, containing the history of the preceding year. It was projected and originally edited by Dr. Kippis;† after whose death, in 1795, it was conducted by the rev. Thomas Morgan, LL.D., the coadjutor of Dr. Aikin in the preparation of his *Biographical Dictionary*. Watt, in his *Bibliotheca Britannica*, states that this publication was at one time edited by the late Mr. John Mason Good; but we do not observe that this is mentioned in Dr. Olinthus Gregory's life of that gentleman. *The New Annual Register* was continued till 1825, but it never attained the reputation of its predecessor and rival.

1781. *Died*, JOHN HENRY MILLER, formerly a printer at Zurich, in Switzerland, and afterwards at Philadelphia, where he published a newspaper in the year 1744. He then removed to Marienberg, in Upper Saxony, and after various peregrinations he finally fixed himself in Pennsylvania, where he ended his days.

1781, *July*. In the court of king's bench the printer of the *London Courant* was sentenced to be fined £100, imprisoned for a year, and at the expiration of his confinement to be set in the pillory for one hour. The printer of the *Noon Gazette*, for having copied the paragraph, was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and a year's imprisonment; and as he had published a paragraph the following day, justifying what he had done, he was for the second offence ordered an additional six months' imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. The publisher of the *Morning Herald* was ordered to pay a fine of £100, and to be imprisoned one year. The printer of the *Gazetteer* (being a female) was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, and to be imprisoned six months, for a libel on the Russian ambassador.

1781, *June* 23. *The Manchester Chronicle*, No. 1, printed and published by Charles Wheeler, in Hunter's lane. The *Mercury* was the only paper in Manchester when Mr. Wheeler commenced the *Chronicle*.

1781. The first newspaper in the Hungarian language, appeared at Presburg.

1782, *Aug.* 12. WILLIAM COWPER, the celebrated poet, was prevented by rains and floods from visiting lady Austen, who suggested the *Task*. Cowper beguiled the time by writing to her the following lines, and afterwards printing them with his own hand. He sent a copy of these verses, so printed, to his sister, accompanied by the subjoined note, written upon his typographical labours.

To watch the storms, and hear the sky,
Give all the almanacks the lie:
To shake with cold, and see the plains
In autumn drown'd with wintry rains:
'Tis thus I spend my moments here,
And wish myself a Dutch mynheer;
I then should have no end of wit,
For lumpish Hollander unfit:
Nor should I then repine at mud,
Or meadows delug'd with a flood;
But in a bog live well content,
And find it just my element;
Should be a clod and not a man,
Nor wish in vain for sister Anne,
With charitable aid to drag
My mind out of its proper quag;
Should have the genius of a boor,
And no ambition to have more.

My dear Sister,—You see my beginning; I do not know but in time I may proceed to the printing of halfpenny ballads. Excuse the coarseness of my paper; I wasted so much before I could accomplish any thing legible, that I could not afford finer. I intend to employ an ingenious mechanic of this town to make me a longer case, for you may observe that my lines turn up their tails like Dutch mastiffs; so difficult do I find it to make the two halves exactly coincide with each other.

We wait with impatience for the departure of this unseasonable flood. We think of you, and talk of you; but we can do no more till the

* When the duty was taken off almanacks, in the year 1834, it will not be an improper question to ask if the grant to the universities ceased?

† Andrew Kippis was born at Nottingham, March 28, 1725, died at London, October 8, 1795, and was buried in Bunhill fields. He was a writer in the *Monthly Review* some time; and in 1761 had a share in the *Library*, which failed. He was chosen philological tutor in the academy for the education of dissenting ministers. In 1773 he published a *Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, with regard to their late Application to Parliament*. which brought him into a controversy with dean Tucker. In 1777 he became the editor of the new edition of the *Biographica Britannica*; five volumes of this were published in his life-time, and the greatest part of the sixth was prepared before his death. In 1788 he published the *Life of Captain Cook*, in one volume, 4to. and in the same year a *Life of Dr. Lardner*, prefixed to his works. Dr. Kippis was also the writer of the *History of Knowledge*, &c. in the *New Annual Register*, and a variety of other pieces, particularly sermons and tracts.

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waters subside. I do not think our correspondence should drop because we are within a mile of each other; it is but an imaginary approximation, the flood having in reality as effectually parted us, as if the British channel rolled between us.

Yours, my dear sister, with Mrs. U.'s best love, WILLIAM COWPER.

Monday, Aug. 12, 1782.

1782. *Died*, WILLIAM FRANCIS DE BURE, an eminent bookseller of Paris. His treatise of *Scarce and Curious Books*, 7 vols. 8vo. 1766, and his *Museum Typographicum*, 1775, shew his industry and knowledge to great perfection.

1782, *Feb. Maty's New Review*, No. 1. This work was the production of Paul Henry Maty, son of Dr. Matthew Maty, who died August 2, 1786. He was born in 1745, and intended for the church, but his advancement was hindered by some scruples he entertained respecting the doctrines of the Trinity. He was appointed one of the librarians of the British museum, and in 1778, a secretary of the royal society. In 1782 he commenced the above work, which he continued till 1786. In 1784, when there were great divisions in the royal society, occasioned by the dismissal of Dr. Hutton from the post of foreign secretary, Mr. Maty resigned his place. He died Jan. 16, 1787.

1782. *The Jesuit.* This periodical paper was commenced during the short-lived administration of lord Shelburne, as characteristic of that nobleman. In this work Mr. Sheridan had a principal concern, and it was so severe upon the minister that the attorney-general was directed by government to institute a prosecution against the publisher. It ought to be mentioned as a curious instance of the *honesty* of party, that when the conductors of this paper came soon after into power, they suffered the prosecution to go on, and the bookseller to be imprisoned twelve months without interposing on his behalf, or even paying the heavy expenses which he had incurred!

1782, *Nov.* 28. *Died*, MR. RIDLEY, bookseller in St. James's-street.

1782. *The European Magazine.*

1783, *Jan. The Gentleman's Magazine*, considerably enlarged, and from this time each year was divided into two volumes.

1783, *March* 29. *Died*, THOMAS CASLON, an eminent bookseller in stationers'-court, and whose name appears conspicuously on the title-pages of the day. He was master of the stationers' company in 1782.

1783. JOSEPH FRANCIS IGNATIUS HOFFMANN, a native of Alsace, (who settled the following year at Paris) availed himself of the discovery of Ged, which had been made in the art of stereotyping, and endeavoured to extend it. He printed, on solid plates, several sheets of his *Journal Polytype*, and advertised father Chemer's *Recherches sur les Maures*, 3 vols. 8vo. as a polytype book. Hoffmann was deprived of his printing office in 1787, by a decree of the council; and in 1792 he addressed a memoir to the minister of the interior, to enable him to open a new channel for his industry. He formed two sorts of types or puncheons; one for detached letters, and the other for letters collected into the syllables most frequently occurring in the French language. Hoffmann termed the art of casting types the art of *polytypes*, and that of re-uniting several characters into a single type, the art of logotype. In 1785, Joseph Carez, a printer at Toul, in France, chanced to obtain some numbers of Hoffmann's *Journal Polytype*; he was struck with the advantages which the new process seemed to offer, and commenced his first essays in editions, which he called *omotyped*, in order to express the reunion of many types in one. He executed several liturgical and devotional works, and among others, an edition of the *Vulgate Bible* in nonpareil, which possesses great neatness.

1783. *An Introduction to Logography:* or, the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters. By his *N*ajesty's royal letters patent. By Henry Johnson. London, printed logographically. 8vo. Walter. This new method of composition was denominated *Logographic*, which consisted in the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters; for which invention Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, and part contriver of this new method, obtained his majesty's letters patent; Mr. Johnson was a compositor with Mr. Walter, and appears to have been at great trouble and not a little expense to prepare his types, and published the above pamphlet to recommend them to the public. In the pamphlet Mr. Johnson says, by this method, "the errors are far less than in common; there can be *none* orthographical; nor can there be any misplacing, inverting, or omission of letters, nor substitution of one letter for another." It may be fairly asked, how came the word *majesty*, in the very title-page, to be misprinted *najesty*. Is this the extraordinary correctness that is to silence all objections? But, as well from this unlucky circumstance, as from the awkward one of a single *e* which had dropped below the line, p. 47, in the familiar word *extensive;* common types appear to have been had recourse to, in aid of this logographical scheme. Nor could it be otherwise, were his stock of letters ever so large; for when the inconceivable variety of whole words, and requisite combinations of letters are cast, there must still remain a great deficiency of technical and uncommon terms, with proper names, to be made up when wanted, from single letters; but neither the words *majesty*, nor *extensive*, rank in these classes: and even if it were possible for a printer to complete such a stock, is he to print all things in the same sized type; or is his whole stock of combinations to be multiplied in all the usual sizes, and then to be doubled for Roman and Italics in each? in this latter case, what sum of money would a printer require to set up with? what must be his stock of letters, sufficient to

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answer the usual calls of business? and how are those, who live in confined situations, to enlarge their printing houses, for the methodical and convenient disposition of the numerous cases of words and other combinations? At present, a printer orders in a certain quantity of each fount of types, as his occasions require; an order well understood, and readily executed. According to this improvement, an order for a hundred weight of English *nouns*, half a hundred weight of *adjectives*, and a quarter of a hundred weight of *verbs*, would be too vague to answer any purpose: for an assortment suitable for a volume of sermons, would not print a volume of *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Roman History*, or a *System of Geography!* He must either be furnished with five or ten hundred weight of the *whole English language*, if possible; or, a hundred weight, made up in pounds, of—*butter*, *cheese*, *beef*, *pork*, *tripe*, *mustard*, *air*, *water*, *earth*, *fire*, *heat*, *cold*, *light*, *darkness*, *snow*, *rain*, &c. all specified. Another hundred weight must be made up in half pounds, of—*angels*, *devils*, *heaven*, *hell*, *sulpher*, *grin*, *growl*, *howl*, *stink*, *bricks*, *tiles*, *rubbish*, *mops*, *brooms*, *soap*, *sand*, &c. to the end of a most laborious and comical list; beside which, a smaller assortment of all these will be wanted with capital initials, for the beginning of sentences. Indeed, if a common printer's stock of single letters, is to be added *as an appendage* to this copious magazine, *s* will be a very useful drudge on all occasions, to make plurals with; but so formidable an apparatus can serve no other purpose than embarrass the art, and encumber the artist with assistance. Hitherto we have only considered printers as engaged on English composition; but beside occasional quotations, how are they to print Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish works? These Mr. Johnson proposed to compose from syllables of two or three letters; but whatever shift may be made with the Latin in this way, we conceive that no stock of syllables, within the power of any founder to cast, or printer to amass, would suit the combinations in other languages, accommodated with their peculiar accents, apostrophes, and circumflexes. This method was however soon discontinued.

1783. J. STOCKDALE introduced the art of printing into the town of St. George, the capital of the island of St. George, the largest of the Bermudas or Sommers islands.

1783, *Nov.* 18. *Died*, GEORGE AYSCOUGH, bookseller of Nottingham. He unfortunately launched into speculations which impaired his fortune; and was reduced to live with his son, Samuel, assistant librarian of the British museum, and a very useful contributor to the literary history of his country.

1783. In this year there were only five master printers in the town of Liverpool; Robert Williamson, John Gore, John Sibbald, John Johns, and George Woods: with this latter gentleman Mr. M'Creery served his apprenticeship.

1783. *Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c.*

1784, *Feb.* 15. *Died*, JOHN MILLAN, who was a bookseller at Charing cross more than fifty years. He is thus celebrated in Mr. Dell's* poem of the *Booksellers:*

> "Millan, deserving of the warmest praise,
> As full of worth and virtue as of days;
> Brave, open, gen'rous, 'tis in him we find
> A solid judgment and a taste refin'd;
> Nature's most choice productions are his care,
> And them t'obtain, no expense or pains does spare:
> A character so amiable and bright,
> Inspires the muse with rapture and delight;
> The gentleman and tradesman both in him unite.

1784, *March* 1. *Died*, GILBERT MARTIN, of the Apollo press, Edinburgh. Mr. Martin possessed a most singular disposition, and very extraordinary qualities. His peculiarities pressed chiefly on his nearest relations and friends; conscientious, but obstinate; very liable to err, though he seldom thought he acted wrong; *litera scripta* was his guide, and a rule of conduct, which, once determined on, neither interest, friendship, reason, nor justice, could divert him from his purpose. With such a disposition, it was dangerous to deal with him; and many sacrifices were to be made by those who persevered in his friendship. By dint of application, he had improved an excellent understanding, and acquired a taste and science in his profession which few predecessors had displayed; disdaining to be fettered by the common rules of art, he ranged into a wide field of luxuriant fancy, and combined in types such symmetry and elegance as might vie with the powers of a painter's pencil.

1784, *April* 12. A bill was passed in the Irish house of commons, for securing the liberty of the press in that country, whereby it was enacted, "that the name of the real printer and proprietor of every newspaper should be entered upon oath at the stamp office."

1784, *April* 30. *Died*, THOMAS EVANS, a well-known and eminent bookseller in the Strand; much beloved, respected, and esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, friends, and relations; by the latter for his affectionate regard; by his friends for his readiness and activity in their service; and by his acquaintance for the pleasantness of his conversation, and his entertaining manner of displaying his wit and humour, of both of which he possessed a more than ordinary portion to the close of his existence; even that "last solemn act of a man's life," his will, containing an example of it. After directing that his funeral should be in a very plain manner, he could not refrain from adding, that "it would be ridiculous to make a coxcomb of a *grave* man." Few persons in the middling rank of life had their company more courted by those

* Henry Dell was a bookseller, first in Tower-street, and afterwards in Holborn, where he died very poor. He once attempted to perform the part of Mrs. Termagant, at Covent Garden theatre, but without success. He wrote and altered four dramatic pieces. He was also the author of the *Booksellers*, a poem, which was pronounced by some able judges, to be "a wretched, rhyming list of booksellers in London and Westminster, with silly commendations of some, and stupid abuse of others."

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who had the pleasure of knowing him, because few have been more successful in their "flashes of merriment," or have more frequently "set the table in a roar;" and there are not many to whom the public have been more obliged for a right use of their professional powers. Mr. Evans (who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Charles Marsh, a bookseller of reputation in Round-court and at Charing cross) had naturally a taste and a love for literature; and, as far as prudence would permit, endeavoured to render his private propensity the source of public advantage and public ornament. Hence he favoured the world with elegant editions of complete collections of the works of some very eminent poets, and engaged in a great number of publications that tended to rescue merit from oblivion, and to do honour to the literary character of his country. Among them we may enumerate editions of Shakspeare's poems, Buckingham's poems, Buckingham's works, *Nicholson's Historical Library*, four volumes of *Old Ballads*, with notes, (of this his son afterwards published an improved edition) cardinal de Retz's *Memoirs*, Savage's works, Goldsmith's works, Prior's works, Rabelais's works, *History of Wales*, and Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*. To all these works Mr. Evans prefixed dedications written with neatness and elegance, addressed to his literary patrons, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Sheridan, and others. Mr. Evans had his imperfections in common with the rest of mankind: but those who knew him best felt a triumph when they heard any of his failings singled out as the subject of discussion, because it served to bring to their recollection how much his foibles were overbalanced by his many substantial good qualities. The following characteristic lines were written, by way of epitaph, by a friend who intimately knew and consequently esteemed him:

"Cropt by th' untimely hand of Death, here lies,
If 'Life's a jest,' one who was truly wise;
If cares were jests, its jests were all his care,
Till life and jest dispers'd in empty air.
Then take this sigh, thou poor departed shade!
For all the pleasantries thy life display'd:
Alas! 'tis all that's now in friendship's power;
The sad exchange for many a cheerful hour."

1784, *July* 14. Edmund Burke, esq. brought an action against Mr. Woodfall, printer of the *Public Advertiser*, for a libel. Mr. Burke laid the damages at £5000, but the jury gave him only £100.

1784. Valentin Haüy, (brother to the celebrated French mineralogist,) was the first person who turned his attention towards instructing the blind. The plan which he adopted was first suggested to him by his acquaintance with a German lady, the baroness Von Paradis, of Vienna, who visited Paris in the year 1780, and performed on the organ with general applause. Haüy repeatedly visited this ingenious lady, and was much surprised to find in her apartments several contrivances for the instruction of the blind; for instance, embroidered maps and a pocket printing apparatus, by means of which she corresponded with Von Kempelen, in Vienna, the ingenious inventor of the chess-player and speaking automaton, and with a learned blind gentleman, named Weissenburg, at Manheim. The philanthropic Haüy compared the high cultivation of these two Germans with the degraded state of the blind in France, where at the annual fair of St. Ovide, an innkeeper had collected ten poor blind persons, attired in a ridiculous manner, and decorated with asses' ears, peacocks' tails, and spectacles without glasses, to perform a burlesque concert. In 1784, Haüy opened an asylum, in Paris, under the patronage of the *société philantropique*, and since called the "institution royale des jeunes aveugles," or the royal institution for the juvenile blind, in which he set on foot that excellent course of instruction which has since been copied in all quarters of the world. The young inmates were instructed not only in appropriate mechanical employments, as spinning, knitting, making ropes or fringes, and working in pasteboard, but also in music, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the sciences. For this purpose he invented particular means of instruction, resembling those with which he had become acquainted by his intercourse with the two blind Germans. For instruction in reading, he procured raised letters in metal, from which, also, impressions might be taken on paper, the impressions being so deeply sunk in the paper as to leave their marks in strong relief, and which marks were felt by the fingers of the pupils. For writing, he used particular writing-cases, in which a frame, with wires to separate the lines, could be fastened upon the paper. For ciphering, there were moveable figures of metal and ciphering boards, in which the figures could be fixed. For teaching geography, maps were prepared, upon which, mountains, rivers, cities, and the borders of counties, were embroidered in various ways. In the beginning, the philanthropic society paid the expenses of the institution, which was afterwards taken under the protection of the state. The benevolent example thus set by France was followed by the governments of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, by the establishment of similar institutions in their respective capitals. In England the same feeling shewed itself by the school at Liverpool being opened in 1791. The asylum at Edinburgh and the school at Bristol followed in 1793. That of London in 1799, and Norwich in 1805. After this the blind seem to have been nearly forgotten, as it was not till 1828 that the asylum at Glasgow commenced its operation. In 1827 the important art of printing for the blind was first practised in the Edinburgh asylum, where Mr. Gall, the inventor, printed, as the first specimen, the *Gospel of St. John*. In 1833, a school was opened at Belfast, Ireland. In 1835, the Wilberforce memorial school for the blind was opened at York; and at this period there were no less than *four* others projected,—at London, Manchester, Aberdeen, and Dundee.

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1784, *Nov.* 7. *Died*, THOMAS LOWNDES, who was for twenty-eight years a bookseller in Fleet-street, where he had an extensive circulating library, and was a considerable dealer in dramatical works; and, by persevering industry, acquired a considerable fortune. He was a strong-minded uneducated man; rough in his manners, but of sterling integrity; and is supposed to have been delineated by Miss Burney, in her celebrated novel, *Cecilia*, under the name of *Briggs*.

On a flat stone in the chancel of St. Bride's, is this inscription.

H. S. E.
Thomas Lowndes, Bibliopola,
hujus parochiæ incola annos supra viginti octo,
Natus pridie cal. Decembris, anno Salutis 1719;
denatus 7 Novembris, 1784.
Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis!

He was a native of Cheshire, as were three eminent printers of the same name in the sixteenth century.

1784, *Dec.* 13. *Died*, SAMUEL JOHNSON, one of the brightest luminaries that ever graced the literary hemisphere, a learned critic, lexicographer, and miscellaneous writer, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, to the loss of his intimate associates, and the world, whose unremitting friend he had ever been. He was born at Lichfield, Sept. 7, 1709, where his father was a bookseller. He was educated partly at the free school of Lichfield, and in 1728 was admitted of Pembroke college, Oxford, which he left in 1731, without a degree. On the death of his father he became usher of the school at Bosworth, where he did not continue long. We next find him residing with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's *Account of Abyssinia*. In 1735 he married a widow lady of that town, and the same year opened a school at Edial, near Lichfield, but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he wrote his tragedy of *Irene*. In 1737 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick, where he formed a connexion with Cave, the publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for which work he continued to write several years. In 1759, he produced his fine eastern tale of *Rasselas*, which is designed to prove that no worldly pleasures are capable of yielding true gratification, and that men must look for this to a future state of existence. In 1762 the king granted him a pension of £300 per annum, without any stipulation with respect to his literary exertions. Johnson had the honour of a conversation with the king in the royal library in 1765, when his majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works? To this he answered, that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "so should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the literary club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly after published an account, which occasioned a difference between him and Macpherson relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D. by diploma, which before had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, but at last his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, he died full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings.

When Mr. Thrale built the new library at Streatham, and hung up over his books the portraits of his favourite friends, that of Johnson was last painted and closed the number, upon which Mrs. Thrale* wrote the following lines:

Gigantic in knowledge, in virtue, in strength,
Our company closes with Johnson at length;
So the Greeks from the cavern of Polypheme past,
When wisest, and greatest, Ulysses came last.
To his comrades contemptuous, we see him look down,
On their wit and their worth with a general frown.
Since from science' proud tree the rich fruit he receives,
Who could shake the whole trunk while they turn'd a few
His piety pure, his morality nice— [leaves.
Protector of virtue, and terror of vice;
In these features religion's firm champion display'd,
Shall make infidels fear for a modern crusade.
While th' inflammable temper, the positive tongue,
Too conscious of right for endurance of wrong:
We suffer from Johnson, contented to find,
That some notice we gain from so noble a mind;
And pardon our hurts, since so often we've found
The balm of instruction pour'd into the wound.
'Tis thus for its virtues the chemists extol
Pure rectified spirit, sublime alcohol;
From noxious putrescence, preservative pure,
A cordial in health, in sickness a cure;
But expos'd to the sun, taking fire at his rays,
Burns bright to the bottom, and ends in a blaze.

The great peculiarity which most conspicuously characterizes the writings of Johnson is: under the weight of a pompous and over-artificial diction, and struggling with numberless prejudices and foibles, we see, in all of his compositions, the workings of a strong and reflecting mind. It is to be lamented that this great writer and virtuous man laboured under constitutional infirmities of body and mind, which rendered him occasionally gloomy, capricious, and overbearing; though he seems to have been by no means deficient in either abstract or practical benevolence. It is remarkable that, while the works of Johnson are becoming less and less familiar to modern readers, his life, as related by his friend JAMES BOSWELL,† is constantly increasing in popularity. This appears to result from the forced and turgid style of his writing, which is inconsistent with the taste of the pre-

* Hesther Lynch Piozzi, (originally Miss Salisbury, afterwards Mrs. Thrale,) died at Clifton, near Bristol, May 2, 1821. She was the author of the *Three Warnings*, and other poems.

† James Boswell was the son of Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, one of the justices of session, and born at Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 1740. He received his education at the school and university of his native city; and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the belles lettres. He was an advocate first at the Scottish bar, and upon the death of his father removed to the English bar; but his disposition was rather indolent, and he was fond of pleasure, which were powerful impediments to his progress in the legal profession. By the favour of lord Lonsdale he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. He died May 19, 1795.

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sent age, while his colloquial language, as reported by his biographer, has perfect ease and simplicity, with equal, if not superior energy. The *Life of Johnson* is in itself one of the most valuable literary productions of the eighteenth century. It is the most minute and complete account of a human being ever written. Mr. Boswell, who is a native of Scotland, and a man of lively, though not powerful intellect, employed himself for many years in gathering the particulars of his friend's life, in noting down the remarks of the moralist upon men and things, and in arranging and compiling his work, which was published in 1791 in two volumes quarto. Its author has thus, by an employment to which few men would have condescended, and a laborious exertion of powers, in themselves almost trifling, been the means of presenting to the world one of the most instructive and entertaining books in existence.*—*Chambers.*

1784, *Jan.* 1. *The Reasoner*, No. 1.

1784, *Feb.* 3. *The New Spectator*, with the sage opinions of John Bull, No. 1. Probably edited by Mr. Horatio Robson.

1784. *Weekly Amusement*, No. 1.

1784. Minion type first used in newspapers.

1784, *April* 23. *The Miniature*, No. 1.

1785, *Feb.* 6. *The Lounger*, a work of exactly the same character as the *Mirror*, by the same writers, and under the same editorship, was commenced at Edinburgh, and continued once a week till the 6th of January, 1787; out of one hundred and one papers to which it extended, fifty seven were the production of H. Mackenzie.

1785, *April* 6. The idea of laying down fixed charges for different kinds of printing was not suggested for nearly two centuries after the discovery of the art, nor indeed until this year was there any published list of prices; and the merit of forming the basis of the scale for regulating the price of the compositor's labour, certainly belongs to the journeymen, who on April 6, 1785, submitted to the masters eight propositions for this purpose, five of which were agreed to, and three rejected by them, after they had been laid before them upwards of seven months. Previous to this year, the price paid for composition appears to have been regulated by the size of the type employed; upon the principle that the compositor was less liable to interruption when engaged in picking up his thousands of small type, than he was when employed upon large type, where the interruptions for making-up, imposing, correcting, &c. were more frequent. Antecedently to this time, whenever the compositor was paid by the thousand, he appears to have received for english type four-pence; for long primer, three-pence halfpenny; and for brevier, three-pence farthing. In Scotland, at the same period, brevier type was paid two-pence halfpenny, and english type four-pence per thousand. Regarding Scotland, it appears, that about the year 1763, a dispute arose in the office of Messrs. Murray and Cochrane, printers in Edinburgh, about the price of composition, when William Smellie, then engaged as a reader, devised a scale of prices for composition.

The first regular and acknowledged compositors' scale for the payment of piece-work is by one writer stated to have been agreed to at a general meeting of masters, who assembled in the month of November 1785, to consider eight propositions submitted to them in a circular from the whole body of compositors, with a view to advance the price of labour. That part of the trade, however, who were most materially interested in the adjustment of the price of labour, namely, the compositors, do not appear to have been present when these propositions were discussed, or to have been permitted to offer any arguments in their favour; but the masters assumed the right to set a price upon the labour of others, although a short time afterwards they repelled with indignation an attempt of the booksellers to interfere with their decisions and profits. We are informed by another writer that the scale was not formed at a general meeting of masters, but by a committee, who, "after much labour and considerable discussion," agreed to a scale of prices, which, although it has at different times been amplified and altered to suit the various circumstances of the times, and the different kinds of work as they occurred, has served as the basis of every other scale up to the present time. It is not essential, at this period, to know whether the scale was agreed to by a general meeting of masters or by a committee.

1785. The agency for newspapers commenced in this year by Mr. William Taylor, in London. Mr. Newton, of Warwick-square, was at first a partner with Mr. Taylor.

1785. The patent of king's printer for Scotland renewed for forty-one years from the expiration of the preceding grant in the year 1798. This grant will consequently cease in 1839.

1785, *April* 14. *Died*, WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, poet laureat, a man of amiable manners and intelligent conversation. He was the son of a baker, and born in the parish of St. Botolph in Cambridge, where, after being at Winchester, he entered at Clare hall, and in 1743 took the degree of M. A. intending to enter into orders, but was prevented by adverse circumstances, and became tutor in the family of the earl of Jersey. In 1754 he published a volume of poems, which was well received, and on the death of Cibber, was appointed laureat. From the days of Rowe, if not from an earlier period, the regular duty of the poet laureat had been to produce an ode for the new year and one for the king's birth-day, both of which, being set to music by the master of the king's band, were sung before the court, and likewise published in the newspapers. Throughout the whole term of the eighteenth century, when there was little genuine poetry of any kind, the productions of the laureat were generally a mere tissue of tame and senseless verses; but

* Miss Lucy Porter once told Dr. Johnson that she should like sometimes to purchase new publications, and asked him if she might trust to the reviewers. "Infallibly, my dear Lucy," he replied, "provided you buy what they abuse, and never any thing they praise."

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some allowance ought in fairness to be made for the difficulty which a man even of superior genius must have experienced, in, year after year, forcing from his brain ideas approaching a poetical character, respecting subjects which in reality have nothing poetical about them. Indeed it must be acknowleged, that the absurdity does not lie so much in the odes, as in the custom of exacting them. In this point of view, Whitehead himself seems to have regarded the office, for in a *Pathetic Apology for all Laureats, past, present, and to come*, which appeared in the edition of his works published after his death, he almost redeems the serious nonsense of eight-and-twenty years, by the humour with which he ridicules the envious poetasters who were in the habit of publishing rival odes.

> *His* muse, obliged by sack and pension,
> Without a subject or invention,
> Must certain words in order set,
> As innocent as a gazette;
> Must some half-meaning half-disguise,
> And utter neither truth nor lies.
> But why will *you*, ye volunteers,
> In nonsense tease us with your jeers,
> Who might with dulness and her crew
> Securely slumber? Why will *you*
> Sport your dim orbs amidst her fogs?
> You're not *obliged*—ye silly dogs!

Mr. Whitehead was the author of the *Roman Father*, *Fatal Constancy*, and *Creusa*, tragedies; the *School for Lovers*, a comedy; and a *Trip to Scotland*, a farce. He was succeeded by the rev. Thomas Warton, author of the *History of English Poetry*, whose lyrical genius might have been expected, if such had been at all possible, to lend a grace to even this dreary task.

1785. *Died*, JOACHIM IBARRA, printer to the king of Spain, who carried the typographic art to a degree of perfection which had been unknown in that country. His presses produced fine editions of the bible, the *Mazarabic Missal*, Marian's *History of Spain*, *Don Quixote*, and *Grabrial's* Spanish translation of *Sallust*. He invented a superior kind of printing ink. He was a native of Saragossa.

1785, *May* 5. *Died*, THOMAS DAVIES, a bookseller, in Russel-street, Covent-garden, London. Mr. Davies was a man of uncommon strength of mind, who prided himself on being through life a companion for his superiors. He was born in or about the year 1712, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, and became, as Dr. Johnson used to say of him, learned enough for a clergyman. He imbibed very early a taste for theatrical pursuits; and in 1736, his name appears in the bills of the Haymarket theatre. He next appeared at York, where he married Miss Yarrow, an actress, whose beauty was not more remarkable than her private character was ever unsullied and irreproachable. He also performed at Edinburgh, where he appears to have been the manager of the theatre. He then went to Dublin, and, with his wife, performed several characters. In 1753, he was with his wife at Drury-lane, where they remained several years in good estimation with the town. In 1762, a few years before he finally quitted the theatre, he resumed his former occupation of a bookseller, in Russel-street, and became the author, compiler, and publisher, of many useful works; but not meeting with that success which his attention and abilities merited, Mr. Davies, in 1778, was under the disagreeable necessity of submitting to become a bankrupt; when such was the regard entertained for him by his friends, that they readily consented to his re-establishment; and none, as he said himself, were more active to serve him, than those who had suffered most by his misfortunes. But all their efforts might possibly have been fruitless, if his great and good friend Dr. Johnson had not exerted all his interest in his behalf. In 1780, by a well-timed publication, the *Life of Garrick*, two volumes, which passed through four editions, he not only acquired considerable fame, but realized money. Mr. Davies was the writer of essays without number, in prose and verse, in the *St. James's Chronicle*, and some other of the public newspapers. At his death he was aged about seventy-three years, and was buried by his own desire, in the vault of St. Paul, Covent Garden; and the following lines were written on the occasion:

> Here lies the author, actor, Thomas Davies;
> Living he shone a very *rara avis*;
> The scenes he played life's audience must commend,
> He honour'd Garrick—Johnson was his friend.

Mrs. Davies, his widow, died Feb. 9, 1801.

1785. *The Political Herald and Review; or a survey of Domestic and Foreign Politics, and a critical account of Political and Historical Publications.* This work was edited by Dr. Gilbert Stuart, late joint proprietor and editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine*, which extended we believe only to two volumes, which are now rather scarce.

1785. The *Holy Bible*, with the various readings and parallel texts, by Bishop Wilson, 3 vols.—Bath. This Bible is most beautifully printed on vellum paper; the verses are marked on the sides, not to interrupt the narrative; and it is in every respect the completest English edition for study, or the library.

1785, *June* 28. *Died*, JOHN RIVINGTON, printer, in St. John's-square, London.

1785, *July* 2. *Died*, JOHN WILKIE, bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard, and treasurer of the company of stationers. He was much respected for his pleasant and engaging manners. Mr. Wilkie left two sons, both in the trade. The eldest, Mr. George Wilkie, was in partnership with Mr. John Robinson, and carried on a very extensive wholesale trade in Paternoster-row. Mr. Thos. Wilkie, the younger son, was settled at Salisbury, of which city he had the honour of being chief magistrate.

1785, *July* 9. *Died*, WILLIAM STRAHAN, an eminent printer, and many years printer to his majesty. The life of William Strahan affords another instance of the difficulties which may be overcome by perseverance and integrity—and without any usurpation of the rights of others, what can be achieved by a man's own efforts.

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This worthy typographer was born at Edinburgh, in April, 1715. His father, who had a small appointment in the customs, gave his son the education which every lad of decent rank then received in a country where the avenues to learning were easy, and open to men of the most moderate circumstances. After having passed through the tuition of a grammar-school, he was put apprentice to a printer; and, when a very young man, removed to a wider sphere, and went to follow his trade in London, where he appears to have worked for some time as a journeyman. He married, early in life, a sister of Mr. James Elphinston,* a schoolmaster of some reputation, and translator of *Martial*. Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were very scanty, he contrived to live rather within than beyond his income; and though he married early, and without such a provision as prudence might have looked for in the establishment of a family, he continued to thrive, and to better his circumstances. This he would often mention as an encouragement to early matrimony, and used to say, that he never had a child born that providence did not send some increase of income to provide for the increase of his household. With sufficient vigour of mind, he had that happy flow of animal spirits that is not easily discouraged by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half achieved; but the man on whose hearts and spirits they lie heavy, will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid, or the disgust of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men of business, who, to be successful, must often push improbabilities, and bear with mortifications. His abilities in his profession, accompanied with perfect integrity and unabating diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with rapid success. And he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade, when, in the year 1770, he purchased a share of the patent for king's printer of Mr. Eyre, with whom he maintained the most cordial intimacy during all the rest of his life. Besides the emoluments arising from this appointment, as well as from a very extensive private business, he now drew largely from a field which required some degree of speculative sagacity to cultivate; it was that great literary property which he acquired by purchasing the copyrights of some of the most celebrated authors of the time. In this his liberality kept equal pace with his prudence, and in some cases went perhaps rather beyond it. Never had such rewards been given to the labours of literary men, as now were received from him and his associates in those purchases of copyrights from authors.

Having now attained the first great object of business—wealth, Mr. Strahan looked with a very allowable ambition on the stations of political rank and eminence. Politics had long occupied his active mind, which he had for many years pursued as his favourite amusement, by corresponding on that subject with some of the first characters of the age. Mr. Strahan's queries to Dr. Franklin, in the year 1769, respecting the discontents of the Americans, published in the *London Chronicle* of 28th July, 1778, show the just conception he entertained of the important consequences of that dispute, and his anxiety, as a good subject, to investigate, at that early period, the proper means by which their grievances might be removed, and a permanent harmony restored between the two countries. In the year 1775, he was elected a member of parliament for the borough of Malmsbury, in Wiltshire, with a very illustrious colleague, the hon. C. J. Fox; and in the succeeding parliament, for Wotton Basset, in the same county. He was a steady supporter of that party who were turned out of administration in spring, 1784, and lost his seat in the house of commons by the dissolution of parliament, with which that change was followed; a situation which he did not show any desire to resume on the return of the new parliament. Of riches acquired by industry, the disposal is often ruled by caprice, as if the owners wished to show their uncontrolled power over that wealth which their own exertions had attained, by a whimsical allotment of it after their death. In this, as in other particulars, Mr. Strahan's discretion and good sense were apparent: he bequeathed his fortune in the most rational manner; and of that portion which was not left to his wife and children, the distribution was equally prudent and benevolent. His principal study seems to have been to mitigate the affliction of those who were more immediately dependent on his bounty; and to not a few who were under this description, who would otherwise have severely felt the drying up of so rich a fountain of benevolence, he gave liberal annuities for their lives; and, after the example of his old friend and neighbour Mr. Bowyer, bequeathed £1000 to the company of stationers for charitable purposes.* He had been master of the company in 1774. Endued with much natural sagacity, and an attentive observation of life, he owed his rise to that station of opulence and respect which he attained, rather to his own talents and exertion, than to any accidental occurrence of favourable or fortunate circumstances. His mind, though not deeply tinctured with learning, was not uninformed by letters.

* James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 25, 1721, and died at Hammersmith, Oct. 8, 1809; Mr. Strahan had left him £100 a-year, £100 in ready money, and twenty guineas for mourning. Mrs. Strahan survived her husband about a month, and by her will left her brother £100 a-year more. It is said of Mr. Elphinston, that a more social and affectionate heart was never bestowed upon man.

* He gave to the company of stationers £1000 upon trust, half the interest of which to be divided yearly in the week after Christmas day, to five poor journeymen printers, natives of England and Wales, being freemen of the stationers' company; the other half to five poor journeymen printers, natives of Scotland, without regard to their being freemen or non-freemen of the company of stationers; among many other generous legacies Mr. Strahan gave also £100 to the poor of the parish of St. Bride's, in which he had many years resided.

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Letter-writing was one of his favourite amusements, and among his correspondents were men of such eminence and talents as well repaid his endeavours to entertain them. One of these was Dr. Franklin, who had been his fellow-workman in a printing-house in London, whose friendship and correspondence he continued to enjoy, notwithstanding the difference of their sentiments in political matters, which often afforded pleasantry, but never mixed any thing acrimonious in their letters. One of the latest he received from his illustrious and venerable friend, contained a humorous allegory of the state of politics in Britain, drawn from the profession of printing, of which, though the doctor had quitted the exercise, he had not forgotten the terms.* There are stations of acquired greatness which make men proud to recal the lowness of that from which they rose. The native eminence of Franklin's mind was above concealing the humbleness of his origin. Those only who possess no intrinsic elevation are afraid to sully the honours to which accident has raised them, by the recollection of that obscurity whence they sprung. Of this recollection Mr. Strahan was rather proud than ashamed; and many of those who were disposed to censure him, blame it as a kind of ostentation in which he was weak enough to indulge. But we think "'tis to consider too curiously, to consider it so." There is a kind of reputation which we may laudably desire, and justly enjoy; and he who is sincere enough to forego the pride of ancestry and of birth, may, without much imputation of vanity, assume the merit of his own elevation. In that elevation he neither triumphed over the inferiority of those he had left below him, nor forgot the equality in which they had formerly stood. No one was more mindful of, or more solicitous to oblige the acquaintance or companions of his early days. The advice which his experience, or the assistance which his purse could afford, he was ready to communicate; and at his table in London every Scotsman found an easy introduction, and every old acquaintance a cordial welcome. This was not merely a virtue of hospitality, or a duty of benevolence with him; he felt it warmly as a sentiment: and that paper in the *Mirror* (the Letter from London, in the 94th number) was a genuine picture of his feelings, on the recollection of those scenes in which his youth had been spent, and of those companions with which it had been associated. If among the middling and busy ranks of mankind this brief sketch can afford an encouragement to the industry of those who are beginning to climb into life, or furnish a lesson of moderation to those who have attained its height; if to the first it may recommend honest industry and sober diligence; if to the latter it may suggest the ties of ancient fellowship and early connexion, which the pride of wealth or of station loses as much dignity as it foregoes satisfaction by refusing to acknowledge; if it shall cheer one hour of despondency or discontent to the young; if it shall save one frown of disdain or of refusal to the unfortunate; the higher and more refined class will forgive the familiarity of the example, and consider, that it is not from the biography of heroes or of statesmen that instances can be drawn to prompt the conduct of the bulk of mankind, or to excite the useful though less splendid virtues of private and domestic life.

The following lines came from the heart of one who both loved and revered him:

If industry and knowledge of mankind,
Could prove that fortune is not always blind;
If wealth acquired could prompt a generous heart,
To feel new joys its blessings to impart;
Lament with me such worth should be withdrawn,
And all who knew his worth must weep for STRAHAN!
In business, which became his pleasure keen,
Tho' not enough the tradesman to be *mean*;
Social and frank, a zealous friendly guide,
With safe advice, and ready purse beside,
And far above the littleness of pride:
Pride that, exacting homage, meets, in place
Of true respect, contempt beneath grimace.
A breast thus warm could not with coldness bear
Those base returns the good must sometimes share;
Sincere himself, his feelings stood excus'd,
Never by one man to be twice abused:
For nature alters not; the leopard's skin
Is stained without, as hearts are stained within;
Numbers whose private sorrows he relieved,
Have felt a loss, alas! but ill conceived;
He's gone! and those who miss him, never will
Find equal excellence his place to fill,
Thy darts, oh Death, that fly so thick around,
In such a victim many others wound.

Bernard's Inn. J. NOORTHOUCK.

Mr. Strahan had five children; three sons and two daughters: William, the eldest, carried on the profession of a printer for some years on Snow hill; but died in his father's life-time, April 19, 1781, and his business was taken by Mr. Spilsbury.—George, of university college, Oxford, M. A. 1771, and B. and D. D. 1807, was prebendary of Rochester, and upwards of fifty years vicar of St. Mary's, Islington.—Andrew, who, in due time succeeded his father. The daughters

* "But let us leave these serious reflections, and converse with our usual pleasantry. I remember your observing once to me in the house of commons, that no two journeymen printers within your knowledge, had met with such success in the world as ourselves. You were then at the head of your profession, and soon afterwards became a member of parliament. I was an agent for a few provinces, and now act for them all. But we have risen by different modes, I, as a republican printer, always liked a form well *plained down*; being adverse to those *overbearing* letters that held their heads so high as to hinder their neighbours from appearing. You, as a monarchist, chose to work upon *crown* paper, and found it profitable; whilst I worked upon *pro patria* (often indeed called *foolscap*) with no less advantage. Both our *heaps held out* very well, and we seem likely to make a pretty good day's work of it. With regard to public affairs (to continue in the same style) it seems to me that the compositors in your chapel *do not cast off their copy* well, nor perfectly understand imposing; their *forms* are continually pestered by the *outs* and *doubles* that are not easy to be corrected. And I think they were wrong in laying aside some *faces*, and particularly certain *head-pieces* that would have been both useful and ornamental. But, courage! The business may still flourish with good management; and the master become as rich as any of the company."

Passy, near Paris, Aug. 19, 1784. B. FRANKLIN.

During nine years and a half, from the 7th January, 1777, Passy was the residence of Dr. Franklin; who, possessing a printing-press in his own house, used to divert himself from time to time by composing and printing for the amusement of his intimate friends several light essays and *jeux d'esprits*, such as the *Supplement to the Boston Independent Chronicle*, and the *Letter from the pirate Paul Jones*, described in the "Memoirs of B. Franklin, &c." 4to. 1818. Franklin quitted Passy in July, 1785.

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were respectably married. In the court-room of the stationers' company there is a portrait (by sir William Beachy) of "William Strahan, esq. master of the company, 1774."

1785, *Aug.* 6. The Rev. Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, was tried at Shrewsbury, for a libel, in publishing sir William Jones's *Dialogue on Government;* when the jury returned the following verdict, *guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not, the jury do not find.* Mr. afterwards lord Erskine, was counsel for Dr. Shipley, and exerted himself with such eloquence that it had a most powerful effect on the verdict of the jury.

1785. *Died*, Thomas Cotterell, a letter-founder, of whom Rowe Mores* says, "Mr. Thomas Cotterell is in order *a primo proximus*. He was in the late Mr. Caslon's house, an apprentice to dressing, but not to cutting. This part he learned, as Mr. Moxon terms it, 'of his own genuine inclination.' He began in the year 1757, with a fount of English roman;" [and afterwards cut a fount of Norman, intended (but not used) for Domesday-book]. "He lives in Nevil's-court, in Fetter-lane; obliging, good-natured, and friendly; rejecting nothing because it is out of the common way, and is expeditious in his performances." "Mr. Cotterell died, I am sorry to add," says Mr. Nicholls, "not in affluent circumstances, though to his profession of a letter-founder were superadded that of a doctor for the tooth-ache, which he cured by burning the ear; and had also the honour of serving in the troop of his majesty's life-guards." From the time that Cotterell was left to himself by Jackson, he continued to increase his founts as low as *brevier*. But he also cut some founts of dimensions which till then were unknown; and which Rowe Mores calls "proscription, or posting letter, of great bulk and dimensions, as high as to the measure of 12 *lines of pica!*"

1785, *Sept.* 29. *Died*, William Baker, a learned printer of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London. He was the son of William Baker, (a man of amiable character and manners, of great classical and mathematical learning, and more than forty years master of an academy at Reading,) and was born in 1742. Being from his infancy of a studious turn, he passed so much of his time in his father's library as to injure his health. His father, however, intended to have sent him to the university; but a disappointment in a patron who had promised to support him, induced him to place him as an apprentice with Mr. Kippax, a printer, in Cullum-street, London, where, while he diligently attended to business, he employed his leisure hours in study, and applied what money he could earn to the purchase of the best editions of the classics, which collection, at his death, was purchased by Dr. Lettsom. This constant application, however, to business and study, again endangered his health, but by the aid of country air and medicine, he recovered; and on the death of Mr. Kippax he succeeded to his business, and removed afterwards to Ingram-court, where he had for his partner Mr. John William Galabin, afterwards principal bridge-master of the city of London. Among his acquaintance were some of great eminence in letters; Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Edmund Barker, the rev. James Merrick, Hugh Farmer, Cæsar De Missy, and others. An elegant correspondence between him and Mr. Robinson, author of the *Indices Tres*, printed at Oxford, 1772, and some letters of inquiry into difficulties in the Greek language, which still exist, are proofs of his great erudition, and the opinion entertained of him by some of the first scholars. Such was his modesty, that many amongst his oldest and most familiar acquaintance were ignorant of his learning; and where learning was discussed, his opinion could never be known without an absolute appeal to his judgment. He left behind him some manuscript remarks on the abuse of grammatical propriety in the English language in common conversation. He wrote also a few minor poems, which appeared in the magazines, and is said to have assisted some of his clerical friends with sermons of his composition. In the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, he was critically skilled, and had some knowledge of the Hebrew. He was interred in the vault of St. Diones Backchurch, Fenchurch-street, and the following elegant Latin epitaph to his memory was placed on the tomb of his family in the church-yard of St. Mary, Reading, by his brother John:

M. S.
Parentum, fratrumque duorum,
quorum senior fuit Gulielmus Baker,
Vir, litterarum studiis adeò eruditus,
Græcarum præcipuè Latinarumque,
ut arti, quam sedulus excoluit Londini,
(Ubi in templo Dionysio dicato
Ossa ejus sepulta sunt)
Typographicæ ornamento;
ac familiaribus,
ob benevolentiam animi, morum comitatem, et modestiam,
deliciis et desiderio fuerit.
Omentum ejus auctum usque ad duodecim pondo et ultra,
Literatos, auxilio eruditionis eximiæ;
Sororemque, et fratres, et patrem senem,
dulcibus illius alloquiis;
ipsumque, mortem oculo immotum intuentem, vitâ
privavit, die Septembris 29, 1785, æt. 44.
E filiis, Johannes, hoc marmor P. C.

1785, *Oct.* 17. *Died*, Walter Shropshire; formerly an eminent bookseller in Bond-street, London. He died at Hendon.

* Edward Rowe Mores was born at Tunstall, in Kent, Jan. 13, 1730, where his father was rector near thirty years, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and Queen's college, Oxford. He published an ancient fragment, entitled *Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Evardo primo Rege Militantium*, 4to. In 1755 he was chosen a fellow of the society of antiquaries, and he projected the equitable society for insurance on lives and survivorship by annuities. He was the author of the *History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent*, and a *Dissertation on Founders and Founderies*, of which no more than eighty copies were printed: it will always be a typographical curiosity. Mr. John Nichols bought the whole impression, at the sale of Mr. Mores' curiosities, and after subjoining a small appendix, gave it to the public. Mr. Mores was a most indefatigable collector, and possessed great application in the early part of his life, but in the latter part gave himself up to habits of negligence and dissipation; which brought him to his end by mortification, in the forty-ninth year of his age, at his house at Low Layton, Nov. 28, 1778.—See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. pp. 389-404.

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1785, *Nov.* 8. *The North Country Journal; or the Impartial Intelligencer.* Printed and published in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Leonard Umfreville. Small folio.

1785, *Dec.* 5. On this day an important cause was tried before the court of session in Scotland, respecting literary property. The proprietors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* had printed a great part of Gilbert Stuart's history in their work; the court determined, they were subject to the penalty of the acts.

1785. *The Observer*, by Mr. Richard Cumberland. These essays may be classed under the appellations of literary, critical, and narrative; humorous, moral, and religious. They were printed at Tunbridge Wells, and published in London by Charles Dilly. The *Observer* had extended to six volumes in 1798, and in 1803, it was incorporated with the *British Essayist;* and in 1808, it was reprinted in 3 vols. 12mo.

1786, *Feb.* 20. JOHN ALMON, proprietor and printer of the *General Advertiser*,* was tried in Westminster hall, before lord Mansfield, for a libel against the right hon. William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer, charging the ministry with stock jobbing, &c. In his new situation as printer of the *General Advertiser*, he was again the object of the enmity of the court. It was singular Mr. Pitt should be tempted to seize so trifling an occasion to commence a prosecution against the friend of his father,† for printing a paragraph, which, it is more than probable, any other minister would have despised and forgot. The damages were laid at £10,000, and the jury gave £150. This prosecution was commenced in the star chamber mode, by information *ex officio*. There is a circumstance which shows that the ministers took more care and caution in the institution of this prosecution than they usually observe in the commencement of more important measures. This was, before the defendant was served with any notice, they retained the flower of the bar against him. No less than six of the most eminent council were retained to support this prosecution. This was being exceedingly illiberal, and leaves us scarcely any room to doubt of the motives in which this prosecution originated. Mr. Almon was exceedingly deceived in the steps of this prosecution by his attorney, who repeatedly assured him, that the trial would not come on. Whether it was sheer ignorance, or neglect, or any other cause, is not now worth ascertaining. It is certain, that when the trial came on, it was discovered that even the ordinary attention had not been paid. However, as a spirited defence was deprecated, very little was said; and the naked fact of selling the paper at the printer's house, was all the evidence upon which the jury formed their verdict, which was for the crown. The *confidential junto* had now full scope for their vengeance; and that they were determined to gratify all their former resentment, Mr. Almon had information in streams from all quarters; for they were so elated by the success of their manœuvre in having ensnared him, that they made the expected punishment the subject of their conversations at table, at the opera, at Ranelagh, and other places. Some days after the trial, Mr. Almon happened to meet in the street (between Clare market and Lincolns Inn) one of the principal law officers of the crown, who, in the course of the conversation that passed between them, assured Mr. Almon, that he should press for the severest punishment, and in particular, for the pillory. The French poet, Corneille, says,

C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafand.

His political sins were too many to be forgiven; and the junto too much embittered not to embrace the first opportunity for revenge. In this situation he was obliged to dispose of his paper, and printing materials, with all possible expedition. Unfortunately for him, the person who contracted for them, and who got possession, proved insolvent, and he did not receive for his property, which had cost him several thousand pounds, an eighth part of the value. Under the advice of many of his friends, and even of some of the learned gentlemen, who had been returned against him, he went to France; and there, as Mr. Wilkes says, "met with that protection which an innocent man had a right to expect, but could not find in his own country." The selection of a paltry paragraph, written, as it seems, for the purpose of prosecution,* and prosecuting him only for it; amounts to almost

* John Almon, bookseller, in Piccadilly, whom we have before noticed, retired from London in June, 1781, and in the following August he had the misfortune to lose his wife. In the month of September, 1784, he married the widow of W. Parker, printer of the *General Advertiser*, and returned once more to London and to business, taking up his residence in Fleet-street. He left ease and affluence to encounter fatigue and rescue indigence.

† William Pitt, earl of Chatham, was the son of Richard Pitt, esq. of Boconock, in Cornwall, was born Nov. 15, 1708, and died May 11, 1778. After receiving a liberal education, he obtained a cornetcy of horse, and soon after that a seat in the house of commons, where he greatly distinguished himself by his eloquence in opposition to what he considered as the arbitrary and indefensible measures of sir Robert Walpole. To this opposition he was indebted, in 1746, for a legacy of £10,000, by the duchess dowager of Marlborough, "on account," as the will expresses it, "of his merit in the noble defence he made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country." His patriotic and formidable opposition to the introduction of general warrants will be remembered to the latest posterity, as will his eloquent, though unsuccessful, deprecation of the measures adopted in 1766, which finally ended in the loss of our American colonies, and that of relieving Protestant dissenting ministers from the hardship of being required to subscribe to the doctrinal articles of the church of England. His remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the north cross of Westminster-abbey; and on the spot is a stately monument.

* A few years ago a rascally attorney sent to the different newspapers an advertisement of a watch being lost; and offered a reward for the recovery, in certain words which had been proscribed by an old act of parliament. He then brought actions against the printers for the penalty; and thereby levied a considerable booty; as they were all glad to compound the matter rather than go into a court of law, where their conduct seldom meets with a favourable construction. The printer of a newspaper cannot everlastingly stand at the side of his press. His health and constitution would in a few years be destroyed by it. He therefore must at intervals trust to servants.—Designing men watch these opportunities.

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a demonstration by circumstances, that it was the man and not the crime, that was the object. These prosecutions for libels most commonly, if not always, originate in the resentments of party. They are not commenced for the satisfaction of justice, but for the gratification of revenge. When the delinquents, who are generally the printers, come to be tried, the juries are told they are judges of only the fact of printing or publishing; that whether the matter complained of be a libel or not, is a question of law; and all the epithets, which in other cases constitute the crime, such as intentionally, maliciously, wickedly, &c. are in this case inferences of law, with which they are to have no concern, and upon all which they are incompetent to decide. Any man of the most ordinary understanding, must perceive, that this question of law is already decided, by bringing the man to trial. It would be absurd, and reflect infinite disgrace upon our boasted laws, to say that he was brought to trial for innocently committing an innocent act. The criminality has been determined: and the jury are called only to decide the identity. This is called law. And a man is sentenced to endure a long imprisonment, and to pay a heavy fine, and perhaps to the ignominy of the pillory, for having printed some silly paragraph, which no man would have remembered next day. And the printer is also sometimes put under an interdiction of the exercise of his trade, by being further sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour, in a sum perhaps exceeding the value of his property. And if he complains, he is told there is no hardship in the case; for he is to take care to print only what is lawful, and then his sureties will not be forfeited. But how is he to distinguish what is lawful, from what is unlawful? A special jury of gentlemen are told, that they are not competent to decide upon any paper, whether it is a libel or not, that being a question of law; yet the culprit, who is commonly a man of inferior rank, as well as education, must, at his peril, be competent to understand what a special jury cannot.* And this is called law. The law of libel changes like the seasons of the year. The *North Briton* was a horrid libel during one administration, and a very constitutional paper during the time of another. The writer of the *Letter to the People of England*,† was punished by one administration, and rewarded with a pension by another. Junius's letter was a libel in Westminster hall—it was no libel in the city of London.

1786, *Feb.* 21. *Died*, JOHN HAWES, printer in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London, who, for his amiable disposition, and inflexible integrity, will long be remembered by his friends.

1786, *March* 15. JOHN WALTER, printer of the *Universal Register*, convicted of a libel upon lord Loughborough, and sentenced to pay a fine of £50, at Guildhall, London.

1786, *April* 4. *Died*, WELLS EGLESHAM, a worthy journeyman printer, a character not unknown in the regions of politics, porter, and tobacco, in London. He was bred to the profession, and worked as a compositor, till disabled by repeated attacks of a formidable gout. For some years he was employed in the service of the elder Mr. Woodfall, and his name appeared for some time as the ostensible publisher of the *Public Advertiser*. Having from nature a remarkable squint, to obviate the reflections of others, he assumed the name of *Winkey*, and published a little volume of humorous poetry, in 1769, under the title of *Winkey's Whims*. He was one of the founders of the honourable society of *Johns*. In 1779 he was the author of a *Short Sketch of English Grammar*, 8vo. A great variety of his fugitive pieces appeared in the public prints. The latter part of his life was principally supported by the profits of a very small snuff and tobacco shop, by collecting of paragraphs for the *Public Advertiser*, and by officiating occasionally as an amanuensis to Mr. John Nichols. He died overwhelmed with age, infirmities, and poverty, leaving an aged widow, who obtained a small pension from the company of stationers, and survived till 1811.

1786, *May* 3. *Died*, ROBERT COLLINS, bookseller, Paternoster row; of the firm of Hawes, Clarke, and Collins.

1786. *Died*, JOHN GASPARD, a bookseller at Zurich in Switzerland. He published some esteemed works on entomology. His father was the celebrated artist John Gaspard Fuessili who died in 1782; and who wrote a *History of the Artists of Switzerland*, which is a good work.

1786, *July* 21. *Died*, CHARLES BATHURST, successor to Benjamin Motte, and many years an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street, opposite St. Dunstan's church.

1786. *Died*, JOHN FARMER, a worthy and industrious compositor. He is particularly mentioned in the will of the elder Mr. Bowyer, with whom he had "long wrought," as that worthy old gentleman expresses it. He continued to work in the office of his old master till his death; before which he had the comfort of having his name enrolled on the list of Mr. Bowyer's annuitants, in 1783.

1786, *Sept.* 12. GRIFFITH JONES, printer and editor; he was born in 1722, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bowyer. Of this ingenious man, slighter notice has been taken by the biographers of the time than his virtues and talents certainly merited. He was many years editor of the *London Chronicle*, the *Daily Advertiser*, and the *Public Ledger*; in the *Literary Magazine* with Johnson, and in the *British Magazine* with Smollett and Goldsmith, his

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* *An Essay on the Liberty of the Press, chiefly as it respects Personal Slander.* By Dr. Hayter, some time lord bishop of Norwich, and afterwards lord bishop of London. This very excellent essay on the most important rights of mankind, is printed in the *Life of John Almon*, 1790, and we are sorry that its length only hinders us from inserting it in this work. Dr. Hayter justly observes, that "without the free use of the press, any characters or designs, unfavourable to liberty, cannot be publicly known, till it is too late to oppose them. Hence the greatest enemies to the press are those characters which are notorious for entertaining those designs."

† Dr. Shebbeare, see page 702 *ante*. He died 1788.

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anonymous labours were also associated. The native goodness of his heart endeared him to a numerous and respectable literary acquaintance, among whom he reckoned John Newbery, bookseller, Woty, Goldsmith, and Johnson; to the latter of whom he was for several years a near neighbour in Bolt-court. His modesty shrunk from public attention, but his labours were very frequently directed to the improvement of the younger and more untutored classes of mankind;

> "To rear the tender thought,
> And teach the young idea how to shoot."

His translations from the French were very numerous; but as he rarely, if ever, put his name to the productions of his pen, they cannot now be traced. One little publication, entitled *Great Events from Little Causes*, was his composition, and met with a rapid and extensive sale. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that to Griffith Jones, and a brother of his, Giles Jones, in conjunction with John Newbery, the public are indebted for the origin of those numerous and popular little books for the amusement and instruction of children, which have been ever since received with universal approbation. The Lilliputian histories of *Goody Two-Shoes*, *Giles Gingerbread*, *Tommy Trip*, &c. &c. are remarkable proofs of the benevolent minds of the projectors of this plan of instruction, and respectable instances of the accommodation of superior talents to the feeble intellects of infantine felicity. To Stephen Jones, son of the above Griffith Jones, the public are indebted for the new and improved edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*, 1812, and for many other valuable publications.

1786, *Sept.* 29. *Died*, THOMAS FISHER, the first printer who established a regular printing-office in the city of Rochester, who for many years exhibited a pattern of extreme assiduity in business, and became an alderman of that corporation. At the time of his death he was preparing a new edition of the *History of Rochester*, of which Mr. Shrubsole, of Sheerness, was the original compiler. But though Mr. Fisher was not the actual editor of that work, it is certain that much of its success was due to the zeal with which he solicited and procured communications for it. He was the father of Mr. Thos. Fisher, of the India house, the very excellent antiquarian draftsman, whose deciphering of the Stratford records is sufficient to immortalize his name.

1786. *Nov.* 6. *The Microcosm.* These papers were principally written by four young gentlemen of Eton college; namely John Smith, George Canning, Robert Smith, and John Frere, assuming the feigned name and character of Gregory Griffin; and the work was continued weekly, to July 30, 1787, with the 40th number.

1786, *Nov.* 7. *The Pharos.** These essays were the production of a lady, the author of *Constance*, a novel, and were published twice a-week, every Tuesday and Saturday, for about half a-year, and concluded with the 50th number, April 28, 1787, forming two volumes 12mo.

1786. *Died*, MATTHEW JENOUR, the well known printer of the *Daily Advertiser*, and master of the stationers' company in 1769. His younger brother and partner, Joshua Jenour, master of the company in 1772, died 1774. Matthew Jenour, the father of the above gentleman, was, in 1724, printer of the *Flying Post*, and afterwards the first establisher of the *Daily Advertiser*, a paper which for many years stood at the head of all the diurnal publications, and the property in which was considered to be as permanent as a freehold estate (shares having been frequently sold by public auction as regularly as those of the new river company.) It received its death-blow Feb. 8, 1794, by the publication of the publican's *Morning Advertiser*. The last number of the *Daily Advertiser*, however, was published Sept. 8, 1798; so that it lingered about four years, and then expired. Mr. Jenour was a man of very respectable character; and the *Daily Advertiser* enriched his family.

1787, *March* 3. *Died*, JOSEPH POTE, a very intelligent printer and bookseller of Eton, where he printed and published many learned works, and was himself the editor of several; among which may be mentioned, *The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College, and Chapel of St. George. &c. &c.* 4to. illustrated with cuts; treating of many particulars not in Ashmole, Anstis, or any other writers. He died at Eton, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Pote left two sons and a daughter, the eldest son, Joseph, entered the church and obtained some valuable preferments; he died July 29, 1797, in his sixtieth year. The younger, Thomas, was a printer, and succeeded to his father's business; was master of the stationers' company in 1791, and was very generally esteemed, as a cheerful lively companion, and a open-hearted friend; he died Dec. 28, 1794, leaving a widow and four children. The daughter was married to Mr. John Williams, bookseller, of Fleet-street, London, well remembered in the days of *Wilkes and liberty*, see page 713 ante. His son, Mr. John Williams, carried on his grandfather's business at Eton, with considerable reputation, in partnership with Mrs. Maria Pote, widow of his uncle Thomas.

1787. MR. WEDGEWOOD, who established a famed pottery for the manufacture of articles in imitation of the ancient Etruscan vases, at Etruria, in Staffordshire, had a printing press at this place, at which he printed a *Catalogue of Cameos, &c. &c.* made and sold by Josiah Wedgewood, 8vo. Etruria, 1787. Mr. Wedgewood died Jan. 3, 1798.

1787, *March* 17. *Olla Podrida.* The public is indebted to Mr. Thomas Monro, A.B., of St. Mary Magdalene college, Oxford, for the origin and conduct of this paper, assisted by Dr. Horne, late bishop of Norwich, and others. It consists of forty-four essays, published weekly.

* A light house.

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1787, *May* 24. *Died*, HARRIS HART, printer, of Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. He was a very worthy and industrious man; commenced business in Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, and removed a few years before his death to Crane-court, to the house which had been occupied by Dryden Leach.

1787. The first English work in which a series of fac-similies of autographs* appeared, was sir John Fenn's *Original Letters from the Archives of the Paston Family;* followed by British autography, a collection of fac-similies of the handwriting of royal and illustrious personages, with their authentic portraits, by John Thane, 3 vols. 4to. 1789. But the most extensive and correct work on autographs, is that of John Gough Nichols, folio. London, 1829.

1787, *May* 22. A forged gazette extraordinary circulated, with a view to stock-jobbing; the author never discovered.

1787, *Sept.* A patent was granted to Mr. Hooper, of London, for a new method of manufacturing printing paper, particularly for copper-plate printing.

1787, *Jan.* 2. *The Busy Body*, No. 1.

1787, *Jan. The County Magazine*, No. 1. 4to.

1787, *Jan. The Humorist's Magazine*, No. 1.

1787, *May* 27. *Hull Packet*, No. 1.

1787, *June. The Sheffield Register*, No. 1. This newspaper was established by Joseph Gales (son of Thomas Gales,† bookseller, of Sheffield), who in 1794 went to America, and settled at Raleigh, in North Carolina, and afterwards at Washington, where, in 1814, his printing office was destroyed by the victorious British army. The *Register* became the property of James Montgomery, who changed the name into the *Sheffield Iris*, under whose management it became one of the most popular papers of the day.

1788, *Jan.* 1. *Died*, MR. HEATH, some years a bookseller at Nottingham. He had been at the Methodist meeting the last night of the year, where he staid till past twelve. On his return home he found Mrs. Heath in bed, and, after informing her that the clock had struck twelve, and wishing her many happy new years, he fell back upon the floor and died without a groan.

1788. *Jan.* 10. The printing office of Mr. Rickaby, in Bow-street, London, with several premises, destroyed by fire.

1788, *Jan.* 14. *Died*, THOMAS SMITH, printer and bookseller, at Canterbury; many years an alderman of that city.

1788, *March* 2. *Died*, SOLOMON GESNER, the celebrated author of the *Death of Abel*, and of many other productions written in a similar style, that rank high in the literature of his native country, carried on the business of a bookseller, at Zurich, in Switzerland, and was a member of the legislative council of his native city. His father was also a bookseller in the same place. He attained an elegant taste and skill in painting and engraving, and his works were not only in general published by himself, but often embellished with engravings by his own hand, from his own designs. Among the testimonies of affection and respect which he received from his foreign admirers, he was presented with a gold medal by the empress Catherine of Russia. He died of an attack of apoplexy, in the 58th year of his age. Gesner declared that whatever were his talents, the person who had most contributed to develope them was his wife. She is unknown to the public; but the history of the mind of such a woman can only be truly discovered in the *Letters of Gesner and his Family.**

1788, *May. Died*, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, printer, who succeeded his uncle Samuel. His widow obtained the situation of housekeeper, at stationers' hall. In a fragment of Mr. Richard Gough's memoirs, is the following letter:

"*June* 1, 1786. When a man has laid in a fund of knowledge, in any branch, from books, or other means of attainment, it is not to be wondered that the itch for scribbling seizes him. My authorship was fixed to the line of antiquity. While at college, I had begun to make additions to the list of writers on the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, prefixed to Gibson's *Camden*. I inserted these in Rawlinson's *English Topographer*, till I fancied I might commence topographer myself. I formed a quarto volume; and it was printed, 1768, at Mr. Richardson's press—*on credit:* my allowance not permitting any advance of money before publication. Mr. Richardson refused interest on his labour. The sale was rapid beyond expectation; and I was, on the balance between me and *honest Tom Payne*, gainer of seven pounds."

1788, *May* 28. *Died*, THOMAS BOWLES, many years a considerable stationer, in Newgate-street. He was one of the gentlemen nominated in 1787, as a proper person to serve the office of sheriff of London; and paid the fine to be excused. His strong natural abilities, a lively imagination, sound judgment, and a most extensive memory, aided by a classical education, rendered him a most entertaining and pleasing companion; learned without pedantry, and instructive without affectation. His death was sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He died at Blackheath, aged about fifty years.

1788, *May* 31. *The Trifler*. This periodical collection professes to have emanated from St. Peter's college, Westminster, and to have been written solely by the scholars. Considered in this light, as the production of the Westminster

* The earliest autograph in England now known, is the small figure of the cross, made by the hand of king William Rufus, in the centre of a charter by which the manor of Lambeth was granted to the church of Rochester, now in the British museum. We read of the signing of magna charta, which really means the sealing; a signature at that period was not the anthentic attestation of an instrument, or even of a letter.—See introduction to this work.

† Mr. Thomas Gales was also the father of the Misses Gales, booksellers, Sheffield. He died at Eckington, near Sheffield, Sept. 21, 1809, in his seventy-third year.

* John Gesner, born at Zurich, March 18, 1719, died May 6, 1790; canon of Zurich. Conrad Gesner, died at Zurich, December 13, 1765. John Matthias Gesner, died at Gottingen, August 3, 1763.

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youth, it evidences strongly in favour of their good sense, and of their proficiency in elegant literature. Under the assumed character of Timothy Touchstone, it was published every Saturday, for forty-three weeks, until its close, on March 21, 1789, and then formed an 8vo. volume. The names of the authors (who were all under the age of twenty,) were Mr. Oliphant, and Mr. Allan, of Trinity college, Cambridge; the hon. W. Aston, and Mr. Taunton, students of Christ church.—*Drake.*

1788. *Variety.* This work consists of thirty-two essays, and were intended to have been published *weekly*; but made their appearance in the form of a duodecimo, a great part of which was acknowledged by Mr. Repton.

1788. *Winter Evenings;* a production of Dr. Vicesimus Knox, which, if not so popular as his *Essays*, yet possesses very considerable merit.

1788. Mr. GREAVES, of Warrington, Lancashire, made paper from the bark and leaves of willow twigs.

1788, *July* 14. *Died*, JOSEPH BERRY, bookseller of Norwich, who was succeeded by his brother Charles, and —— Rochester, who published a catalogue of books.

1788, *July* 16. Mr. WILKINS, who had been confined in Newgate on account of being concerned with the proceeding of lord George Gordon,* received a free pardon from the secretary of state.

1788, *July* 29. *Died*, THOMAS CARNAN, a very honourable and worthy boookseller, in St. Paul's church yard, London. He died in Hornsey-lane, near Highgate.

1788, *July. Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

1788, *July. The Literary Magazine, and British Review*, No. 1. It concluded in June, 1794; twelve volumes.

1788, *Aug.* 14. *Died*, CHARLES SPENDELOWE, who in the humble capacity of a journeyman printer, passed creditably through life. He was the nephew of Mrs. Nunneley, a printer, in White Fryars, and publisher of the *St. James's Evening Post*, who bequeathed a considerable property to Spendelowe and his sister, of which they were deprived by the chicanery of Mr. Rayner, their guardian. The young woman unfortunately died an early victim to sorrow and intoxication. Mr. Spendelowe had been fourteen years in the employ of John Nichols, and died at the age of 49.

1788, *Oct.* 18. *The Newcastle Advertiser*, No. 1, published in Newcastle, by Matthew Brown. On the 3d October, 1811, it was sold to Edward Humble, who tried different days of publication under the new title of the *Freeman's Weekly Post*, and for some time with a second title of the *General Hue and Cry* At last this paper was discontinued in Newcastle, and the *Durham County Advertiser* arose from it.

1788, *Nov. Died*, J. HUDDLESTONE WYNNE, a character pretty generally known in the literary world. He was born in the year 1743, and flourished between the years 1760 and 1786. Very early in life he evinced his poetical talent, and at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to a printer, as a compositor. During his apprenticeship he sent many of his effusions to different periodical publications, where they obtained a ready insertion, and were generally approved by those who read them. Shortly after completing his apprenticeship, not choosing to follow the business of a printer, he obtained a lieutenancy in the service of the East India company; whither he went; but on account of some unhappy controversy with a superior officer, and other causes, he was in less than two years from his departure sent back to England; and being received coldly by his relations, who were not pleased at his quick return, he resolved on the expedient of trying his success as an author. He got accordingly introduced to several booksellers of that day, among whom were Kearsley, Riley, Bell, Evans, and Wilkie, who gladly availed themselves of his literary talents. Mr. Wheble engaged him to conduct the *Lady's Magazine*, for which he received a regular monthly stipend; nor had he any reason to complain of their liberality for his labours, as it is certain several of these gentlemen were great friends to him in future life. Many of Mr. Wynne's poetical productions are to be found in a publication intituled the *British Magazine and Review*. Some of these appeared in his own name, others under the fictitious signature of 'George Osborne, esq.' Mr. Wynne also wrote the *History of England in verse*, which has not yet appeared in print.—Though Mr. Wynne excelled as a poet, his prose productions are likewise numerous. It was by the advice of Dr. Goldsmith, who was his cotemporary, that he first began the *History of Ireland*, which he afterwards dedicated to the duke of Northumberland. The doctor jocosely observed, "that it would be better to relinquish the draggle-tail muses; as, for his part, he found productions in prose were more sought after and better paid for." Mr. Wynne's reputation as an author soon become established; and had his economy kept pace with his success, it is certain he might have passed through life, if not in affluence, at least above indigence. But want of economy was his prevailing fault. Possessing a sanguine imagination, and having the highest sense of honour and rectitude himself, he was easily imposed upon; and while he had money, he considered but little the value of it; yet, wanting it, perhaps none suffered more from the poignancy of poverty than he did. The following story is told of Wynne, when he was for some time a compositor on the *General Evening Post*,

* George Gordon, commonly called lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, and born in Scotland, Oct. 19, 1750. He entered first into the navy, but quitted that service, and entered into parliament. But what chiefly brought him into notice was the opposition to a bill for granting further toleration to the catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780; when upon June 2d, two catholic chapels, and the prison of *Newgate*, were destroyed, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was found guilty of publishing a libel on the queen of France, and fined £5000, on which he fled to Holland; but returning to England he was taken and placed in Newgate, where he died, Nov. 1, 1793.

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in which situation he gave frequent proofs of the versatility of his genius, and the promptness of his poetic fancy. His employer, who well knew his abilities, contracted with him to supply a short article of poetry for every day's publication, at a very small sum. One day, having forgot this part of his engagement till reminded of it by a fellow-workman, and the day being then too far advanced to have it deliberately written out, he obtained the assistance of another compositor, and thus, on the spur of the moment, while he himself composed the first six lines impromptu, he dictated the last six to his coadjutor; by which rapidity of composition he saved his credit, and secured his usual weekly remuneration. In the beginning of the year 1770 he married the daughter of an eminent mason of Lambeth, who had at his death bequeathed £1000 to each of his daughters; but the brother, being principal executor to the will of his father, applied his sister's fortune to his own use in trade; and, through his ill success, not a guinea of Mrs. Wynne's portion was ever paid. Mr. Wynne was for a considerable time editor of the *Gazetteer*, and was a well-known speaker at the Robin Hood and Coach-makers'-hall debating societies; but, being unhappily a staunch supporter of an administration whose measures were extremely unpopular, he got little good by his political speculations. In those days such topics were freely discussed, and often agitated with much warmth. Mr. Wynne in this respect acted the part of a champion, and undertook to defend the ministry in their war with America, and other ruinous measures.

1788, *Dec.* 8. *Died*, HENRY DENCH, who filled with reputation each department of the narrow circle of life which was his lot, was a good husband, and a tender father. In his profession, that of a compositor, he was remarkably attentive and industrious. He died of a violent asthma, in the 50th year of his age. To say more of him would be impertinent. Not to have said so much, would have ill accorded with the feelings of one who in the early part of life regarded him as a friend, and to whom for a long series of years he was an affectionate servant. He left one infant son, who was afterwards bred to the profession of a printer: and to whose talents and integrity I gladly pay this tribute.—*Nichols.*

1788. The first *daily* evening paper commenced.

1788. The motto of the stationers' company first used: *Verbum Domini manet in æternum.*

1789, *Jan.* 23. *Died*, JOHN CLELAND, author of a well known immoral romance, entitled the *History of Fanny Hill; or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure.* This notorious book was sold to Griffiths, the bookseller, for twenty guineas, though its sale has produced as many thousands. It was one of Griffiths's first adventures in trade, and he had the assurance, as editor of the *Monthly Review*, to recommend it to the public as a rival of *Tom Jones*, in one of the early numbers of that work. He was, however, apprehended under a general warrant as the publisher; but having contrived to remove the copies out of his house by the back door, in Paternoster-row, while the officer was gone to get the warrant backed by the lord mayor, he escaped the punishment which otherwise would have befallen him. Cleland was called before the privy council, and having pleaded poverty as the cause, the earl of Grenville procured him a pension of £100. a-year, on condition that he should abstain from such kind of writing for the future. He was a native of Scotland, and a man of some literary ability. He lived upon his pension in a private manner, in London, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. Bishop South truly observes, "he who has vented a pernicious doctrine, or published an ill book; must know that his guilt and his life end together. No! Such an one being dead, yet speaketh. He sins in his very grave; corrupts others while he is rotting himself; and has a growing account in the other world, after he has paid nature's last debt in this; and, in a word, quits this life like a man carried off by the plague, who, though he dies himself, does execution upon others by a surviving infection."

1789. *Eaton Chronicle; or the Salt Box*, royal 8vo. pp. 165.

> At tu EATONIS lepidos sale tinge libellos,
> Agnoscat mores quisque legatque suos:
> Angustâ cautare licet ridearis avenâ,
> Dum tua multorum vincax avena tubas.

This volume is edited by the late William Gifford, esq., and is inscribed to the noble originator, earl Grosvenor, the father of the present marquis of Westminster. The following is a copy of the address to the reader, dated Eaton Hall: "In the summer of 1788, lord Grosvenor invited a numerous party of his relations, friends, and acquaintance, to Eaton Hall, to celebrate the birth day of lord Belgrave, who came of age in the spring of that year. As they met before the arrival of the period peculiarly set apart for the festival, his lordship proposed in a sportive moment that a little journal should be kept of their proceedings, and produced every morning at breakfast. As this could not occupy a large space, he further proposed to admit any little piece of prose or verse, whose subject might not be entirely foreign from the company; and it was hoped by these means that a sheet might be served up every morning with tea. The paper took its name from a SALT BOX, which was appointed to receive the contributions. This was examined every evening; and the contents were arranged and transcribed by the writer of this introduction, who had the honour of being appointed editor." Archbishop Wrangham possesses two copies of this volume.—Martin's *Catalogue of Books Privately Printed*, p. 72.

1789, *Jan. Died*, SAMUEL CLARK, (one of the society of friends,) a printer, and some time a partner with William Richardson, nephew to the celebrated writer. Mr. Clark had retired from business about 1768. He was a most amiable man; in temper he was cheerful and serene; in manners mild and unassuming; his benevolence was boundless.

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1789, *Jan.* 31. *The Loiterer.* The conductor of, and the chief contributor to this publication, was Mr. James Austen, M. A. of St. John's college, Oxford; and it is but justice to say, that, notwithstanding its locality of plan, the *Loiterer* is written with a great share of ability, vivacity, and humour; it terminated with the sixteenth number, March 20, 1790.

1789, *March* 22. *Died*, JOHN GREGORY, many years printer of the *Leicester Journal*, and alderman of that corporation. He was descended of an ancient family, settled at Raveness, in the parish of Ashover, in the county of Derby. His behaviour through life, as a tradesman, husband, father, and as a magistrate, he discharged with such openness of heart, and upright conduct, that his loss was long felt and regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintance. He served the office of mayor in 1781. John Gregory, one of his sons, who succeeded him as printer of the *Leicester Journal*, died in 1806; and another, Joseph Gregory, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints', Leicester, died in 1802. Mr. John Price, who married Fanny, the alderman's only daughter, succeeded to the business.

1789. *The Diary.* This newspaper was commenced by William Woodfall, on his own account. It is to this gentleman that the political world stands indebted for the foundation of reporting the debates of parliament in a proper manner. Aided by an uncommonly retentive memory, and incited by this advantage, he explored a path hitherto unknown, and commenced a career of great but unprofitable labour, the fatiguing and difficult task of giving a report of the debates of parliament on the night of the proceeding. In this line he attained the highest degree of celebrity, as well for the fidelity of the report, as the quantity and rapidity of his execution. Before his time a very short sketch of the debate was all that the newspapers attempted to give on the same night, and the more detailed reports were deferred to some subsequent day. Without taking a note to assist his memory, without the use of an amanuensis to ease his labour, he has been known to write sixteen columns after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours, without an interval of rest. He took pride in this exertion, which brought him more praise than profit. It wore down his constitution, which was naturally good; and when other papers, by the division of labour, produced the same length of details with an earlier publication, he yielded the contest, and suffered his *Diary* to expire. After that time he employed his talents in various publications. In 1784 he was invited to Dublin, to report the debates upon the commercial propositions; at which time, so great was his fame, crowds followed him through the streets, eager to catch a glimpse of a man whom they considered as endowed with supernatural powers.

1789, *July* 1. *Died*, JOHN DENTON, a native of the northern part of Yorkshire; and though bred a tinman, from a taste for letters kept a bookseller's shop for some time in the city of York; about 1780 he went to London, where, seeing a speaking figure, made by some foreigner, he completed another in a very short time, and by that means accumlated much money, by exhibiting it in various parts of England. The speaking figure he afterwards sold to a printer, in the city of London, and made a writing figure. His abilities in the chemical line were very conspicuous; and he afterwards translated Pinetti's *Book of Deceptions*, with notes; from his knowledge in chemistry he obtained the art of plating coach harness, &c. which he carried on jointly with the business of a bookseller, in Holborn, for some time. In this business he unhappily formed a connexion with a person notorious for making plain shillings; those powers that assisted him to make several mathematical instruments, as pentegraphs, &c. enabled him to imitate the current coin in a manner that deceived the best judges, and held the court seven hours upon his trial, at last he was acquitted of coining, but convicted of having the implements for coining in his possession, for which he was executed on this day, at Tyburn, together with John Ward, George Green, and John Jones.

1789, *July* 14. Dr. WITHERS found guilty of publishing a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, and find security for his good behaviour for two years; himself in £500, and two in £100 each. He died in Newgate, July, 1790.

1789, *Aug.* 12. The duty on newspapers was raised from three half-pence to two-pence, or £8 per thousand, being a discount of four per cent. Price to the public, four-pence; to the trade, 7s. per quire of twenty-six papers. In 1794, paper rose from 16s. to 18s. 6d. per ream, and afterwards to 20s. per ream. In July, 1794, the price to the public was raised to four-pence half-penny, and to the trade to 8s. per quire of twenty-six papers.

1789. A small volume, containing the *Lord's Prayer, in one hundred and fifty languages*, edited by Gustavus Bergmann, bears the imprint of *Ruien, in Livland*, (i. e. in Livonia, a province in Russia).

1789, *Oct. The Attic Miscellany*, No. 1, concluded in two volumes.

1789, *Nov.* 23. A logographic printer sentenced in the court of king's bench to pay a fine of £50, a year's imprisonment in Newgate, to stand one hour in the pillory, to enter into security for seven years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £100 each, for a libel on the duke of York.

1789, *Dec.* 8. MR. PERRYMAN, printer of the *Morning Herald*, convicted of publishing a libel on the house of commons, regarding the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

1789, *Dec.* 9. JOHN STOCKDALE, bookseller, in Piccadilly, London, was tried before lord Kenyon, and a special jury for a libel upon the house of commons, reflecting upon their conduct in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Mr. Thomas Erskine was counsel for the defendant;

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and is certainly not the last in importance of that distinguished pleader's speeches. This trial may be termed the case of libels, and the doctrine maintained and expounded by Mr. Erskine is the foundation of that liberty which the press enjoys in this country. When the house of commons ordered the impeachment of Warren Hastings,* the articles were drawn up by Mr. Burke, who infused into them all that fervour of thought and expression which ever characterized his compositions. The articles, so prepared, instead of being confined to the records of the house until they were carried up to the lords for trial, were printed and allowed to be sold in every bookseller's shop in the kingdom, before the accused was placed upon his trial; and undoubtedly, from the style and manner of their composition, made a deep and general impression upon the public mind against Mr. Hastings. To repel or neutralize the effect of the publication of the charges, Mr. Logan, one of the ministers of Leith, wrote a pamphlet, which Stockdale published, containing several severe and unguarded reflections upon the conduct of the managers of the impeachments, which the house of commons deemed highly contemptuous and libellous. The publisher was accordingly tried, on an information filed by the attorney-general, and the jury after two hours' deliberation, found Mr. Stockdale NOT GUILTY. In the speech delivered by Mr. Erskine upon this occasion, he has recorded his name as the most consummate advocate of the age. It was "amidst the blaze of passion and prejudice" that he extorted that verdict, which rescued his client from the punishment which a whole people seemed interested in awarding against the reviler of its collective majesty.

1790, *Feb.* 3. The printer of the *Times* newspaper, fined £100 for a libel on the prince of Wales and the duke of York, and the like sum for one on the duke of Clarence.

1790. *Feb.* 21. *Died*, JAMES BUCKLAND, for more than fifty years a bookseller of eminence at the corner of St. Paul's-court, in Paternoster-row, London, particularly amongst the dissenters, and was a remarkable gentlemanly looking personage, in the dress of George II.'s days. He was respected for simplicity of manners, and irreproachable integrity. He kept up the custom which at one time was common with all the best booksellers, of having a long board hung at the side of his door way, inscribed with the names of distinguished authors, whose works were to be found in his shop: he died at the age of seventy-nine years. The name of James Buckland is found associated with those of Longman, Robinson, Baldwyn, Rivington, and other great booksellers in the title pages of most of the theological works of his time. Mr. Dawson, who was bookseller to the university of Oxford, was opposite to Mr. Buckland.

1790. WILLIAM NICHOLSON took out a patent for certain improvements in printing, the specification of which clearly shows, that to him belongs the first suggestion of printing from cylinders. This patent was never acted upon.

1790, *March* 27. *The Speculator*, by Nathan Drake, M. D. and Edward Ash, M. D. published weekly, consisting of twenty-six numbers.

1790. At Chester, in the beginning of this year, a reputable farmer, on the evening of a market-day, called at the shop of Mr. Poole, bookseller, and, desiring to speak with him at the door, put a shilling into his hand, telling him, "he had owed it to him for a many years." The latter asked, for what? To which the farmer replied, that "When a boy, in buying a book-almanack at his shop, he had stolen another—the reflection of which had frequently given him much uneasiness." If any one who sees this ever wronged his neighbour, let him be encouraged by the courage of the farmer of Chester, to make reparation in like manner, and so make clean his conscience; thus proving the old adage: *It's never too late to mend.*

1790. *The Holy Bible*, with various renderings of all the other translations into English, parallel texts, and notes by bishop Wilson; six vols. folio. Bath. Of the above grand edition of the English *Bible*, only twelve copies were printed on this paper, all intended as presents to royal libraries; and it is the most complete library Bible, that has yet appeared in any language. The type is beautiful; and, to avoid interruption in the narrative, the verses are not made different paragraphs, though they are marked in the margin. Under the text are all the parallels; and below, are the variations of each English version; the date is at the head of every page, and the objects are marked in the margin.

1790. The *Holy Bible*, printed on writing paper, with upwards of four hundred designs, by various masters; engraved by Martin. Two vols. folio, Cambridge. This is a fine work, superbly executed.

* Warren Hastings had been governor-general of Bengal, in the East Indies, and upon his return to England was impeached by the house of commons. The trial commenced in Westminster hall, Feb. 13, 1788, and terminated with the acquittal of Mr. Hastings, April 22, 1795. He died August 22, 1818.

The prosecution and trial of Warren Hastings originated with Edmund Burke; and he was the author of the *Report of the Committee on the Trial of Hastings*, 1794. Edmund Burke was born in Dublin, Jan. 1, 1730, educated at Trinity College in that university, and in 1750, was entered as a law student at the Temple, London; but his thoughts were entirely turned to literature and politics, and he began to write in the newspapers and other periodical works. In 1765, on the accession to power of the marquis of Rockingham, he was appointed by that minister his private secretary, and brought into parliament for the borough of Wendover. His opposition to the infatuated measures which led to and prolonged the contest with America—his advocacy of the freedom of the press—of an improved libel law—of Catholic emancipation—of economical reform—of the abolition of the slave-trade—his impeachment of Mr. Hastings—and his denouncement of the French revolution—are some of the most memorable passages of his political course. Burke, as an eloquent and philosophic writer, stands alone. His mental digestion was so enormous, that he could draw nutriment from a mass of materials which few other men could have swallowed. His intellect was at once exact, minute, and comprehensive, and his imagination rich and vigorous. No matter what topic started, whether architecture, antiquities, ecclesiastical history, the revenues, persecutions, or the lives of the early ornaments of the church—he touched upon them all with the readiness and accuracy of a master. Mr. Burke died on the 8th of July, 1797, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

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1790, *April* 17. *Died*, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the most celebrated individual that stands recorded in the annals of typography, and well may every professor of the art boast of the name of this extraordinary man. From the humble rank of a journeyman printer, he rose to be the most eminent philosopher of the age in which he lived. We find the fame of the patriot vying with that of the philosopher, in casting a splendour over it, and standing alone the most exalted statesman of his time. M'Creery, in his poem of the *Press*, pays him the following elegant tribute:

> O yield, ye living, to the great who rest,
> Sharing celestial joys among the blest!
> Columbia, rising into wealth and power,
> Unites her fame with Franklin's natal hour.
> Franklin, who struck with awe his country's foes,
> And great before a venal senate rose.—
> Artists who in your humbler stations stand,
> Earning your bread by labour's active hand,
> He left the lesson to your useful class,—
> Unheeded shall the great example pass!
> Like yours his sinewy arm the lever sway'd,
> And independence her blest tribute paid.

Panegyric, which has so often been disgracefully employed in strewing flowers on the tombs of the worthless, redeems her credit when she comes forth, with truth by her side, to immortalize the memory of the great and the good. To these epithets, if greatness and goodness be measured by the capacity and the inclination to serve mankind, no man had ever a fairer title than Benjamin Franklin.* "At the name of Franklin, every thing interesting to virtue, freedom, and humanity, rises to our recollection! By what eulogy shall we do justice to his pre-eminent abilities and worth? This would require a pre-eminence of abilities and worth like his own. His vast and comprehensive mind was cast in a mould, which nature seems rarely to have used before, and, therefore, can be measured only by a mind cast in a similar mould. His original and universal genius was capable of the greatest things, but disdained not the smallest, provided they were useful. With equal ease and abilities, he could conduct the affairs of a printing-press, and of a great nation; and discharge the duties of a public minister of state, or the private executor of a will. Those talents, which have separately entered into the composition of other eminent characters in the various departments of life, were in him united to form one great and splendid character; and whoever, in future, shall be said to have deserved well of his country, need not think himself undervalued, when he shall be compared to a Franklin, in any of the great talents he possessed; but the happy man who shall be said to equal him in his whole talents, and who shall devote them to the like benevolent and beneficent purposes, for the service of his country and the happiness of mankind, can receive no further addition to his praise."* The limits to which we are confined prevent us from giving any thing like a memoir of this great man; but as his works have been so universally read, and his *life* in every one's hands, little else is left us to do than to give a bare outline of facts that may serve for reference. He was born at Boston, in North America, on the 17th of January, 1706; the youngest, with the exception of two daughters, of a family of seventeen children. His father, who had emigrated from England† about twenty-four years before, followed the occupation of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler, by which he seems with difficulty to have been able to support his numerous family. At first it was proposed to make Benjamin a clergyman; but his father was not able to afford him a college education, and it was found besides that the church in America was a poor profession after all. At ten years of age, he was taken by his father to assist him in his own business. He showed so much dislike to the business, that his father was induced to let him choose for himself. It was finally resolved to place him with his brother James, who had been bred a printer, and just returned from England, and set up on his own account at Boston.‡ To him, therefore, Benjamin was bound apprentice, when he was yet only in his twelfth year, on an agreement that he should remain with him in that capacity till he reached the age of twenty-one; but a difference happening between them, he removed to New York, from whence he went to Philadelphia, where after working as a journeyman for some time, he attracted the notice of sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to set up for himself. Accordingly he came to England to purchase materials, but on his arrival found that the governor had deceived him by false promises, on which he obtained a situation in London, first as a pressman, and afterwards as a compositor, in the office of Mr. Palmer, in Bartholomew-close, and Mr. Watt's, near Lincoln's Inn-fields. He remained in London about two years, and in 1726 returned to Philadelphia, where he became clerk to a merchant. He entered into partnership as a printer with a person named Meredith,

* As a proof that Franklin was anciently the common name of an order or rank in England, see judge Fortesque, *De laudibus legum Angliæ*, written about the year 1412, in which is the following passage, as translated, to show that good juries might easily be formed in any part of England:

"Moreover, the same country is filled and replenished with landed menne, that therein so small a thorpe cannot be found wherein dwelleth not a knight, an esquire, or such a householder as is there commonly called a *franklin*, enriched with great possessions; and also other freeholders and many yeomen, able for their livelihood to make a jury in form aforementioned."

Chaucer, too, calls his country-gentleman a *franklin*; and, after describing his good house-keeping, thus characterizes him:

> This worthy frankelin bore a purse of silk
> Fix'd to his girdle; white as morning milk;
> Knight of the shire, first justice at the assize,
> To help the poor, the doubtful to advise.
> In all employments generous, just he prov'd,
> Renoun'd for courtesey, by all beloved.

* *Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, LL. D. President of the American Philosophical Society*, &c. &c. Delivered March 1, 1791, in Philadelphia, before both houses of congress, and the American philosophical society, &c. By William Smith, D. D. one of the vice-presidents of the said society, and provost of the college and academy of Philadelphia. 8vo.

† From Eaton, in Northamptonshire.

‡ See page 626, *ante*.

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which he soon after conducted alone. In 1730, he was united to a widow lady, whom he had courted before her first marriage. About this period he contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and in 1732, he was appointed clerk to the general assembly, and the year following post master of Philadelphia. About the year 1744, he commenced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account. He had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the elastic fire and lightning. In 1747, he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed, and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757, he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. While in England he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1762, he returned to America, but two years afterwards he again visited England in the capacity of agent, and it was at this period that he was examined at the bar of the house of commons concerning the stamp act. After the disposal of this weighty affair, in the early part of the year 1766, Franklin made his first visit to the continent of Europe. He proceeded through Holland and Germany, and was every where received with the greatest marks of attention from men of science. In the following year he travelled into France, where he met with a no less favourable reception than he had experienced in Germany. He was introduced to a number of literary characters, and to the king, Louis XV. During Franklin's residence in England at this period, he visited different parts of the country, to which he was invited. Among other individuals who sought his society was Dr. Shipley, the bishop of St. Asaph, at whose residence, at Twyford, in North Wales, in the year 1771, he wrote the account of the early part of his life, which he addressed to his son. He was perfectly destitute of pride, and considered all honest men to be upon terms of equality. During his visit at this time, he went to Mr. Watts's* printing-office, in Wild-court, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and entering the press-room, proceeded to a particular press, where two men were at work:—"Come, my friends," said he, "we will drink together; it is now forty years since I worked like you, at this press, as a journeyman printer." A gallon of porter was sent for, and the three drank "Success to printing."† This press, we understand, is still in existence, and shown to strangers as a curiosity. Another interesting relic, and no less deserving of preservation, is the identical compositor's case occupied by Franklin. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies, and was sent to France, where, in 1778, he signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which produced a war between that country and England. His person, as seen at this period, was square-built and fat. He wore his own hair, which was thin and gray. His head was remarkably large in proportion to his figure, and his countenance was mild, firm, and expressive. He looked healthy and vigorous, which may be ascribed both to a good constitution and temperate mode of living. In 1783, he signed the definitive treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America, where he was chosen president of the supreme council, and lent all his still perfect energies to consolidating the infant government. Age and infirmities, however, claimed their usual ascendency; and in 1788 he retired wholly from public life. Franklin's last public act, and it was one in beautiful accordance with the whole tenor of his life, was putting his signature, as president of the anti-slavery society, to a memorial presented to the house of representatives, praying them to exert the full powers entrusted to them to discourage the revolting traffic in the human species. This was on the 12th of February, 1789.

In the spring of the year 1790, he felt that the termination of his career on earth was approaching; but he was no ways dismayed with the prospect of dissolution. His piety and philosophy alike sustained him. About sixteen days before his death, he was seized with a feverish indisposition, without any particular symptoms attending it, till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in the left breast, which increased till it became extremely acute, attended with a cough and laborious breathing. During this state, when the severity of his pains sometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would observe, that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought—acknowledged his grateful sense of the many blessings he had received from that supreme Being, who had raised him from small and low beginnings to such high rank and consideration among men; and made no doubt but his present afflictions were kindly intended to wean him from a world in which he was no longer put to act the part assigned him. In this frame of body and mind, he continued till five days before his death, when his pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themselves with the hopes of his recovery, when an imposthumation, which had formed itself in his lungs, suddenly burst,

* Now conducted by John Cox and Sons, printers to the East India company.

† The following *technical toast* is offered to the profession:—Benjamin Franklin, the * of his profession—the *type* of honesty—the / of all—and although the ☞ of death has put a . to his existence, every ¶ of his life is without a ¶.

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and discharged a great quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had sufficient strength to do it; but as he failed, the organs of respiration became gradually oppressed—a calm lethargic state succeeded—and on the 17th of April, 1794, about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly expired, closing a long and useful life of eighty-four years and three months. A few days after, his body was buried in the cemetery of Christ church, in Philadelphia, attended by the greatest concourse of spectators that had ever assembled on a similar occasion in America. His request had been, that he should, if convenient, be buried beside his wife;* and that a plain marble slab should be placed over their joint grave, with an inscription simply of their names and dates of their interments.† When a young man, he wrote the following epitaph, which was found among his papers after his decease:

THE BODY
OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
PRINTER,
(like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out,
and stript of its lettering and gilding)
lies here food for worms;
yet the work itself shall not be lost,
for it will (as he believed) appear once more
in a new and more beautiful edition,
corrected and amended by
THE AUTHOR.

A lapse of nearly half a century has not effaced the memory of Franklin. His character and conduct were so intimately associated with all that is truly excellent and appreciable in human nature, that Time is powerless in shedding over him that obscurity which she gives to many other things. His personal existence has ceased, but his name and his works live for ever. His reputation also is not confined to a spot, or to the country in which he flourished, but is spread over the whole civilized globe. Out of the mass of thousands of individuals who fluttered and enjoyed their little day of distinction, and who were reputed infinitely greater men than he, but who are now forgotten, Franklin rises prominent, bold, and distinct—an imperishable monument of moral and intellectual greatness. As furnishing an example to the young, as an instance of how much good may be done by one enterprising and well-directed mind, his life is invaluable. "The whole tenor of his existence," justly observes one of his friends, "was a perpetual lecture against the idle, the extravagant, and the proud. It was his principal aim to inspire mankind with a love of industry, temperance, and frugality; and to inculcate such duties as promote the important interests of humanity. He never wasted a moment of his time, or lavished a farthing of money, in folly or dissipation. By a judicious division of time, he acquired the art of doing everything to advantage; and his amusements were of such a nature as could never militate with the main objects of his pursuit. In whatever station he was placed by chance or design, he extracted something useful for himself or others. Every circumstance of his life turned to some valuable account. The maxims which his discerning mind has formed, apply to innumerable cases and characters; and those who move in the lowest, equally with those who move in the most elevated rank in society, may be guided by his instructions." The following excellent observations are by lord Mountmorres. "Few men have ever gained universal celebrity from such an origin. The principal conductor of the American revolution had been a journeyman printer in Philadelphia. Such are the destinations of that providence, which has ordained the production of an oak from an acorn. Dr. Franklin came to London in 1726. The love of science can be traced from this early period, though he appeared here in the line of his business. He had procured letters to, and was well received by Mr. Folkes, afterwards president of the royal society, and through him knew Dr. Clerk; he was not, however, gratified with a sight of his friend, which he often lamented, and which he laboured to obtain: great age and increasing infirmities

* In none of the memoirs of the life of Franklin is any thing said of his family. We learn only, from casual notices in other publications, that he had but one surviving legitimate child, a daughter, of whom he speaks, on one occasion, in a letter to a friend, in the most affectionate terms. According to the author of the *Annals of Philadelphia*, he had an illegitimate son; but this does not appear to have caused any difference in his intercourse with him. Mrs. Bache, the daughter, attended him on his deathbed. She was a woman of strong mind and amiable disposition, in which respects she bore a resemblance to her father. The present professor Bache, president of Gerard College, Philadelphia, is a grandson of this gifted lady. William Franklin, the illegitimate son, who had at one time been governor of New Jersey, died in 1813.

† We made a pilgrimage, says Capt. Basil Hall, to the tomb of Franklin, dear old Franklin! It consists of a large marble slab, laid flat on the ground, with nothing carved upon it but these words:—

BENJAMIN AND DEBORAH } FRANKLIN, 1790.

Franklin, it will be recollected, wrote in early life an epitaph for himself, but his good sense and good taste showed him how unsuitable to his living character it would have been to jest in such a place. After all, his literary works, scientific fame, and his undoubted patriotism, form his best epitaph; still it may be thought, he might have been distinguished in his own land by a more honourable resting place than the obscure corner of an obscure burying ground, where his bones lie indiscriminately along with those of ordinary mortals; and his tomb, already well nigh hid in the rubbish, may soon be altogether lost. One little circumstance, however, about this spot is very striking. No regular footpath has been made to the grave, which is considerably out of the road, but the frequent tread of visitors having pressed down the rank grass which grows in such places, the way to the tombstone is readily found out without any guide.—*Travels in North America.*

* In the familiar letters of Franklin, the following passage occurs, which is remarkably characteristic of the man:—"For my own part, at present, I pass my time agreeably enough. I enjoy, through mercy, a tolerable share of health. I read a great deal, ride a little, do a little business for myself, now and then for others, retire when I can, and go into company when I please; so the years roll round, and the last will come, when I would rather have it said, *he lived usefully*, than *he died rich*."

"When I reflect, as I frequently do, upon the felicity I have enjoyed, I sometimes say to myself, that, were the offer made true, I would engage to run again, from beginning to end, the same career of life. All I would ask, should be the privilege of an author, to correct in a second edition, certain errors of the first."

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prevented an introduction to sir Isaac Newton. Of his origin he made no secret. In a conversation at Paris, in company with the compte D'Aranda, and the duke de la Rochefoucault, he replied to an Irish gentleman, who had asked some questions about America, and particularly about the state of the paper manufacture there, "few men can give you more information on that subject than myself, for I was originally in the printing trade."* The principles and qualities of electricity were scarcely known in the last age; the electric fluid was barely mentioned at the end of Newton's optics; it was reserved for Franklin to investigate its properties; and of that branch of science he may be considered as the father. Theory was advanced to practice and utility, by the invention of the conductor. Nor were his observations confined to this science; there were few subjects of common utility, upon which he did not comment; none which he did not improve and illustrate; of which, his *Advice to Servants; to Tradesmen; to Settlers in America; on the cure of Smoky Chimneys; Rules for Clubs and for conversation; Maxims to convert a Great into a Small Empire*, written with the caustic spirit of Swift, abundantly prove. To be generally useful, that he might be universally celebrated, seemed to be his ruling principle. The memories of the aged are not supposed to be retentive; the truth, however, seems to be, that the tablet of the memory becomes callous at a certain period; nor is it susceptible of new impressions, and particularly of verbal knowledge; Franklin was an exception to this rule; he acquired French after seventy; he spoke fluently, and even scientifically in that language. Science is seldom noticed by the votaries of fashion; but Dr. Franklin, in his French embassy, became the ton, the fashionable topic of modish conversation; the ladies wore hats à-la-Franklin, and great crowds of belles and beaux fluttered after him in the garden of the Tuilleries.† In society he was sententious, but not fluent, a listener rather than a talker; an informing, rather than a pleasing companion; impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain some time silent before they give an answer. The testimonies of Franklin's merit were conceived in the highest strain of panegyric. In the year 1777, lord Chatham adverted, in a remarkable speech, to his dissuasive arguments against the war, and to the sagacious advice of the American Newton. Upon his reception in the French academy, D'Alembert, the friend and correspondent of Frederick the Great, welcomed him with that well known line which revived the boldness and the sublimity of Lucan:

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

The congress of America enjoined a general mourning, and public gratitude has celebrated his obsequies; science shall hereafter record the name of Franklin in the truest registers of Fame; that fame, which is ever just to the dead; however unjust it may be to the living, from caprice, from the malevolence of party, or from the fulsome adulations of baseness and of servility.

1790, *April* 18. *Died*, René La Butte, who for more than forty years was a teacher of the French language, in the university of Cambridge, where he was introduced by Dr. Conyers Middleton; he was a native of Angers, in Anjou, in France, and was bred a printer, in which he excelled. On leaving France he came to England, and worked in several respectable printing offices in London, particularly with Mr. Bowyer, and solely composed that valuable work Gardiner's *Tables of Logarithms*. In 1750 he went to Cambridge with Robert Walker and Thomas James to establish a newspaper, see page 679, *ante*. In 1746 he published a *French Grammar*, to which he prefixed an analysis relative to that subject, which is a work of considerable merit. Mons. La Butte married Miss Mary Groves, of Cambridge; and was possessed of a considerable estate near Ely, and of money in the funds, all obtained by his great care and industry. He died at his house, in All Saints' church-yard, at the age of seventy-eight years. He left the greater part of his fortune to his wife; and at the time of his death he had a nephew and niece residing in France.

1790, *May* 21. *Died*, Thomas Warton, author of the *History of English Poetry*,* three volumes 4to. and Camden's professor of modern history, in the university of Oxford; he was born in 1728, and was the younger brother of the celebrated Joseph Warton,† author of an ingenious *Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*. In 1785, on the death of Whitehead, Thomas Warton was appointed laureat. His odes, however, were found in no respect superior to those of at least his immediate predecessor, and an attempt seems to have been made in his

* Thomas Bradford, who succeeded to the printing business of Franklin, at Philadelphia, lived to the very advanced age of ninety-five years, and died in that city, May 7, 1838, being the oldest master printer in America.

† When the news of the death of Dr. Franklin arrived in Paris, a society of printers met in an apartment of the Cordelier's convent, to celebrate a funeral festival in honour of the American philosopher. His bust was elevated upon a column in the middle of the room. Upon the head was placed a civic crown. Below the bust were compositors' cases, a press, and other emblems of the art, which the sage had cultivated. While one printer was pronouncing an eulogium upon Franklin, workmen were printing it, and the speech composed and pulled off as fast as uttered, was copiously distributed among the spectators brought together by this entertainment.—*Madame Campan.*

See *Life of Franklin*, PEOPLE'S EDITION, published by William and Robert Chambers, Edinburgh, 8vo. 1838, which contains a very copious life, &c. of this great statesman and philosopher.

* The number printed was 1500, of which 1300 were sold almost as soon as published.

† Joseph Warton was the eldest son of the rev. Thomas Warton, D. D. and vicar of Basingstoke, where he died in 1746: born at Dunsford, in Surry, in 1722, and educated at Winchester and Oxford. In 1766, he was appointed head master of Winchester school; and proceeded to the degree of B. and D. D. In 1788, he obtained a prebend at Winchester; and the rectory of Easton, which in the same year he was permitted to exchange for that of Upham. He resigned the mastership of Winchester school in July, 1795, and retired to his rectory at Wickham, where he terminated his useful and honourable life, Feb. 23, 1800.

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reign to remit a portion of the duty. In a volume of the history of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, published about this period, Gibbon made the remark that "from Augustus to Louis the muse has been too often venal; yet I doubt much whether any age or court can produce a similar establishment of a stipendiary poet, who, in every reign and at all events, is bound to furnish, twice a-year, a measure of praise and verse, such as may be sung in the chapel, and, I believe, in the presence of the sovereign. I speak the more freely," added the historian, "as the best time for abolishing this ridiculous custom is while the prince is a man of virtue, and the poet a man of genius." Apparently in consequence of these observations, the *New Year's Ode* was discontinued in 1790. The non-performance of the accustomed folly occasioned much talk, and was adverted to by Peter Pindar in what he called an *Ode on No Ode*:—

What! not a sprig of annual metre,
Neither from Thomas nor from Peter!
Who has shut up the laureat's shop?
Alas, poor Tom's a-cold, I fear;
For sack poor Tom must drink small beer,
And, lo! of that a scanty drop!
* * * *
Loud roar of Helicon the floods,
Parnassus shakes through all his woods,
To think immortal verse should thus be slighted.
I see, I see the god of lyric fire
Drop suddenly his jaw and lyre—
I hear, I hear the muses scream affrighted.
* * * *
Perchance (his powers for future actions hoarding)
George thinks the year boasts nothing worth recording.
Yet what of that! Though nought has been effected,
Tom might have told us what might be expected;
Have said that civil list should sigh no more,
And Charlotte give—a sixpence to the poor!

Warton was succeeded (Cowper being alive) by James Henry Pye, who, as the jest-books have it, was much *cut up* for his presumption in aspiring to such an honour, and of whom the least that can be said is, that he has no place in English literature.

1790, *June* 22. *Died*, CHARLES RIVINGTON, printer, who had carried on an extensive business for thirty-two years, in Steyning-lane, in a noble house, which had formerly been the residence of a lord mayor; he was also a member of the common council, and had held the office of printer to the city of London, which he resigned in 1772. His only daughter married the rev. James Stovin, rector of Rossington, in the county of York, October 16, 1790.

1790, *July* 2. A stationer near Bond-street, London, was convicted at the public office, Bond-street, in the full penalty of £5, for lending out a newspaper contrary to the statute. He was the first person convicted under the act.

1790, *July* 5. On the trial of an indictment for a libel, stated to be *false*,* scandalous, &c. against the printer of a morning paper at Dublin, on the prosecution of the rev. George de la Pore Beresford; the jury, being satisfied by the evidence of the prosecutor, that several of the facts stated were *true*, brought in their verdict, not guilty, after being locked up all night.

1790, *July* 12. Printing presses licensed.

1790, *July* 16. *Died*, THOMAS FLETCHER, who had formerly been an eminent printer and bookseller at Cambridge, and was the second person who was chosen by the company of stationers to enjoy Mr. Bowyer's annuity to deserving journeymen printers. He died at his lodgings, in Shoe-lane, London. It was both singular and unfortunate, that about the time of Mr. Fletcher's illness, his brother (whom he supposed to be living in great affluence in America,) arrived in London in the most indigent circumstances, and being disappointed in receiving assistance from the only friend he could apply to, was necessitated to go into St. Thomas's hospital, where he died.

1790, *July* 29. The following singular cause for a libel was tried at the assizes at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, in which Thomas Hamilton, of Colchester, proprietor of a stage-coach, travelling between London and Halesworth, was plaintiff, and Mr. John Shave, printer of the *Ipswich Journal*, defendant. The action was grounded on two counts; the first, for publishing an advertisement in the said paper, setting forth, that the plaintiff's goods, coach horses, &c. being seized under a writ of execution from the sheriff, were to be sold by public auction: and the second count, for publishing another advertisement, signed Thomas Shave (brother to the defendant), who is also proprietor of a coach travelling the same road, wherein (in consequence of the first advertisement) he solicited the favours of the public toward his coach, "as Mr. Hamilton was under the necessity of declining the coach business."—Mr. Adair, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the case, and endeavoured to prove the false and malignant nature of the advertisements in question; in support of which the coachman was called, who said that the coach never discontinued its usual travelling on the road; another witness proved the purchase of the newspaper at the shop of the defendant; and two gentlemen were also called who intended to have gone to London by the plaintiff's coach, but were restrained from so doing by the appearance of the said advertisements. On the part of the defendant, Mr. Partridge stated the perilous situation in which a printer stood, if he was liable to be called to account for advertisements received in the ordinary course of business; and entertained no doubt, in the present case, they should be able to prove the supposed libel neither false nor malignant; for this purpose, Mr. serjeant Le Blanc called the agent of the under sheriff of the county of Essex, who proved, that he received a writ of execution against Mr. Hamilton's effects, on which he sent a warrant to one of the sheriff's officers at Colchester, to levy the same. One of the auctioneers employed by the said officer, and

* On the trial of John Almon, 1770, the word *false* was left out; upon which lord Mansfield in summing up the evidence, stated "that the word had been left out many years ago; and the meaning of leaving this out is, that it is totally *immaterial* in point of proof, *true* or *false*: if it is *true*, there is, by the constitution, a legal method of prosecution, from the highest to the lowest—every man for his offences."

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whose name appeared to the advertisement, proved that he took an inventory of the effects, agreeable to his instructions, had catalogues printed, and caused an advertisement to be published, first in the Chelmsford, and afterwards in the Ipswich paper; but that, in consequence of the writ of execution being superseded, the sale of the goods did not take place. He believed that Mr. Hamilton had more horses on the road than those advertised for sale, and that the coach did not discontinue running.—The counsel on the part of the plaintiff opposed the admission of the evidence, on the old ground, that in cases of libel, justification of the offence is not allowable; but the judge very properly over-ruled their objection in this instance. In summing up the evidence, he said there was no ground for the first count, the printer having given an indisputable authority for its publication; but that a verdict must be given against him in the latter case, and it was their province to ascertain the quantity of damages.—After some hesitation, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £80 damages.

1790, *Aug.* 1. *Died*, JOHN KNOX, a bookseller of eminence, in the Strand, London; and who devoted the fortune he acquired by his business, to the improvement of his country, in the planning of a herring fishery, and the settlement of new towns on the north-east coast of Scotland. He visited and explored that kingdom sixteen times in twenty-three years, beginning 1764; and in two volumes, gave a systematic view of Scotland in general. A society was formed at Edinburgh, and the Highland society in London extended their plan to his views, the progress of which, and his tour through the Highlands, and Hebrides, may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LVII, page 704. But, Mr. Knox's patriotism did not stop here, he formed a splended design of representing his native country in its *Picturesque Scenery*, by the hands of such artists as Sandby, Dodd, Catton, and Farrington. His address to the public on this occasion is preserved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LIX. page 326; he died at Dalkeith.

1790, *Jan.* 1. *The York Herald*, No. 1.

1790. *The Leicester Herald*, commenced by Richard Phillips; who, being of a democratic spirit, was prosecuted the following year for selling Paine's *Rights of Man*, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Leicester jail. In 1795, his house and printing-office were destroyed by fire, soon after which he went to London, and was enabled by his political friends to set up the *Monthly Magazine*, which was designed to be the organ of that faction. During his residence at Leicester, sir Richard says, that on one of the evenings prior to publication, two or three columns of *matter* were upset; and on purpose to send off the papers to Derby, Nottingham, &c. by the mail, a column of *pie* was put into the form; some lines were printed over it, and it was headed "*Dutch Mail.*" He relates that he received many communications, requesting a translation.

1790, *Dec.* 22. *The Bee*; a paper consisting of essays, philosophical, philological, and miscellaneous, conducted by J. Anderson, LL.D.* published weekly, at Edinburgh, and regularly continued until *eighteen* volumes, small, 8vo. were completed, when it was relinquished; the first number commences with cursory hints and anecdotes of the late doctor William Cullen,† of Edinburgh.

1790. The literary fund established for the eleemosynary relief of destitute authors, through the exertions of David Williams,‡ for which he was rewarded by a provision out of the funds of the institution, and a residence in the house.

1790. *The Holy Bible.* 24mo. printed by Scatcherd and Whitaker, London.

1790. *The Naturalist's Pocket Magazine.* 12mo. nine vols.

1790. *The Analytical Review.*

1791, *April* 23. *Died*, LOCKYER DAVIS, a bookseller of very considerable reputation, in Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn. He succeeded to a business which had long been carried on by his uncle, Mr. Charles Davis. He was bookseller to the royal society, and nominally their printer. He was also one of the nominal printers of the votes of the house of commons; an honour at that time coveted by the profession;

* James Anderson was the author of numerous works on agriculture and political economy; and his treatises, though they cannot boast of elegance of style, or correctness of language, bear evidence, however, to the benevolence, the information, and the judgment of the writer. He was born in Scotland, and died at Westham, near London, December, 1808.

† William Cullen, an eminent physician, was born at Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, Dec. 11, 1712, and died at Kirknewton, Feb. 5, 1790. He served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Glasgow. In 1740 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1746, he was chosen lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow. In 1756, he was elected professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, where, in 1766, he was chosen to the medical chair, in which he raised the reputation of that university to an unequalled height in physical science.

‡ David Williams was born in Glamorganshire, and educated at a seminary in Carmarthen, with the intention of entering the ministry among the dissenters. His first appearance in that character was at Frome, in Somersetshire, from whence he removed to Exeter. The levity of the preacher and some deviations from the line of conduct which ought to mark the Christian pastor, occasioned his dismissal and he was obliged to quit the West of England abruptly. He then settled in London, and, for a little time, acted as minister at Highgate; but as his principles were rather free, he soon broke off his connexion with the dissenters, and commenced a new plan of education, which promised wonders and ended in nothing. This scheme, however, he carried on for some time at Chelsea, and had Dr. Franklin for a lodger, with whom he concerted the plan of establishing a deistical congregation. For some time the novelty attracted great notice, and many persons of distinction attended the lectures, but infidelity itself has few charms for the public, so that it is no wonder the chapel was soon deserted, and this minister of the religion of nature left to exert his wits in some other calling. His next appearance was in Paris, where he had been invited to assist the botchers who were busily employed in the manufacture of constitutions; but David William, however, had more good sense and liberality than to join in their ferocious designs; and he even had the courage to oppose them, for which he was denounced as a royalist. On this he returned to England, and devoted his time to literary pursuits. In 1804 appeared the *Claims of Literature, or the Origin, Motives, &c. of the Society for the establishment of a Literary Fund.* 8vo. by Mr. Williams and William Boscawen, esq. a commissioner of the victualing office, and well known by his translation of *Horace.* Mr. Boscawen died May 6, 1811, and Mr. Williams, June 29, 1816.

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as the sale of the "votes" was then very considerable. It was enjoyed at the same period by Mr. Charles Bathurst, Mr. John Whiston, and his partner, Mr. Benjamin White; and also by Mr. Charles Rymers, as partner with Mr. Davis. At the first institution of the literary fund for the relief of distressed authors, Mr. Davis kindly gave them his gratuitous services as one of their registrars. After a long and exemplary life of 73 years, Mr. Davis went out of existence, in a manner singularly calm, and devoid of sickness. He had been indisposed for some time with the gout; but was thought to be quite recovered; and, a few moments previous to his death, had been diverting himself with playing at drafts with one of his daughters; but suddenly dropping his head, and remaining for a second or two in that posture, Miss Davis, imagining he had a sudden twinge of the gout, said, "Are you in pain, sir?" No answer being made, she flew to his assistance, but found all assistance vain. He was no more.—Mr. Davis was much valued as an honest and intelligent individual. He had read much, and to the purpose. Some little matters he had written; but they were principally *jeux d'esprits*, arising from temporary circumstances, and dispersed in the public papers, particularly the *St. James's Chronicle*. The only volume of his which is known, he having acknowledged himself the editor, was a valuable collection of the *Maxims of Rochefoucault*, 1774, 8vo. Few men, however, knew more of books, or more of the world; and fewer still were equally willing to advantage others by a free communication of that advice which, being the result of experience was the more valuable. He always wished to know his man before he opened his mind to him; but, once knowing him sufficiently to think him worthy of his confidence, he would communicate freely, and urge the party to exert himself sufficiently to be able to make the best use of his friendship. In every society he mixed with, he may be said to have been the life and soul, as he had the happy talent of rendering himself beloved equally by the young and by the aged, and that without the least departure from the strictest decorum of manners. Temperate in the extreme himself both in eating and drinking, few men enjoyed more heartily the conviviality of a select party; and scarcely any one excelled him in those minute but useful attentions to a mixed company, which lead so usefully to support conversation, and to render every man better pleased with his associates. His intimates were those of the first rank in life and literature; and his politeness in facilitating the researches of literary men has been the theme of many a writer. He was of amiable manners in private life; and his long management of an extensive business had made known to many of the first characters in the kingdom, and to almost all literary men, his integrity as a tradesman, his extensive information as a scholar, and his real value as a man. His family suffered a severe loss by his death; and none, who knew him, will read this notice without acknowledging that they have lost a worthy friend. The following epitaph is placed on a small tablet under the organ-loft of St. Bartholomew the Great:

To the memory of Mr. Lockyer Davis,
of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn;
who departed this life April 23, 1791;
in the 73d year of his age.
His tenderness and attention as a husband and father
have rarely been equalled, but never exceeded.
His integrity was inflexible; the solidity of his judgment
and elegance of his manners (which were preserved by
temperance to the latest period of his life) rendered him
at once the instructor and delight of a numerous acquaintance; his advice being ever solicited, and seldom taken
but with advantage.
Indeed, the chasm he has left in society
will not be readily supplied,
for we may truly say with the Poet,
'Take him for all in all we shall not look upon his like again.'
Also Mrs. Mary Davis,
who departed this life Nov. 9, 1769, in the 48th year of
her age. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother,
and a sincere friend.

1791. Alexander Adam, LL. D. rector of the high school in the city of Edinburgh, published his *Roman Antiquities*, and for the copyright of which he received the sum of £600. It was translated into the German, French, and Italian languages.

1791. In the course of this year were sold 150,000 copies of Paine's *Rights of Man*; and 30,000 of Burke's reply.

1791. *The Grumbler*. The essays thus entitled, were the production of Francis Grose, esq. and were originally published in the *English Chronicle* newspaper, during this year.

1791, *May* 12. *Died*, Francis Grose, an eminent antiquary, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was F. S. A. of London and Perth; and captain in the Surrey militia. After having illustrated the *Antiquities of England and Wales*, in a series of 352 views of monastic and other ruins, in four volumes, and those of Scotland in the course of two years, in 190 views, and two volumes, with a map, he was on the point of completing his design by those of Ireland, where he had been employed about a month before his death. He published the first number of the *Antiquities of England and Wales* in 1773, and completed the whole in 1776, with the addition of a collection of forty plans. The historical account of each place, annexed to each plate, and several of the drawings themselves, were communicated by his learned friends, whose assistance he gratefully acknowledged in the preface to vols. iii. and iv. In 1777, he resumed his pencil, and added two more volumes to his English views, in which he included the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, in 237 views; and to these were added a general and county maps, completed in 1787. The whole number of views, in England, Wales, and the Islands, amounts to 589, besides forty plans, the head-pieces, and other plates illustrative of his prefatory dissertations on monastic institutions, castles, and military matters, gothic architecture, druidical and sepulchral monuments. Among his engravers are to be reckoned Bonner, Canot, Cook, Dent, Drawaza, Ellis, Godfrey, Grignion, Hall, Heath, Innes, Lespiniere, Mason, Mazell, Morris, New-

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ton, Peake, Pigot, Pouncey, Record, Roberts, Pye, Smith, Sparrow, Thomas, Vivares, Watts, Williams. The views, were re-published, on pages distinct from the letter-press, in large 8vo. size. This first work completed, and having exceeded the most sanguine expectations of himself, and his friend and publisher, Master Samuel Hooper, Mr. Grose applied himself to one more professional, *Military Antiquities respecting a History of the English Army, from the Conquest to the Present Time*, in two vols. 4to. 1786—1788, illustrated with a great variety of plates, and published, like the preceding work, in numbers. But previous to this, having, in the course of his researches for it, in vain sought for some treatise exhibiting a series of authentic delineations and descriptions of the different kinds of armour and weapons used by our ancestors, he published *A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons*, illustrated by plates taken from the original armour in the tower of London, and other arsenals, museums, and cabinets, 1785, 4to. to which he gave a supplement, in 1789, in 4to. the plates of both, in a free painter-like manner, etched by Mr. John Hamilton, the vice-president of the society of artists of Great Britain. In 1785, he published a *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;* which it would have been for his credit to have suppressed; and a *Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches;* being a collection of humorous advertisements, pointing out the means to obtain those blessings, with a suitable introductory preface. In 1786, the *History of Dover Castle*, by the rev. William Darrell, chaplain to queen Elizabeth. The Latin manuscript from which this work is printed, was transcribed from the original, in the library of the college of arms, under the inspection of the late William Oldys, esq. elegantly printed in 4to. and 8vo. the same size as the large and small editions of the *Antiquities of England and Wales*, with ten beautiful views, finely engraved from drawings taken on the spot, by Francis Grose, esq. The *English Antiquary*, is among Mr. Kay of Edinburgh's caricature portraits. The following epitaph, proposed for him, was inserted in the *St. James's Chronicle*, May 26.

Here lies Francis Grose.
On Thursday, May 12, 1791,
Death put an end to
His *Views* and *Prospects*.

1791. *The Holy Bible*, large 8vo. and small, 12mo. with ornamental engravings, by Titler, London. This is called the *Cabinet* and *Unique Bible;* it has no side notes, and is beautifully printed. A few copies were worked off in 4to.

1791. *The Book of Common Prayer*, with an introduction to the services, finely printed by Didot, of Paris, 24mo; with a set of cuts executed under the direction of Lavater, the physiognomist.

1791. Printing introduced into the island of Guernsey.

1791. The second *daily* evening newspaper commenced.

1791. *The Patriot;* a small collection of political essays, published in one of the daily newspapers in Dublin, and reprinted by Debrett, a bookseller in London, in 1792.

1791. *The Derby Herald*, printed and published by Charles Sambroke Ordoyno, who, in 1792, removed to Nottingham.

1791. *The Glasgow Courier*, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

1791. *The Lawyer's and Magistrate's Magazine*, published by E. Bentley; discontinued 1794.

1791, *Sept. Monthly Extracts*, No. 1. Forms four volumes.

1791, *Oct.* 21. *Died*, WILLIAM WARD, who was for more than thirty years master of the free grammar school, at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, and the first person who introduced the art of printing into that town. He was the author of the *Scripture Spelling Book*, 1762. His eldest son, John Ward,* was for some time an assistant to his father, but left the printing office to join his relative Mr. Thomas Short, in the wool and hosiery business. Sarah, his daughter, succeeded him in the printing business, and was for many years the principal printer and bookseller in that town; after her death, Mr. Short succeeded to her business, and carries on a respectable trade.

1791, *Nov.* 4. *Died*, THOMAS HARRISON, many years printer of the *London Gazette;* sometime deputy of the ward of Castle Baynard; and was master of the company of stationers in 1784. Mr. Harrison had been a *bon vivant*, and was very generally respected by a large circle of acquaintance.

1792, *Jan.* 2. *Died*, WILLIAM DAVENPORT, a young man of considerable ability, the son of a clergyman at Leicester, who had been apprenticed to William Strahan, on the recommendation of Dr. Johnson, succeeded Mr. Fletcher, (formerly the printer of a newspaper at Cambridge, who died in 1790) as one of Mr. Bowyer's annuitants.

1792, *Jan.* 14. *Died*, JOSEPH JACKSON, a celebrated type-founder in Dorset-street, London. He was born in Old-street, September 4, 1733, and received his education in that neighbourhood; whence he was apprenticed to Mr. Caslon. He was exceedingly tractable in the common branches of the business; and had a great desire to learn the method of cutting the punches, which is, in general, kept profoundly secret. His master, and his master's father, constantly locked themselves in the place where they, performed this part of the art; and in order to accomplish his object, Jackson bored a hole through the wainscot, and was thus, at different times, able to watch them through the process and to form some idea how the whole was performed: and he afterwards applied himself at every opportunity to the finishing of a punch. When he had completed one to his own mind he

* To this gentleman Mr. John Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire, and eminent printer, dedicated the second edition of his *History of Hinckley*, folio, 1813. Mr. Ward died in August, 1836, aged seventy-one years.

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presented it to his master, expecting to be rewarded for his ingenuity; but the premium he received was a severe blow, with a threat that he should be sent to Bridewell if he again made a similar attempt. This circumstance being taken in dudgeon, his mother bought him what tools were necessary, and he improved himself at her house whenever he had an opportunity. He continued to work for Mr. Caslon after he had served his term of apprenticeship, until a quarrel arose in the foundry about the price of work, which terminated in favour of the workmen, who had caused a memorial to be sent to the elder Caslon, then a commissioner of the peace, and residing at Bethnal-green. However, young Jackson and Mr. Cotterell, being supposed to have acted as ringleaders in this affair, were discharged. Compelled thus to seek employment, they united their slender stock in a partnership, and went on prosperously till Jackson's mother dying, he entered, in 1759, on board the Minerva frigate as armourer; and, in May 1761, he was removed in the same situation into the Aurora, where he was somewhat more successful, having about £40 of prize money to receive at the peace of 1763. On his return to London, he worked for some time under Mr. Cotterell, who was a private in the regiment of life-guards; a situation which in those days was esteemed very respectable, and sought for by even substantial master tradesmen. At length, Jackson was encouraged in a determination to adventure in business for himself by two of his fellow-workmen, Robinson and Hickson, who were also privates in the life-guards, who engaged to allow him £62 8s. per annum for conducting the business under this partnership, and to supply money for carrying on the trade for two years. For the purpose of carrying this arrangement into effect, a small house in Cock-lane was taken, and Mr. Jackson soon satisfied his partners that the business would be productive before the time promised. When he had pursued his labours about six months, Mr. Bowyer accidentally calling to inspect some of his punches (for he had no specimen), approved of them so much that he promised to employ him; adding "My father was the means of old Mr. Caslon riding in his coach, how do you know but I may be the means of your doing the same?" A short time after this he put out a small specimen of one fount, which his former young master carried to Bethnal Green with an air of contempt. The good old justice treated it otherwise; and desired his son "to take it home and preserve it; and whenever he went to cutting again, to look well at it."—It is but justice to the third William Caslon to add, that he always acknowledged the abilities of Jackson; and though rivals in an art which requires the greatest exertions of ingenuity, they lived in habits of reciprocal friendship. Business rapidly increasing, Mr. Jackson removed to Dorset-street for a more capacious workshop. He was applied to by the late duke of Norfolk to make a mould to cast *a hollow square*. Telling the duke that "he thought it practicable;" his grace observed, "that he had applied to all the skilful mechanics of London, Mr. Caslon not excepted, who declared it impossible." He soon convinced the duke of his abilities: for in the course of three months he produced what his grace had been years in search of; and was ever after held in great estimation by the duke, who considered him the first mechanic in the kingdom. In 1784 he married the widow of Mr. Pasham, a printer, which materially assisted him in the means of carrying on business. In 1790 his foundry was destroyed by fire, and his moulds and matrices much damaged. He felt this calamity so severely as never to recover his health, or his usual energies for business. The foundry was rebuilt; but the chief materials above-named were not wholly restored (though much had been done towards it) at the time of his death. To particularize the articles of his foundry which were most reputed for their excellence, when all were highly meritorious, would be a boundless task. Let it suffice to mention, as matters of difficulty and curiosity, the fac-simile types which he cut for the *Doomsday-book;* and an *Alexandrian Greek*, under the direction of Dr. Woide, upon which the *New Testament* was printed. The matrices were afterwards deposited in the British museum.

1792, *Feb.* 16. *Died*, JOHN RIVINGTON, a bookseller of considerable eminence, in St. Paul's church-yard, where he carried on business, universally esteemed, for more than half a century; and enjoyed the especial patronage of the clergy, particularly those of the higher order. He was many years bookseller to the society for promoting christian knowledge; a governor of most of the royal hospitals, a member of the court of lieutenancy, and of the common council; a director of the amicable society in serjeant's inn, and of the union fire office; and an ancient member of the company of stationers, of which he was master in 1775; and where at one period his two brothers, James and Charles, and four sons, were liverymen. He was in the seventy-third year of his age at the time of his decease.

1792. *The Crisis;* consisting of forty-one essays, by lord Mountmorres, which originally appeared in a London newspaper, during the years 1792 and 1793, was afterwards reprinted in 1794. As a patriot and philosopher, lord Mountmorres was highly esteemed, and the objects of his labours in the *Crisis* accord with the character which he maintained. Toleration, public credit, the emancipation of the Irish catholics, and the French revolution, are among the leading subjects of this paper.

1792. *The Patriot;* consisting of essays on moral, political, and philosophical subjects, written and selected by a society of gentlemen, in London, and published every other Tuesday.

1792. *The Holy Bible*, called the *Self Interpreting Bible;* London, two vols. 4to. Brown, the author of the notes, was minister of Haddington, in Scotland, and author of several esteemed pieces of Calvinistical divinity, a *Dictionary of the Bible*, &c.

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1792. *March* 31. *The Manchester Herald*, No. 1, price threepence halfpenny, printed and published by Messrs. Faulkner and Birch, in the Market-place. This newspaper advocated liberal principles, and became the object of persecution.*

1792, *April* 6. At the assizes held at Gloucester, the printer of a newspaper was fined £50. for advertising for stolen goods, and that *no questions should be asked*, pursuant to the act of Geo. III. cap. 36.

1792. *The Historical Register; or Edinburgh Monthly Intelligencer*, conducted by James Tytler. This extraordinary genius, but ill-fated individual, was compelled to leave his native country. Having espoused the cause of parliamentary reform, and joined the society entitled "Friends of the People," he published at the close of this year, a political placard, which, in that excited time, was deemed by the authorities to be of a seditious tendency. Learning that the emissaries of the law had been sent in quest of him, he withdrew to Ireland, and thence to America. Having been cited before the high court of justiciary, and failed to appear, he was outlawed by that tribunal, Jan. 7, 1793. In America, Tytler conducted a newspaper at Salem, where he died of a severe cold, in the latter part of the year 1803. His family never joined him.

1792. *March* 10. *The Looker On*, was published every Saturday and Tuesday until the twenty-sixth number. For this elegant and instructive work we are indebted to William Roberts, A. M. of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

1792. *Farrago*; consisting of essays, moral, philosophical, political, and historical, which were published anonymously for the benefit of the society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts.

1792, *June 5. Died*, DAVID HENRY, printer, who for more than half a century took an active part in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was born at Fovron, sixteen miles from Aberdeen, Dec. 26, 1710; "of a family," to use his own expressive words, in a letter which death prevented his finishing, "more respected for their good sense and superior education than for their riches; as at every neighbouring meeting of the gentlemen they were among the foremost." His father was at great pains to instruct his children; young Henry was put to the college of Aberdeen, but left it, and went to London, much to his father's regret, being a favourite son, and it was the old man's wish he should be a clergyman. "I left both country and friends," he adds, "before the age of fourteen; and may be truly said never to have seen either since, if by *friends* are meant assistants." Mr. Henry was literally the artificer of his own fortune. His inclinations having fixed him in the profession of a printer, and a concurrence of circumstances placing him within the notice of Mr. Edward Cave, an universal encourager of merit, he favoured the young printer with his protection; and in 1736 Mr. Henry became related to his patron, by marrying his sister, Miss Mary Cave. About this period he lived in habits of intimacy with the celebrated Dr. Franklin and William Strahan, who, like himself, were both at that time journeymen printers. Soon after his marriage, Mr.

* A political society had been formed in Manchester, called the "Constitutional Society," in October, 1790, professedly to effect a reform in the representation of the people in parliament, and other liberal measures. The populace then strongly attached to the policy of ministers, entered into these unhappy feuds; and in the evening of December 10, 1792, they attacked the house of Mr. Thos. Walker, a respectable merchant, who had served the office of boroughreeve; from thence the mob went to the premises of Faulkner and Birch, printers of the *Herald*. For some time they contented themselves with collecting in a menacing manner, in front of the printing-office, in Blue Boar-court, and the shop in the market-place, exclaiming "God save the King," "Church and King," &c. and at length they proceeded to acts of violence; the property of the unfortunate printers was destroyed, and they were obliged to seek refuge in a foreign country.—At this time the following curious handbill, surrounded by a mourning border, was distributed:

VIOLENT DISSOLUTION,

Being the last Exit of Mons. Herald of Manchester, a near relation to Mons. Argus of London, who expired on Saturday last, to the great regret of the Jacobin Painites, &c. but particularly to the BLACK CAT.

On Saturday the 23d ult. died at Manchester, the place of his nativity, Mons. *Herald*, a near relation to Mons. *Argus*, lately deceased.—It is imagined by some that his death was occasioned by an assault and enormous battery committed on his body about three months ago; but that was certainly not the case, as it is well known he was perfectly recovered, his *organs of vision* having been the principal sufferers in that attack.—The truth is, his death was occasioned by *six mortal wounds* he had received from some *masked assassins*, and which were discovered in his most vital parts, by *Twelve Physicians* who were convened by the *Coroner* to hold a consultation on his case, about the last General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

Notwithstanding the boasted number of his friends, there were very few attended to pay their last tribute of respect to their deceased friend.—Amongst the few artificers who did attend the funeral obsequies, a *Cooper*, a *Collier*, and two famous *Walkers*, were selected to bear the Pall.

The thing most extraordinary, and which excited the admiration of the populace, was a *huge black Gib Cat*, whose domestic fidelity was so great, that he could not be driven away from the corpse, but with his claws clung fast to the Pall until the moment previous to the interment.—His circular back, and spiral tail, were manifest signs, during the whole ceremony, that had he power, he would exercise complete vengeance on the enemies of his defunct master.

Mons. *Herald* was, agreeable to his dying desire, interred under the Pulpit of his own Kirk, that, as he expressed himself, his very carcase might rekindle in the *Orator* the dying sparks of *Liberty*, *Equality*, and the *Rights of Man*.

Thomas Cooper was a barrister in Manchester, of very superior talents and learning. He wrote *Letters on the Slave Trade*. Manchester: printed by C. Wheeler, 1787, and a most eloquent and indignant *Reply to Burke's invective against Mr. Cooper and Mr. Watt, in the House of Commons, 30th April*, 1792. London: printed for J. Johnson; and M. Faulkner and Co. Manchester, 1792. 8vo. He afterwards emigrated to America, and we believe is still living. Mr. Joseph Collier was a surgeon.

The conduct and proceedings of the dominant Church and King party, in Manchester, appear at length in *The whole Proceedings on the Trial of Thomas Walker and others, for Conspiracy to overthrow the Government*. Lancaster, 2nd April, 1794. Taken in short-hand, by Joseph Gurney. Printed for T. Boden, Manchester, 1794. 8vo. They were all declared "not guilty." The trial was edited by Mr. Walker, who shortly afterwards published an excellent *Review of some of the Political Events which have occurred at Manchester, being a Sequel to the Trial, &c.* London, 1794. 8vo.

James Cheetham, a letter-press printer, who had been tried with Mr. Walker, emigrated to America, and commenced a newspaper at New York. He became an apostate, and wrote a scurrilous libel, which he called a *Life of Thomas Paine*.

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Henry commenced business at Reading, where he established a provincial newspaper, for the use of that town, and of Winchester, where he had likewise a printing-office. In 1754, we first find his name used in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as a partner at St. John's Gate, where he continued to reside for many years with great reputation; and he possessed the freehold property of the gate and its appurtenances at the time of his death, which happened at Lewisham, in his 82d year. His literary labours would reflect much credit on his memory if an accurate list of them could be obtained; but his modest merit ever disclaimed the just praise which talents and industry like his deserved. One of the principal amusements of his life was the study of agriculture, which he understood from practice as well as theory. During his residence at Reading, the management of his newspaper occasioned him many long journeys, in all which he treasured up great stores of useful information; and on his quitting St. John's Gate, he occupied a considerable farm at Beckenham, in Kent. The result of these observations he gave to the public, in 1772, under the title of *The complete English Farmer; or, a Practical System of Husbandry, in which is comprised a general View of the whole Art of Husbandry;* but from this he withheld his name, as he did also from *An Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World, performed by English Navigators*, 1774, in four volumes, 8vo. of which the first and second were compiled by Mr. Henry; the third and fourth by another hand; to which, in 1775, Mr. Henry added a fifth, containing captain Cook's voyage in the Resolution; and in 1786, a sixth, containing the last voyage of captain Cook; introduced by an admirable summary of all the voyages undertaken for *discovery only*, in both the southern and northern hemispheres, and in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. His remains, attended by a small party of select friends, were placed in the vicar's vault under the church of Lewisham. Mr. Henry, after having been almost nine years a widower, and having also lost one only daughter, married secondly, in 1762, Mrs. Hephzibah Newell; who survived him till Feb. 2, 1808; when she closed a long life, passed in acts of beneficence, at the age of 82. She died at Charlton, in Kent, and was buried at Lewisham. Several of his relations, desirous to try their fortune, went to America, where they acquired considerable property. Patrick Henry,* esq. son of John Henry (a first cousin of our printer) was the first governor of Virginia after the revolution, and next in fame there to general Washington.†

1792, *June* 7. *Died*, Mr. FRANCIS NOBLE, who many years kept an extensive circulating library in Holborn, but, in consequence of his daughter obtaining a share of the first £30,000 prize that ever was sold, he retired from business. He died at Kentish town, at an advanced age. He was brother to Mr. Noble, who kept also a circulating library in St. Martin's-court, and whose steady son lived many years with Messrs. Payne, at the Mews-gate.

1792, *July* 9. JOHN BELL, printer of the *Oracle*, found guilty of publishing a libel in that paper upon the foot guards.

1792, *July* 9. LADY ELIZABETH LAMBERT, obtained a verdict of £4000 against Mr. TATTERSALL, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, for a libel.

1792. *Oct.* 9. *The Country Spectator.* An attempt, by no means unsuccessful, to render the character and occurrences of a provincial town the basis of a periodical paper. It issued from the press of Messrs. Mozley and Co., of Gainsborough, [now of Derby] and in the concluding essay, May 21, 1793, is acknowledged to be the production of Mr. T. F. Middleton, dedicated to the inhabitants of the town of Gainsborough.

1792, *Dec.* 10. SAMSON PERRY, printer of the *Argus* newspaper, found guilty in the court of king's bench of publishing a libel upon the house of commons, in stating "*that the house of commons were not the real representatives of the people.*" A reward of £100 had been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Perry.

1792, *Dec.* 12. *Died*, THOMAS DAGNALL, bookseller of Aylesbury, who by the most active industry, and the fairest dealing, had acquired considerable property. Such was the opinion which the community entertained of his integrity, that although he did not openly profess the business, nor take the name, he was in fact banker to the trading part of that populous and respectable town, and to the neighbourhood in general. On Saturday, the 8th instant, being market-day, he had attended in his shop as usual, and appeared in good health and spirits; but, after tea in the evening, complained of a giddiness in his head, which soon terminated in a fit of apoplexy; and notwithstanding all the efforts of medical skill, he died on the fourth day, after having been in a state of insensibility from the moment he was attacked.

1792, *Dec.* 22. A meeting at Freemason's tavern of the "Society of the Friends of the Freedom of the Press," Gerard Noel Edwards, esq. M. P. in the chair.*

1792. *Died*, ALEXANDER ANGUS, a bookseller at Aberdeen, who was, for the greater part of his life, the "Leigh and Southeby, and the King and Lochee," of that part of the world, and sold a great many libraries by auction. He was a man

* Patrick Henry was born in Virginia, May 23, 1736, and died there June 6, 1799.

† George Washington, commander in chief of the American forces during the struggle with Great Britain, and president of the United American States, was born in the state of Virginia Feb. 11, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, in the same state, December 14, 1799.

* *Letter to R. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., on his late proceedings as a Member of the Society for the Freedom of the Press.* 8vo. 1792.

Observations on the Proceedings of the Friends of the Liberty of the Press. By sir Thomas Bernard, bart., barrister at law, LL.D., and chancellor of the diocese of Durham. 8vo. 1793.

Apology for the Freedom of the Press, and for General Liberty, with remarks on bishop Horsley's Sermon, preached, Jan. 13, 1793. 8vo. By the rev. Robert Hall, M.A.

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of great pleasantry and ready wit; and many of his *bon mots* are well recollected in Aberdeen.

1792. *The Edinburgh Herald*, conducted by James Sibbald, but did not continue long in existence. In 1783, Mr. Sibbald established a monthly literary miscellany, under the name of the *Edinburgh Magazine*. This was the first time that a rival to the ancient *Scots Magazine* met with decided success. Mr. Sibbald was himself the editor and chief contributor.

1792. Mr. CAMPBELL obtained a patent for bleaching of rags for the making of paper.

1792. *The Carlton House Magazine*, vol. 1.

1792, *Dec.* 13. *The Associator.*

1792. *Peter Porcupine*, published by William Cobbett, bookseller, Philadelphia.

1793, *Jan. The British Critic*, No. 1. This publication was commenced by Messrs. Rivington, booksellers, in partnership with the rev. William Beloe and the rev. Robert Nares, archdeacon of Stafford. The editorship was entrusted to the judgment, sagacity, learning, and acuteness of Mr. Nares, in all and each of which qualities that gentleman proved himself eminently excellent. Mr. Beloe, in conjunction with Mr. Nares, conducted this work to the end of the forty-second volume, and then resigned it to others.

1793. An act of parliament was passed authorizing compensations to the clerks of the secretaries of state for the loss sustained by them "in consequence of the methods in which newspapers were dispersed into the country," and the sending and receiving of newspapers by members of parliament was limited to the period of the sitting of parliament, and forty days before and after the session.

1793. R. ROULSTONE introduced the art of printing into Knoxville, the metropolis of the state of Tennessee, in North America, at which time he commenced the publication of a newspaper, entitled the *Knoxville Gazette.*

1793. ISAIAH THOMAS of Boston, and subsequently of Worcester, set up a press at Walpole, in Cheshire county, in the state of New Hampshire, North America, and published a newspaper entitled the *Farmer's Museum.* In the following year Mr. Thomas established a press at Brookfield, in Worcester county in Massachusetts.

1793. A printing establishment was founded at Scutari, in Natolia, the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople, by the sultan Selim III. It was closed at the revolution of 1807-8, in which the unfortunate monarch lost his throne and his life. Only a few years previously to this catastrophe he had erected a paper-manufactory also at Scutari, which in all probability shared the same fate. Selim III. was assassinated July 28, 1808.

1793, *Jan.* 4. — CARTER, a bill poster, was sentenced at the sessions house, Clerkenwell-green, to six months' imprisonment, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for one year, himself in £100, and two others in £50 each for posting up an *Address from the London corresponding Society in Great Britain, united for the purpose of obtaining a Reformation in Parliament.*

1793. Mr. ALEXANDER STEEVENS published his edition of *Shakspeare*, 15 vols. 8vo.* In preparing this edition, it is said, "he gave an instance of editorial activity and perseverance which is without example. To this work he devoted solely, and exclusively of all other attentions, a period of eighteen months, and during that time, he left his house every morning at one o'clock with the Hampstead patrole, and proceeding without any consideration of the weather, or the season, called up the compositor, and woke all his devils.

> Him late from Hampstead journeying to his book
> Aurora oft for Cephalus mistook:
> What time he brushed the dews with hasty pace,
> To meet the printer's dev'let face to face.

"At the chambers of Mr. Reed, where he was allowed to admit himself, with a sheet of the letter-press ready for correction, and a room prepared to receive him, there was every book he might wish to consult. This nocturnal toil greatly accelerated the printing of the work, as, while the printer slept the editor was awake, and thus, in less than twenty months, he completed his edition." "Though Mr. Steevens," says an eulogist, "is known rather as a commentator than as an original writer, yet when the works he illustrated, the learning, sagacity, taste, and general knowledge which he brought to the task, and the success which crowned his labours, are considered, it would be an act of injustice to refuse him a place among the first literary characters of the age." He died Jan. 22, 1800, aged 64.

1793, *Feb.* 16. WILLIAM HOLLAND, bookseller, sentenced to be imprisoned one year, to pay a fine of £100, and find sureties for his good behaviour, himself in £200, and two others in £100 each, for selling a copy of Paine's *Letter to the Addressers.*

1793, *Feb.* 20. *Died*, SAMUEL HOOPER, bookseller, and the well-known publisher of captain Grose's works. He kept a shop for some time in the Strand, afterwards in Ludgate-street, and finally in High Holborn.

1793, *March* 9. *Died*, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, a printer of considerable eminence in the city of London. He was bred to the profession of a printer at Edinburgh, but quitted that city in the year 1736, after the riots occasioned there by the popular vengeance against captain Porteous;† in which he was in some degree implicated, by having been present at the illegal execution of that unfortunate culprit. On his arrival in London, he obtained the superintendence of Mr. Strahan's office. But this was not a field wide enough for his talents, or his ambition; and he very soon commenced business on his own account, which he carried on with great success for many years. Amongst other fortunate connexions, his acquaintance with Dr. Smollett

* Of Johnson and Steeven's fourth edit. 15 vols. 8vo. 1793, large paper, on which paper only twenty-five were printed, one sold at Reed's for £20; and a copy at Mr. Strettel's, in 1820, for £10 5s. Ritson, 1803, £14 10s. Bindley, £21.

† Captain Porteous was murdered Sept. 7, 1736.

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was not the least, whose *History of England* alone, proved a little fortune to the printer, bookseller, author, and stationer. The system of publishing *Bibles*, *Travels*, &c. was carried on by Mr. Hamilton, and his friends in the Row, to an extent of profit till then unknown. In 1756, with the assistance of Dr. Smollett,* and other literary friends, he commenced the *Critical Review;* which he carried on with considerable success to the time of his death. Mr. Hamilton was also a partner with Mr. Jackson, of Oxford, in the university press; but, at the same time, relieved himself from the more immediate labour of personal attendance in his printing-office, by purchasing a villa at Ash, in Hampshire, in the neighbourhood of Farnham. He had also a town residence in Bedford-row, where he died, in his 74th year.† Mr. Hamilton was a man whose social qualities, well-informed mind, and communicative disposition had endeared him to a numerous circle of friends, and rendered his death a subject of unfeigned regret. He was a valuable contributor to the literary interests of his time. He left one daughter,‡ and one son. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, who was also a printer, and had an office near St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, where among other works, he began the *Town and Country Magazine*, which had a prodigious sale. He had also a printing-office between Highgate and Finchley, and afterwards at Golder's-green, Hendon, where he died, Oct. 6, 1792, leaving two sons, ARCHIBALD and SAMUEL, both printers, a third son in the army, and several daughters.

1793, *May* 8. Mr. SYMONDS, bookseller, sentenced to pay a fine of £100 for having published the *Jockey Club*, and to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, from the expiration of his former sentence of two years for the publication of the *Rights of Man;* and for publishing Paine's *Address*, he was sentenced to be further imprisoned one year, and to pay another fine of £100. After which he was to find security for five years for his good behaviour, himself in £500 and two others in £250 each.

1793, *May* 8. Mr. RIDGEWAY, bookseller, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, at the expiration of that time to be imprisoned one year more, and to pay a fine of £100, and then another year's imprisonment, and a fine of £100, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for five years, himself in £500, and two others in £250 each, for publishing three libels, namely, the *Jockey Club*, Paine's *Address*, and the *Rights of Man.**

1793, *May*. WILLIAM FREND, M. A. who had passed through his academic education at Cambridge with considerable distinction, and become tutor and fellow of Jesus' college, was expelled the university upon this day for publishing a pamphlet, entitled *Peace and Union recommended to the associated bodies of Republicans, and Anti-republicans*, 8vo. Against this sentence Mr. Frend appealed to the court of delegates, by whom, however, it was confirmed.

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* Tobias Smollett was born on the banks of the Leven, in Scotland, in 1720, and died at Leghorn, Oct. 21, 1771.

† Mr. Farquhar corrector of the press in Mr. Hamilton's printing-office, was the father of Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, whose connexion with the duke of York, from 1803 to 1806, is notorious, from the parliamentary investigation, in 1809, which led to the temporary retirement of his royal highness from the chief command of the army. After this investigation Mrs. Clarke announced her intention of giving to the world a narrative of circumstances relating to that connexion, which was actually printed, but suppressed by the author, on consideration of her receiving £10,000 in ready money, and an annuity of £600. The whole edition of 10,000 copies was accordingly committed to the flames, with the exception of one copy, which was deposited in Drummond's banking house. She was the author of the *Rival Prince, or a faithful narrative of facts relative to the acquaintance of the author with Col. Wardle, Major Dodd, &c.* 2 vols. royal 12mo. 1810. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Wm. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, &c.* 8vo. 1812.

‡ Mrs. Sarah Hamilton died, at her house at Fulham, March 30, 1812. She was a lady of a well-informed and cultivated mind; and had associated much with Johnson, Smollett, Goldsmith, Garrick, and many others of the literati of the last age, whom she was accustomed to meet at her father's hospitable table. Like him, too, she was well acquainted with, and to the last retained a correct remembrance of the literary history of an extensive period.

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* The reason why so many printers and booksellers were prosecuted at this time, was through the medium of a royal proclamation against seditious writings, which had been laid before the house of commons for their approbation, on May 25, 1792. This motion was warmly opposed by Charles Grey, (now earl Grey,) and the proclamation itself condemned in severe terms, as an insiduous and pernicious measure. Grey declared "that he scarcely knew how to express himself upon it; because he hardly could distinguish whether the sentiments which gave birth to it were more impotent or malicious. He mentioned the association of the Friends of the People, and complained that the minister, apprehensive of its effects, had concerted this measure, with an insiduous view of separating those who had been long connected.—No man was ever more delighted with those practices than the right honourable gentleman—he, whose whole political life was a constant tissue of inconsistency, of assertion and retractation—he, who never proposed a measure without intending to delude his hearers; who promised every thing and performed nothing; who never kept his word with the public; who studied all the parts of captivating popularity, without ever intending to practise it; and who, from the first step of his political life, was a complete public apostate. He remarked, as one of the objects of this proclamation, "that the king's officers, his commissioners of the peace, and his magistrates, were to make diligent inquiry in order to discover the authors and publishers of wicked and seditious writings. In other words, a system of espionage was to take place by order of the crown. The very idea was surprising as well as odious, that a proclamation should issue from the sovereign of a free people, commanding such a system to be supported by spies and informers." From the accession of George III. in the year 1760 to the year 1800, the number of informations against printers and booksellers is incredible. The like number of informations against the press, in the same period, is not to be found in the history of Great Britain.

The rights of juries had long been in an indefinite and indeterminate state, particularly in the case of libels; and disputes disgraceful in themselves, and injurious to the administration of justice, had frequently arisen between the court and the jury, between the judges and the counsel. Fox, ever active in the defence of popular rights, moved for a bill to ascertain the authority of juries in the matter of libel. With respect to the pretended distinction between law and fact, Fox observed, that when a man was accused of murder, a crime consisting of law and fact, the jury every day found a verdict of guilty: and this was also the case in felony and every other criminal indictment. Libels were the only exception, the single anomaly. He contended, that if the jury had no jurisdiction over libels, the counsel who addressed them on either side, as to the criminality of the publication, were guilty of a gross and insolent sarcasm. Fox put this matter in a strong point of view, by adverting to the law of treason. It was admitted on all hands, that a writing might be an overt act of treason. In this case, if the court of king's beach were to say to the jury, "consider

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1793, *June* 1. *The Preston Review and County Advertiser*, printed by Thomas Walker, with this motto on the title-page. "A faithful historian is of no country, and the conductor of an impartial newspaper of no party."

1793, *June* 5. DANIEL ISAAC EATON, bookseller, was tried at the Old Bailey, for publishing Paine's *Rights of Man*. The jury found him "*guilty of publishing, without a criminal intent.* Verdict recorded, and admitted to bail.

1793, *July* 19. ALEXANDER WHITE, who had been imprisoned in Newgate for five months, on a charge of writing and uttering a libel, took his trial at the quarter sessions of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It appeared that Mr. White had written a paper, which he had reluctantly lent to Mr. Ridley, a friend, to be returned in the morning. While Mr. Ridley was reading the paper, it was snatched from him by Puncheon, one of the town serjeants. The jury brought in a verdict, *Not guilty of publishing.* The recorder objected to this, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of *not guilty*. Mr. White conducted his own case with considerable ability.

1793. *The Cambridge Intelligencer*. This paper was established by Benjamin Flower, and was one of the earliest provincial newspapers that denounced the war against republican France, as "wicked and absurd." Mr. Flower was a man of deep religious feeling; and the very excess of his sincerity made him the more strenuous in his advocacy of the liberty of conscience. This formed a peculiar feature in his paper; and considering the period at which it appeared—with no friends in the field, but hosts of opponents on all sides—it was an undertaking that required the noblest courage to originate, and the spirit of a martyr to sustain. It met with extraordinary success, was read in all parts of the kingdom, and roused the dormant faculties of numbers to the dawning beams of public liberty, and increasing knowledge. The freedom of his remarks, however, subjected him to prosecution and imprisonment. In 1797, a paragraph in his paper, on the subject of political subserviency, gave such offence to the house of lords, that he was imprisoned. "The argument, upon his case, in the court of king's bench, as well as in parliament, forms part of the constitutional history of England;" and, "the lords seemed to feel that they had stretched their privileges against the people to the utmost:" so before the end of the session he was liberated. The tide was too strong against him—his paper declined and was discontinued. He subsequently removed to Harlow, in Essex, where he carried on the printing business, and established a monthly magazine, upon the same principles, called the *Political Register*, but it had only a limited success. The powerful writing of Mr. Flower, in his advocacy of the liberty of conscience, in reference to the publication of some works of Paine, and others of free theological discussion, produced a remarkable effect on the mind of Mr. (afterwards lord) Erskine who had just obtained a verdict of guilty against a printer named Williams. Having applied to the prosecutors—the managers of the society for the suppression of vice—to stay their proceedings, and they having refused, Erskine indignantly threw up his brief, and left them to employ some less scrupulous agent, to call for judgment on the offender against a religion which was not more foully misrepresented in *his* publication than in *their proceedings*.

1793. *The Holy Bible*, with cuts, beautifully printed. It goes by the name of Heptinsall, the publisher. It is a very full size royal 4to.

only whether the criminal published the paper—do not consider the nature of it—do not consider whether it correspond to the definition of treason or not"—would Englishmen endure that death should be inflicted without a jury having had an opportunity of delivering their sentiments whether the individual was or was not guilty of the crime with which he was charged? Having shown that the law of libels was contrary to the original principles of law, Fox said, that if the committee were clear as to this point, their wisest and most proper measure would be to enact a declaratory law respecting it; but if they were of opinion that high authorities on the other side made the law doubtful, they might settle the law for the future without any reference to what it had been in times past. Pitt agreed with the principles stated by Fox, but instead of a committee of justice, recommended the bringing in a bill "to remove all doubts respecting the rights and functions of juries in criminal cases." The bill was accordingly introduced, and passed the commons, but on its transmission to the house of lords, it was opposed on the second reading by the lord chancellor, on pretence of its being too late in the session to discuss a measure of such importance. The principle of the bill was ably defended by the law lords, Camden and Loughborough, with whom lord Grenville concurred; but the bill was finally postponed for that session; and in the following one it was triumphantly carried through both houses of parliament, and passed into a law, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the law lords Thurlow, Kenyon, and Bathurst, who joined in a protest against the bill, which will remain a perpetual monument of the triumph of equity and common sense over professional subtilty. In its present anomalous state, the law of libel is yet indefinable and indefinite, and remains a blot upon the freedom of the press, and against the liberty and property of the printer.

Sir John Scott was an attorney-general of exemplary industry, of most pious veneration for the law of libel, and during his official career, he sate like an incubus on the rising liberties of his country. Persecutions were the Elysium of Scott; he revelled in them with extacy, and prided himself on the number he had instituted; and the most despotic autocrat could not have desired a state servant of a more commendable submission to the "Divine Right," or more ready to evince it. During a debate in 1795, he said "The house should remember that there had been more prosecutions for libel within the last two years than there had been for twenty years before." Had it not been for the admirable firmness of juries, and the gigantic exertions of Erskine—had the remorseless tyranny of the minister, the leanings of a partial judge, and the indefatigable labours of a most willing attorney-general been suffered to prevail—all those who would not crouch in the dust beneath the feet of the minister, would have been convinced of their errors by the logic of the executioner.—The crime of constructive treason would have been the signal of a scaffold massacre of all thinking men in Great Britain. Had Horne Tooke and Hardy been sacrificed to the tender mercies of Pitt, the head of Godwin would have been rolled upon the scaffold.

* *The Proceedings of the House of Lords in the Case of Benjamin Flower, printer of the* Cambridge Intelligencer, *for a supposed Libel on the Bishop of Llandaff, with prefatory Remarks by Mr. Flower; to which are added the Arguments in the Court of King's Bench, on a Motion for an Habeas Corpus, and a Postscript, containing Remarks on the Judgment of that Court, by Henry Clifford.* Published by Crosby and Letterman.

* Amongst the many persons who were convicted of pretended treason, in merely seeking a reform in the representation of the people, and which has since come to pass, were Thomas Muir, a barrister, in Edinburgh, and Fyshe Palmer, a Unitarian minister, at Dundee, were sentenced to transportation, in August, 1793.

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1793, *Aug.* 5. RICHARD PEART and WILLIAM BELCHER,* booksellers, at Birmingham, were tried and convicted at the Warwick assizes, of selling the *Address to the Addressers*. Mr. Belcher was also indicted for selling the second part of the *Rights of Man* and the *Jockey Club*. They were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment; to find sureties for their good behaviour for two years, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each.

1793, *Aug.* 10. DANIEL HOLT, printer of the *Newark Herald*, was tried at the assizes held at Nottingham, and found guilty of selling Paine's *Address to the Addressers;* and of publishing an *Address to the tradesmen, mechanics, and other inhabitants of the town of Newark, on the subject of parliamentary reform.* For the first offence he was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, and to be imprisoned in Newgate for the space of two years: for the second offence, to pay a further sum of £50, and a further imprisonment of two years in the same jail, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour, himself in £200, and two others in £150. Mr. Holt published, *A Vindication of the conduct and principles of the printer of the Newark Herald: an appeal to the justice of the people of England, on the result of two recent and extraordinary prosecutions for libel.* By Daniel Holt, printer of the *Newark Herald*. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* Symonds, London. Mr. Holt's address to his fellow-townsmen of Newark, breathes the genuine spirit of political martyrdom.—"Pursued as I have been," says Mr. Holt, in his prefatory address, "by the furious, unceasing, and vindictive malice of a numerous herd of *associated* political assassins, and doomed to an almost unexampled imprisonment, by the unrelenting hand of legal severity, I throw myself on the humanity, benevolence, and candour of the British nation, as the last and only tribunal to which I can appeal, and from which I fully expect impartiality, justice, and protection." He thus concludes, page 92. "The *persecutions* I have already had the honour to experience, are, and ever will be, my pride and exultation, as they have been occasioned by an attachment to that best of all causes, the cause of all mankind —THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM." Mr. Erskine was counsel for the defendant, and addressed the jury with great zeal and ingenuity. Lord Kenyon also spoke with becoming liberality on the subject of anti-ministerial parties, which he by no means wished to extinguish; because, said he, "they keep ministers on their guard, in their conduct:" adding, "A great political character, who held a high situation in this country, but is now dead, used to say, that ministers were the better for being *now and then a little pepper'd and salted.*" In Mr. Holt's appendix, there are copies of the duke of Richmond's famous *Letter to Colonel Sharman*, and of his memorable bill for a *parliamentary reform;* also an abstract from the *New Annual Register* for 1782, of Mr. Pitt's speech on the same side of that most important question; with some other pertinent extracts; all contributing to render Mr. Holt's book an entertaining miscellany. Mr. Holt died Jan. 29, 1797, of consumption, brought on by his long confinement in Newgate, at the early age of thirty-three years, and was buried in the old church yard of Newark. He was a man of superior talents, and of the strictest integrity and benevolence.

1793. *Sept.* 9. *The Indian Observer.* A periodical paper projected and conducted by Hugh Boyd,* esq., and published weekly at Madras, in a newspaper, entitled the *Hircarrah*. It terminated with the fifty-third number, on Sept. 9, 1794. The *Indian Observer* was reprinted in London, by subscription, in 1798.

1793, *Nov* 6. *Died*, JOHN MURRAY, an active, well-informed, and successful bookseller of London. He was a native of Edinburgh; and for some time was an officer in the honourable corps of marines, under the patronage of sir George Yonge, bart. His first commencement as a bookseller is thus given by himself, in a letter to his friend William Falconer, the ingenious author of the *Shipwreck*, who was then at Dover, and by whom some lines addressed to Mr. Mur-

* Mr. Belcher was the author of *An Authentic Account of the Riots in Birmingham, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of July*, 1791.

The nation was disgraced by a wanton and unprovoked series of tumults and outrages, which, for the space of four days, spread terror and alarm through the populous town of Birmingham and the adjacent counties. In most of the larger towns of Great Britain, associations were formed for the celebration of the French revolution on the 14th July; but the opposite party were not indifferent spectators of these proceedings: the most scandalous and inflammatory insinuations were conveyed in newspapers and pamphlets, stigmatizing the friends of freedom as determined republicans, and representing the act of joining in a convivial meeting on the odious 14th July, as an attempt to overturn the British constitution in church and state. A few days previous to the meeting in commemoration of the French revolution at Birmingham, six copies of the most inflammatory and seditious hand bill, proposing the French revolution as a model to the English, and exciting them to rebellion, were left in a public house by some person unknown. As the contents of this hand bill found a quick and general circulation, they occasioned a ferment in the town. The magistrates offered a reward of one hundred guineas for discovering the author, printer, or publisher of the obnoxious paper; and the friends of the meeting intended for the fourteenth, published at the same time an advertisement explicitly denying the sentiments and doctrines of the seditious hand bill, and disavowing all connection with its author or publisher. The views and intentions of the meeting having, however, been grossly misrepresented, and the gentlemen concerned suspecting the seditious hand bill to be an artifice projected by their adversaries, thought it most advisable to relinquish the scheme; and accordingly notice was given to that effect: but, at the pressing instance of several persons dissatisfied with this determination, the intention was revived, and the company met at the appointed time to the number of between eighty and ninety. The house was surrounded by a tumultuous crowd, who testified their disapprobation by hisses and groans, and by the shout of *Church and King*, which became the watch-word on this occasion. The mob immediately after set on fire and destroyed two meeting-houses of the dissenters, and from thence proceeded to the house of Dr. Priestley, a dissenting minister, which, with his library and valuable philosophical apparatus, manuscripts and papers, the mob entirely destroyed; and in like manner they continued for three ensuing days to burn the houses and valuable effects of Messrs. Ryland, Russell, Hutton, and others who resided near Birmingham. Of these infatuated rioters seventeen were tried and five were found guilty; one of whom was reprieved, and four executed: thus terminated a scene that dishonoured the national history. The amount of damages awarded by the jury at the Worcester assizes, was, for the Birmingham sufferers, £5,504, and at Warwick £15,855.

* Mr. Boyd is one, among many, to whom the letters of Junius have been ascribed.

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ray were intended to have been prefixed to the third edition of that beautiful poem; but were omitted amidst the hurry of the author on leaving England for India.

"*Brompton, Kent, 16th Oct.* 1768.

"DEAR WILL,

"Since I saw you, I have had the intention of embarking in a scheme that I think will prove successful, and in the progress of which I had an eye towards your participating. Mr. Sandby, bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's church, has entered into company with Snow and Denne, bankers. I was introduced to this gentleman about a week ago, upon an advantageous offer of succeeding him in his old business; which, by the advice of my friends, I propose to accept. Now, although I have little reason to fear success by myself in this undertaking; yet I think so many additional advantages would accrue to us both, were your forces and mine joined, that I cannot help mentioning it to you, and making you the offer of entering into company. He resigns to me the lease of the house; the good-will ————; and I only take his bound stock, and fixtures, at a fair appraisement; which will not amount to much beyond £400; and which, if ever I mean to part with, cannot fail to bring in nearly the same sum. The shop has been long established in the trade; it retains a good many old customers; and I am to be ushered immediately into public notice by the sale of a new edition of lord Lyttleton's *Dialogues;* and afterwards by a like edition of his *History*. These works I shall sell by commission, upon a certain profit, without risque; and Mr. Sandby has promised to continue to me, always, his good offices and recommendation.—These are the general outlines; and if you entertain a notion that the conjunction will suit you, advise me, and you shall be assumed upon equal terms; for I write to you before the affair is finally settled; not that I shall refuse it if you don't concur (for I am determined on a trial by myself); but that I think it would still turn out better were we joined; and this consideration alone prompts me to write to you. Many blockheads in the trade are making fortunes; and did we not succeed as well as they, I think it must be imputed only to ourselves ..... Consider what I have proposed; and send me your answer soon. Be assured in the mean time, that I remain, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and humble servant,

"JOHN MC. MURRAY.

"P.S. My advisers and directors in this affair have been, Thomas Cumming, esq. Mr. Archibald Paxton, Mr. Samuel Paterson, of Essex-house, and Messrs. J. and W. Richardson, printers. These, after deliberate reflection, have unanimously thought I should accept of Mr. Sandby's offer." "No reason," Mr. Alexander Chalmers observes, "can be assigned with probability for Mr. Falconer's refusing this liberal offer, than his appointment, immediately after, to the pursership of the Aurora frigate, which was ordered to carry out to India Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Forde, as supervisors of the affairs of the company. He was also promised the office of private secretary to those gentlemen, a situation from which his friends conceived the hope that he might eventually obtain lasting advantages.—*Dis aliter visum.*"

Mr. Murray, in the mean time, engaged in an old and well-established trade; which from his connections in India and at Edinburgh, he considerably extended. For a short period, as might be expected, he was a novice in the art and mystery of bookselling; but soon became a regular proficient; and under his auspices many useful and elegant works were offered to the learned world. He began, in 1780, a volume of annual intelligence; under the title of the *London Mercury;* and in January 1783, commenced the *English Review*, with the assistance of a phalanx of able writers; amongst whom were Dr. Whitaker the historian of Manchester, Gilbert Stuart, &c. He wrote more than the public were generally aware of, and was an author in various shapes. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Murray, the present eminent and enterprising bookseller, in Albemarle-street.

1793, *Nov.* 26. GEORGE ROBINSON, the elder, GEORGE ROBINSON, the younger, JOHN ROBINSON, and JAMES ROBINSON, wholesale booksellers of Paternoster-row, London, who had been convicted at the Bridgewater assizes, of selling three copies of Paine's *Rights of Man* to Mr. Pyle, bookseller, at Norton Fitzwarren, near Taunton, in Somersetshire, were sentenced in the court of king's bench. John Robinson, who had seen the parcel before it was sent off, to pay a fine of £100, and the three other defendants £50 each.

1793, *Dec.* 1. *Died*, WILLIAM OWEN, an eminent bookseller, in Fleet-street, publisher of the *Gazetteer*, and proprietor of the mineral water warehouse, in Fleet-street. He was master of the stationers' company in 1781.

1793, *Dec.* 9. JOHN LAMBERT, printer, and others, proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*, were tried in the court of king's bench for publishing in that paper, *An Address of the Society for Political Information*, held at the Talbot inn, in Derby, July 11, 1792. The jury returned the following verdict: *Guilty of publishing, but with no malicious intent.* Lord Kenyon refused to record the verdict, and at five o'clock in the morning the jury found a verdict of *not guilty.*

1793. *The Female Mentor;* concluded 1798.

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* Gilbert Stuart was born at Edinburgh in 1742, and received his education at that university, where his father was professor. About the age of twenty he wrote a dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution, for which he was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws. Being disappointed of the professorship of law at Edinburgh, he removed to London, and became a writer in the *Monthly Review*. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, and began a *Magazine and Review*, which failed, and he again went to London, where he engaged in the *Political Herald* and the *English Review*. He died at Edinburgh, August 13, 1786. He wrote the *History of Scotland from the Reformation to the death of queen Mary. Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitution of Scotland.* And, the *History of the Reformation in Scotland.*

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1793, *Dec.* 25. *Died*, WILLIAM RUSSELL, a historical and miscellaneous writer, and author of the *History of Modern Europe*, five vols. 8vo. which has ever since its appearance been reckoned the best and most convenient work on the subject which it treats. William Russell was born at Windydoors, in the county of Selkirk, in Scotland, in the year 1741. He received the early part of his education at Innerleithen, where he acquired a slender knowledge of Latin and Greek, and having removed in 1756, to Edinburgh, he there studied writing and arithmetic for about ten months. He now commenced an apprenticeship of five years, under Messrs. Martin and Wotherspoon, booksellers and printers, during which period he added considerably to his stock of knowledge by private study. In 1763, while working as a journeyman printer, he became a member of a literary association styled the Miscellaneous Society, of which Mr. Andrew Dalzell, afterwards professor of Greek in the Edinburgh university, and Mr. Rt. Liston, afterwards sir Robert, and ambassador at Constantinople, were also members. Not long after he seems to have formed an intimacy with Patrick lord Elibank, who invited him to spend some time at his seat in East Lothian, and encouraged him in the prosecution of a literary career. He therefore relinquished his labours as a printer, and after spending considerable time in study at his father's house in the country, set out, in May 1767, for London. There he was disappointed in his best hopes, and found it necessary to seek subsistence as corrector of the press in the office of William Strahan, which in 1769 he exchanged for the office of overseer in the office of Brown and Aldred. While prosecuting these employments, he published several essays in prose and verse, but without fixing the attention of the world in any eminent degree. His success was nevertheless such as to enable him to relinquish the printing business. In 1780, he went to Jamaica for the purpose of recovering some money left there by a deceased brother. In 1787, he married Miss Scott, and retired to a farm called Knottyholm, near Langholm, where he spent the remainder of his days in an elegant cottage on the banks of the Esk. In 1792, he received the degree of doctor of laws from St. Andrew's, and in the ensuing year published the two first volumes of a *History of Ancient Europe;* but did not live to complete this undertaking, being cut off by a sudden stroke of palsy. He was buried in the church-yard of Westerkirk, and left a widow and one daughter. Dr. Russell was a man of indefatigable industry. Before he had perfected one scheme another always presented itself to his mind. "Without exhibiting the graces of polished life," says Mr. Chalmers, "he was an agreeable companion, and possessed a considerable fund of general knowledge, and a zeal for literature and genius which approached to enthusiasm. In all his undertakings he was strictly honourable, and deserved the confidence reposed in him by his employers." Among the works of Dr. Russell may be noticed his *Sentimental Tales*, in 1770. In 1772, a collection of *Fables, Moral and Sentimental*, and an *Essay on the Character, Manners, and Genius of Women*, from the French of M. Thomas. *Julia*, a poetical romance, appeared in 1774; and the *History of America*, published in numbers, was completed in 1779. In 1783, the *Tragic Muse*, a poem addressed to Mrs. Siddons.

1794, *Jan.* 23. GEORGE WILKINSON, a journeyman printer working at Bath, was tried at the quarter sessions in that city, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 20s., and to find security for one year, himself in £50, and two others in £25 each, for uttering the following *seditious* expression; "Success to the French, and down with the allies."

1794, *Jan.* 28. *Died*, JOHN GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL BREITKOPF, an ingenious printer, letter-founder, and bookseller of Leipzig. He was born in that city, November 23, 1719. An accidental perusal of a work by Albert Durer, in which the shape of the letters is deduced from mathematical principles, appears to have suggested to him some valuable improvements in the art of casting types, which gave his printing office and foundry great reputation. He was also the first who cast musical types, now so common, although they possess so little of the beauty or accuracy of copper-plates as to be seldom used. He also continued to print maps with moveable types, and even to copy portraits by the same means, but neither of these were found of much utility. In 1793, he succeeded in printing the Chinese characters with moveable types, and his specimens were much admired. He is said also to have discovered some improvements in the composition of type metal, and the process of melting and casting; but what these were he concealed. He was the author of seveaal publications concerning typography. His last work was a treatise on bibliography. His father was also a printer and bookseller at Leipzig.

1794, *Feb.* 28. Mr. SWINTON brought an action against Messrs. Robinson, booksellers, of Paternoster-row, and publishers of the *Critical Review*, for a critique published in that work, upon Mr. Swinton's *Travels in Norway, Denmark, and Russia*. A verdict was given for the defendants on the principle that fair criticism is allowable.

1794, *March* 9. *Died*, BENJAMIN WHITE, bookseller, who carried on for several years an extensive business, particularly in the line of natural history, and other expensive books. He was originally a partner with Mr. John Whiston, the well-known and worthy son of the celebrated William Whiston, who afterwards opened a separate shop. He retired from business with a plentiful fortune, and died at his house in South Lambeth. Benjamin, his eldest son, retired also in a few years after him, leaving the business to a younger brother, John, who also retired with an easy competency, to the enjoyment of a country life.

1794, *May* 28. JOHN RABB, printer of the *Belfast Northern Star*, and twelve proprietors,

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were tried in the court of king's bench, in Dublin, for publishing a libel in that paper, at Belfast. Mr. Curran, counsel for the defendants, submitted, that the proprietors came not within the scope of the information; being responsible only in civil, and not in criminal cases. The jury accordingly acquitted the twelve proprietors, and found the printer guilty. In *November*, in the same court, Mr. M'Creery, and other printers and publishers of the *Northern Star*, were tried for a libel published Dec. 10, 1792. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty of publishing, but not with a malicious intent*. The court refusing to record the verdict, the jury again retired, and found the prisoners *not guilty*. This libel was the same with that for which Hamilton Rowan was sentenced in Dublin, to two years imprisonment, and a fine of £500, Jan. 10, 1794.

1794. *Portraits, memoirs, and characters of remarkable persons from the reign of Edward III. to the revolution*, two vols. 4to. and 8vo. by James Caulfield, a bookseller, of London, distinguished for his knowledge of prints.

1794. *Nov.* A patent was granted to Mr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, for an improved method of making paper.

1794. The fifty-third volume of the *Acta Sanctorum*, compiled by Bollandus and his successors, was printed in this year in the abbey of Tongerloo, situated in the neighbourhood of Antwerp, in the Netherlands. During the period of confusion caused by the extravagances of the French revolutionists, when the monks were compelled to quit their ancient dwellings, and seek for refuge and protection wherever they might be found; Godefridus Hermannus, the abbot of Tongerloo, kindly received the editors of this laborious work, and not only lodged them in his abbey, but also supplied them with a printing-press, and with such books as were necessary for their purpose. Thus assisted, they proceeded to print this fifty-third volume, but were unable to carry through the press more than two hundred and ninety-six pages of it at Tongerloo, the rest is supposed to have been executed at Rome. Copies of it are very rare, as in all probability a great portion of the impression was destroyed in the troubles and confusion of the time. It may be seen, however, in the Bodleian library, and in that of Trinity College, Dublin. It consists of 632 pages, exclusive of index and prefatory matter, and comprises the history of the saints of the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of October, being the sixth volume of the *Acta* for that month.

1794. Mr. SOUTHEY, the present distinguished writer and poet laureat, gives the following origin of the publication of his poem of *Joan of Arc*. "Towards the close of the year 1794," says Mr. Southey, "the poem was announced to be published by subscription, in a quarto volume, £1 1*s*. Soon afterwards, I became acquainted with my fellow-townsman, Joseph Cottle, who had just commenced business as a printer and bookseller in the city of Bristol. One evening, I read to him part of the poem, without any thought of making a proposal concerning it, or expectation of receiving one. He offered me fifty guineas for the copyright, and fifty copies for my subscribers, which was more than the list amounted to; and the offer was accepted as promptly as it was made. It can rarely happen that a young author should meet with a bookseller as inexperienced and as ardent as himself; and it would be still more extraordinary, if such mutual indiscretion did not bring with it cause for regret to both. But this transaction was the commencement of an intimacy which has continued, without the slightest shade of displeasure at any time on either side, to the present day. At that time, few books were printed in the country; and it was seldom indeed that a quarto volume issued from a provincial press. A fount of new types was ordered for what was intended to be the handsomest book that Bristol had ever yet sent forth; and when the paper arrived, and the printer was ready to commence his operations, nothing had been done toward preparing the poem for the press, except that a few verbal alterations had been made. I was not, however, without misgivings; and when the first proof sheet was brought me, the more glaring faults of the composition stared me in the face. But the sight of a well-printed page, which was to be set off with all the advantages that fine wove paper and hot-pressing could impart, put me in spirits; and I went to work with good will. About half the first book was left in its original state; the rest of the poem was re-cast and re-composed while the printing went on. This occupied six months. I corrected the concluding sheet of the poem, left the preface in the publisher's hands, and departed for Lisbon by way of Corunna and Madrid." Mr. Cottle carried on business in Bristol with reputation, for many years, and was himself the author of several poems of considerable merit.

1794, *Jan.* 1. *The Ranger*, by the hon. Martin Hawke, and sir Robert Vincent, bart. printed at Brentford, weekly, though with occassional interruptions, till March 21, 1795, in forty numbers. They were written at a very early period of life; and, this circumstance being duly considered, they reflect the highest credit on their views and attainments.—*Drake.*

1794, *July* 5. *The Hull Advertiser*, No. 1.

1794, *July*. *The Repertory of Arts and Manufactures.*

1794. *The Kentish Monthly Register*, printed at the office and by the printers of the *Kentish Gazette.*

1794, *Oct. The Cabinet*, written and published every fortnight, by a society of gentlemen at Norwich. "Of this periodical paper we may, indeed," says Dr. Drake, "justly record, that its literary merit is great; and that, in its political capacity, where enthusiasm has not overstepped the limits of moderation, its argument is cogent, and its tendency good." Before the close of 1795 it was extended to three volumes 12mo. including one hundred and thirty-two different topics.

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1795, *Jan. Died*, RICHARD JOHNSON, son of Mr. Richard Johnson, editor of the *Baronetage*, and who was a very useful corrector of the press, and occasional editor to the booksellers. The son was for some years principal clerk to Thomas Curtis, esq. (a worthy member of the court of assistants,) in which station he saved a considerable sum of money. He became a liveryman in 1785, and was buried with his father in Hendon church yard. In his last will, dated January 3, 1795, he says: "I give and bequeath all the remainder of my property whatever, to the worshipful company of stationers, upon the following conditions: That they will allow my sister, Mary Johnson, fifty pounds per annum, to be paid half-yearly to her only; and ten pounds per annum to my uncle Lockington Johnson, or to his wife Elizabeth Johnson, during their natural lives; so that after the deaths of my sister Mary Johnson, my uncle Lockington Johnson, or his wife Elizabeth Johnson, all my whole property to be divided half-yearly, viz. the interest as the dividends shall become due (after deducting one guinea for an annual sermon at Hendon, and three guineas for a dinner for the master and wardens when they hear the sermon and visit his grave) among 'five very poor widows who have seen better days, above the age of sixty, whose husbands were liverymen, and in a good way of business, were either stationers, printers, booksellers, or binders;' the choice of these objects to be left to the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the company of stationers.—N.B. To avoid any dispute, in case my uncle and aunt outlive my sister, the fifty not to go to them, but to be divided amongst the five widows." [Besides the sum of £1000 four per cent. bank annuities, found in the testator's name, the executors, with his other property, purchased £800 like annuities; the whole of which has been transferred to, and stands in the name of the corporation, with a balance in cash of £42 10s. 10d. paid over by the executors to the master and wardens. Since which, the sum of £50 like annuities has from a surplus of cash been purchased, and stands in the name of the corporation. There is also a sum of £50 five per cent. bank annuities, in the name of the testator's father, which cannot be transferred until the event of the testator's sister either marrying or arriving at the age of forty; but the dividends of it are received by the company.—The half-yearly dividend on the whole £1900 being £38 5s.]

1795. DR. JOHN WOLCOT, better known by the name of *Peter Pindar*, from the prodigious sale of his early pieces, became a desirable object of bookselling speculation; and in this year, Robinson and Walker, booksellers, entered into a treaty to grant him an annuity for his published works, and, on certain conditions, for his unpublished ones. While this treaty was pending, Wolcot had an attack of asthma, which he did not conceal or palliate, but, at meetings of the parties, his asthma always interrupted the business. A fatal result was of course anticipated, and instead of a sum of money, an annuity of £250 a-year was preferred. Soon after the bond was signed, the doctor went into Cornwall, were he recovered his health and returned to London without any cough, which was far from being a pleasing sight to the persons who had to pay his annuity. One day he called upon Mr. Walker, the manager for the parties, who, surveying him with a scrutinizing eye, asked him how he did. "Much better, thank you," said Wolcot; "I have taken measure of my asthma; the fellow is troublesome, but I know his strength, and am his master."—"Oh!" said Mr. Walker, gravely, and turning into an adjoining room, where Mrs. Walker, a prudent woman, had been listening to the conversation. Wolcot, aware of the feeling, paid a keen attention to the husband and wife, and heard the latter exclaim, "There now, didn't I tell you he wouldn't die? fool that you've been! I knew he wouldn't die." A plea was then set up that the agreement extended to all future pieces as well as to the past; and on this ground an action was commenced which in a short time was compromised. Wolcot enjoyed the joke, and outlived both the parties.

1795, *Jan.* 17. *Died*, JOHN EGERTON, (of the firm of Thomas and John Egerton) a bookseller of great eminence in Whitehall, (successor to John Millan.*) To the literati he was a useful man; he knew books well; and his memory, uncommonly retentive, was seldom at a loss through the varieties of dates, prices, and sizes. In the sale-room he was conspicuously clever, and put the excellencies of an article very forcibly to the bidders. In private life his character and conduct were very exemplary; and his zeal and activity in business few have exceeded. He married one of the daughters of Lockyer Davis, noticed at page 772, *ante*.

1795, *Jan.* 25. *Died*, CHARLES RATHBAND, who for some years followed the occupation of a printer, having been bred in the old school of typography, under Watts, Bowyer, and other eminent artists, and was himself no mean proficient in that noble art. He was a native of Ireland, and possessed of strong mental abilities, improved by an excellent education; and was a

* Of John Millan, noticed at page 750 *ante*, there is a portrait, (an etching by Harris, from a painting by Roberts,) "1780, aged 80;" and consequently he was 84 years of age at his death. The following picture of his shop was delineated March 5, 1772: "In my return from Westminster last night, I penetrated the utmost recesses of Millan's shop; which if I may borrow an idea from natural history, is incrusted with literature and curiosities like so many stalactitical exudations. Through a narrow alley, between piles of books, I reached a cell, or *adytum*, whose sides were so completely cased with the same *supellex*, that the fire-place was literally *enchassée dans la muraille*. In this cell sat the deity of the place, at the head of a whist party, which was interrupted by my inquiries after *Dillenius* in sheets. The answer was, "he had none in sheets or blankets;" but only in the state of this I send, which I think is in a rich coverlid or counterpane; and, as it has an index of species referring to the plates, you will not have the trouble of interleaving or writing in it. I emerged from this shop, which I consider as a future Herculaneum, where we shall hereafter root out many scarce things now rotting on the floor, considerably sunk below the level of the new pavement.
"R. GOUGH."

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very useful assistant in the establishment of several provincial newspapers—at Canterbury, Chester, Hereford—and at each of these places his company was eagerly sought by those whose praise was fame—but, as has been well observed by Dr. Johnson, the great are not always the best rewarders of the companions of their pleasures! He left each of the situations unenriched, though with the satisfaction, in every sense of the word, of bringing with him a *good name;* but his principal occupation was the superintendence of a newspaper, the *General Evening Post*. His conduct in that situation was strictly consonant to the integrity of his principles, and the soundness of his judgment; and no employment could better have suited the inclination of a man who never wrote a licentious or an ill-natured line. His death was occasioned by a fall during a severe frost, which, rendering the amputation of a leg unavoidable, terminated in a mortification.

1795, *Jan.* 31. *Died*, WILLIAM BROWN, bookseller, at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

1795, *Jan. Died*, WILLIAM ALLEN, an eminent bookseller at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, aged sixty-two years.

1795, *Feb.* 7. *Died*, EDWARD EASTON, many years an eminent and respectable bookseller in the city of Salisbury, and an alderman of that corporation. In 1780, he was elected to the office of chief magistrate of the city, which he filled with great credit, and presented a very loyal address to his majesty on the subject of the memorable riots of London in that year. Having attained the age of seventy-five years, and retired only three months from the fatigues of business to Bradford, Wilts, he died suddenly.*

1795, *March* 1. *Died*, NATHANIEL THOMAS, editor of the *St. James's Chronicle* from its institution (1761); and, in a short time (by the pecuniary assistance of Henry Baldwin, the original printer of the paper) became one of the proprietors of it; and in that situation so conducted himself as to acquire a very general esteem. He was the son of Mr. Thomas, a gentleman of respectable family in Cardiff; and, in 1741 was entered of Jesus college, Oxford; but not choosing to subscribe to the articles, he retired, in 1752, and went to London in search of employment amongst the booksellers. He was the first who translated Marmontel's *Tales* into English, and also Condamine's *Tour*. He died in Salisbury-square, in his sixty-fifth year.

1795, *March* 18. WILLIAM HERBERT, an eminent typographical antiquary, who published in 1785 the first volume of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, 4to. The second volume appeared in 1786; and the third and last in 1790. He was born Nov. 29, 1718, and was educated at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. His first career in life commenced in the service of the East India company, as purser's clerk to three of their ships; and retired with £300, with which he set up as a printseller and engraver of charts on London bridge, and continued in it till the houses on the bridge were taken down. The first night he spent in his house on the bridge, he was witness to a dreadful fire in some part of London, on the banks of the Thames, which, with several other succeeding ones, suggested to him the thought of a floating fire-engine. He proposed it to captain Hill, of the royal exchange assurance, who told him, "there must be a fire every now and then for the benefit of insurance." He published his proposal in the *Gazetteer*, and it was soon adopted. Mr. Herbert retired with an easy fortune, and died at Cheshunt. He was three times married, but left no children. After the death of Mr. Ames, and the dispersion of the materials which had been collected for the *History of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland*, he stept forward to resume the subject. If there was not a limit assigned by a wise and kind providence to human life and human proficiency, we should say that Mr. Herbert wore himself out by too close an application to his favourite pursuit. But who can say this of a man who attained almost the verge of his seventy-seventh year? Who, that knew his integrity, simplicity, and modesty, and how punctually he fulfilled the relative, social, and public duties required at his hands, can presume to imagine he will lose the reward of a long and happy life.

1795. In London there were published fourteen daily newspapers, ten three times a-week, two twice a-week, and twelve weekly; seventy-two in the country; thirteen in Scotland; and thirty-five in Ireland—total, 158. The number of newspapers conveyed by post before the improved plan of Mr. Palmer, (which took place in 1794) was two million per annum; and in this year they amounted to eight million.

1795, *March. Died*, JOHN JONES, one of the proprietors of the *Kentish Gazette*, published at Canterbury, Mr. Jones was a young man of the fairest prospects and expectations.

1795, *April* 22. *Died*, WILLIAM JACKSON, a printer of eminence at Oxford; and proprietor and publisher of the *Oxford Journal* from its establishment. He was also lessee of the Oxford Bible-press, and a principal in the banking-house there. In his public character he was much respected; in private life, warm in his attachments, and sincere in his friendship. He died at Oxford, aged upwards of seventy years. A friend, who knew him long and intimately, says that "that extraordinary phenomenon, Jackson, the printer of the *Oxford Journal*, was a man of no extraordinary abilities, but one who dared, and soon found the beneficial effects of printing, and had his own price, while it established his paper, the only sterling, political, electioneering controversy that ever existed; where, not parties

* His brother James, in the commission of the peace, and an alderman of that city, died Dec. 21, 1799, aged 77, at Salisbury. He had attended a meeting of the magistrates at the council-chamber, and died on his return home. He had just before published an essay on *Human Longevity, recording the name, age, and place of residence, and year of the decease of* 1712 *persons, who attained a century and upwards, from* A. D. 66 *to* 1799, *comprising a period of upwards of* 1733 *years, with anecdotes of the most remarkable.*

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only, but private persons from the throne to the mechanic—one who could give a portrait of an English house of commons when swayed, in some degree pensioned by Harry Pellam.

1795. *Died*, SAMUEL LEACROFT, bookseller at Charing Cross, where he succeeded to the shop and business of that singular genius, Charles Marsh.* Mr. Leacroft was an *elève* of Lockyer Davis, noticed at page 772, *ante*.

1795, *April* 25. *Died*, JAMES HUTTON, who in the early part of his life had been a bookseller, and for many years secretary to the society of Moravians. He was a well known character, and very generally esteemed. He died at Oxtend cottage, in Surry, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the Moravian cemetry at Chelsea. Though Mr. Hutton was a Moravian preacher, his charities were confined to *no sect;* and the latter end of his life was spent literally in going about doing good. He often recommended misfortune when beyond his own ability to relieve; nor was he refused admittance to the highest ranks, though his ardent benevolence inclined him greatly to neglect his own dress, that he might better feed the hungry, and cover the naked.

1795, *May* 20. JOSEPH TOWERS, a political and miscellaneous writer, was born at Southwark, March 31, 1737, where his father was a dealer in second-hand books, the easy access to which gave his son a taste for reading, and enabled him at an early period of life to accumulate a fund of useful knowledge. He appears to have had no regular education, for when scarcely twelve years of age, he was placed, as an errand boy, with Mr. Samuel Goadby, stationer, Royal Exchange. With him he remained some years, until in 1754, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Robert Goadby, printer, of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. Here, in his leisure hours, he applied himself to the study of Greek and Latin, and perused the best books in every branch of learning, and very successfully supplied the want of a regular education. In 1763, he commenced author, by publishing a *Review of the genuine Doctrines of Christianity*, &c. in which he stated his reasons for renouncing the doctrines of Calvin, in which he had been educated. In 1764, he left Sherborne and went to London, and having taken out his freedom, supported himself by working as a journeyman printer; he published a pamphlet on libels, which Wilkes and his party had then rendered an interesting subject. In 1765 he was employed in editing a periodical called the *British Biography*, 8vo. which was continued by him as far as the seventh volume. About this time he acquired some property by marriage, and began the bookselling business in Fore-street, where he continued for about nine years, but with no great success. During this time he published various pamphlets on the political pamphlets of the day, and always in opposition to the measures and supporters of the administration. In 1774 he resigned his business, and was ordained a preacher among the dissenters, and soon after chosen pastor of a congregation at Highgate. In 1778 he exchanged this situation for the office of forenoon preacher at Newington Green, where Dr. Price preached in the afternoon. When Dr. Andrew Kippis was employed by the London booksellers on a new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, Mr. Joseph Towers was his assistant. In 1778, he received the degree of LL. D. from the university of Edinburgh, and continued occasionally to communicate his sentiments on public affairs in various pamphlets. Dr. Towers was a man whose life points the numerous advantages which may be derived from industry and application; and shows how much may be done, by a steady attention, accompanied with moral habits and prudent economy. His acquisitions were certainly very considerable; and his knowledge of literary history, and of ecclesiastical controversy very extensive. His manners also were pleasing, and recommended him to the best society, where he was received a welcome guest.

1795. S. FREEMAN and SON introduced the art of printing in Cincinnati, the capital of the Miami country, in the Ohio, North America; and by the year 1810 there were eight or ten presses established in different parts of the state. In 1826 Cincinnati itself contained no fewer than nine printing establishments, and also a type foundry, and manufactories for every thing connected with printing.

* He was the author of the poem, intituled, *The Library, an Epistle from a Bookseller to a Gentleman, his Customer; desiring him to discharge his bill.* Printed for [the Author] Charles Marsh, near Northumberland-house, Charing-cross, 1766, 4to. With abundance of absurdities, some shrewd thoughts are introduced upon "long-winded credit," and the disadvantage of it to a tradesman who deals for ready money only. His plea for his title is the purchase of a library, for the accomplishment of which £50 was necessary, and he concludes ingeniously enough:

> "The sum of all then is, I beg,
> And you shall have both hat and leg,
> Your Worship would discharge your bill,
> That I my contract may fulfil."

The following manuscript note (probably written by Richard Owen, esq., of Cambridge,) is copied from the back of the title-page of the above poem, 1737. "The author (Charles Marsh) was originally a church-clerk in Westminster, or, perhaps, I should have said a chapel-clerk; and it should have been said a good one; I will answer for it as good a chapel-clerk as a poet. He lived several years in Old Round-court, in the Strand, but did no great matter in his business, being of a very unhappy temper, and withall very proud and insolent, with a very plentiful share of conceit, as appears from this extraordinary piece. To show the man, I must here mention that I once bought a black letter tract of him for the price marked in his catalogue, 1s. A person not long after came into his shop, and asked for it; and upon being told it was sold, said he would have given three or four shillings for it: upon which his apprentice, Evans, told me, Marsh said, 'Ah, it is given away!' and seemed angry with me for having got it. He removed (upon account of the court's being less frequented, on the new paving of the street's) to Charing Cross, not far from the corner of Northumberland-house; turning down to Westminster; where he had not so much business as in his old situation. Here he sold Ward's medicines, and became one of the assistants in the court of Westminster. After his removal, he left off trade, and commenced a justice of the peace, like many other decayed and broken down tradesmen at that time. In this novel way he became the tool to sir John Fielding. He had a son, who was a man of letters, educated at Westminster school, and from thence went to Cambridge, where he was many years a fellow. He was afterward a clerk in the war office," and died Jan. 21, 1812, in his 78th year.

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1795, *May* 23. *Died*, STANLEY CROWDER, for many years a considerable wholesale bookseller on the north side of Paternoster-row. He was an *elève* of sir James Hodges. In the latter part of his life, finding business decline, he was fortunate enough to obtain the place of clerk to the commissioners of the commutation house and window tax for London, which afforded him a comfortable asylum in his old age.

1795, *June* 12. *Died*, JAMES FLETCHER, a bookseller at Oxford, aged eighty-seven years and seven months. He was a native of Salisbury, in Wiltshire.

1795, *June* 24. *Died*, WILLIAM SMELLIE, an eminent naturalist, miscellaneous writer, and printer, in the city of Edinburgh, where he was born about the year 1740. He received the rudiments of his education at the parish school at Duddingston, and was for some time at the high school of Edinburgh. His father, who was a builder, and constructor of the martyrs' tomb, in the Greyfriars church-yard, at first wished to apprentice him to a stay-maker, but the business of a printer was ultimately preferred, and he was indentured to Messrs. Hamilton, Balfour, and Neil, then eminent professors of that art in the Scottish capital. While yet very young, he had the misfortune to lose his father; but the exemplary conduct of the young printer soon placed him above the necessity of depending upon others for his subsistence. Every leisure moment was devoted to study, or literary pursuits; and only a few years of his apprenticeship had elapsed, when he was appointed by his employers to the responsible office of corrector of the press, with a weekly allowance of ten shillings, in place of his stipulated wages of three shillings. Instead of wasting his earnings on frivolity or dissipation, young Smellie took the opportunity of attending a regular course of the university classes. The result of this was soon evidenced, by his producing an edition of *Terence*, in 12mo. 1758, wholly set up and corrected by himself; which Harwood, the philologist, declares to be "an immaculate edition;" and which gained to his masters an honorary prize, offered by the Edinburgh Philosophical society, for the best edition of a Latin classic. Upon the expiry of his indentures, Mr. Smellie, then only nineteen years of age, accepted employment from Messrs. Murray and Cochrane, printers in Edinburgh, as corrector of their press, and conductor of the *Scots Magazine*. Notwithstanding, however, his severe professional labours, he still prosecuted his classical studies with greater ardour; and nothing, perhaps, can better illustrate the self-tasking nature of Mr. Smellie's mind, than the fact, that he instructed himself in the Hebrew language, solely that he might be thereby fitted for superintending a grammar of that tongue, then about to be published by professor Robertson. He continued in the employment of the above gentlemen for six years; that is to say, until the year 1765, during which time we find him steadily advancing himself in life, extending his acquaintance amongst the *literati* of the day, and improving himself by every means within his reach. He had a decided preference to the study of natural history, especially of botany, and about the year 1760, collected an extensive *Hortus Siccus* from the fields around Edinburgh, which he presented to Dr. Hope, professor of botany in the university. He likewise in the same year gained the honorary gold medal given by the professor for the best botanical dissertation; and soon afterwards wrote various other discourses on vegetation, generation, &c., all of which were subsequently published in a large work solely written by himself, entitled the *Philosophy of Natural History*. He was besides no mean chemist, at a time when chemistry had scarcely been reduced to a science, and was generally held as alike visionary and vain. Upon the publication of the *Essays* of the celebrated David Hume,* printed by Mr. Smellie, an extended correspondence took place between them, in which the latter contested with great logical force and acumen many of the heterodox doctrines advanced by the former; particularly that respecting the credibility of miracles. He lived in terms of great intimacy with Dr. William Buchan, author of the well-known *Domestic Medicine*. That work passed through the press in Messrs. Murray and Cochrane's printing office, and entirely under Mr. Smellie's superintendence, Dr. Buchan himself then residing in England. It is well ascertained that Mr. Smellie contributed materially, both by his medical and philological knowledge, to the value and celebrity of the publication; and from the fact, indeed, of his having rewritten the whole of it for the printers, he was very generally considered at the time, in Edinburgh, to be the sole author of it. In 1763, being then only twenty-three years of age, Mr. Smellie married a Miss Robertson, who was very respectably connected. By this marriage he had thirteen children, many of whom he had lost by disease. In 1765, upon the conclusion of his engagement with Messrs. Murray and Cochrane, he commenced business as a master-printer, in conjunction with Mr. Auld, Mr. Smellie's pecuniary proportion of the copartnery being advanced for him by Dr. Hope and Dr. Fergusson, professors in the university. In 1767, a new copartnery was formed by the introduction of Mr. Balfour, bookseller, who brought along with him the property of a newspaper called the *Weekly Journal*, which had for a considerable time previously been established. The manage-

* David Hume, celebrated as a metaphysical and historical writer, was born in the city of Edinburgh, April 26, 1711, where he died, August 25, 1776. His *History of England* was the first example of the highest kind of historical composition which appeared in English literature. The first volume, embracing the period from the accession of James I. to the revolution, was published in 1754; and the second, appeared in 1756; and, notwithstanding the superior erudition, accuracy, and even elegance, of subsequent writers, it has since been the standard work upon the subject. Besides the profits it brought him he obtained a pension from lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the earl of Hertford in his embassy to Paris, where in 1765 he remained charge d'affairs. After his death appeared a work by him, called *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*.

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ment of this latter was solely intrusted to Mr. Smellie; but as it happened to be a losing concern, he shortly afterwards insisted on its discontinuance. This led to disputes, which finally terminated in a dissolution of the copartnery in 1771; when a new contract was entered into between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Smellie only. About the same time, he appears to have been on terms with the eminent William Strahan, to undertake the management of the vast printing concern carried on by him in London; but from some cause not clearly explained, the treaty was broken off. It is worthy of mention, as showing the respect in which Mr. Smellie was at this time held, that upon his entering on this new copartnery, lord Kames became security for a bank credit in favour of the younger printer, to the amount of £300. In 1780, on the suggestion of the late earl of Buchan, a society for collecting and investigating the antiquities of Scotland, was instituted at Edinburgh. Of this society, Mr. Smellie was personally invited by his lordship to become a member; which he did, and was appointed printer of their journals and transactions. Next year he was elected keeper of their museum of natural history; and in 1793, he was elected secretary, which office he held till his death. It is not, we believe, generally known, that with Mr. Smellie originated the admirable scheme of a statistical account of all the parishes of Scotland, which was afterwards brought to maturity by sir John Sinclair. At the desire of the antiquarian society, Mr. Smellie, in 1781, drew up a regular plan of the undertaking, which was printed and circulated; but the individuals to whom they were addressed, do not seem to have understood the important nature of the application, and only a very few complied with the directions given in it. In 1780, Mr. Smellie commenced the publication of his *Translation of Buffon's Natural History;* a work which has ever stood deservedly high in the opinion of naturalists, being illustrated with numerous notes and illustrations of the French author, besides a considerable number of new observations. In the year 1780, the partnership between Mr. Smellie and Mr. Balfour was dissolved, when the former entered into partnership with Mr. William Creech, bookseller. This connexion continued to the end of 1789, when Mr. Smellie commenced, and ever afterwards carried first volume of his *Philosophy of Natural History* on business on his own account. In 1790, the was published; the copyright of which was purchased by Mr. Elliot, bookseller, Edinburgh, for one thousand guineas. The second and concluding volume was not published till 1799. His acquaintance with Robert Burns* commenced in the year 1787, upon the occasion of the poet's coming to Edinburgh to publish his poems, which were printed by Mr. Smellie. From their similarly social dispositions, and mutual relish of each others wit, an immediate and permanent intimacy took place betwixt them. After Burns's departure from Edinburgh, they corresponded frequently; but the greater part of the communications were afterwards destroyed by Mr. Smellie, equally, perhaps, on the bard's account and his own. Of the high opinion which the latter entertained, however, of his friend—and it is well known how fastidious was his taste on the score of talent, honesty, and real friendship amongst his fellow-creatures—we have sufficient evidence in the poetical sketch, by Burns:

> To Crochallan came
> The old cock'd hat, the grey surtout, the same;
> His bristling beard just rising in its might,
> 'Twas four long nights and days to shaving night;
> His uncurl'd grizzly locks, wild staring, thatch'd
> A head, for thought profound and clear, unmatch'd;
> Yet though his caustic wit was biting, rude,
> His heart was warm, benevolent, and good.

Mr. Smellie expired, at Edinburgh, in his fifty-fifth year; and we regret to add his name to the long list of men of genius, who have terminated a career of labour, anxiety, and usefulness, amid the pressure of pecuniary difficulties.* Some years after his death, a volume was published, under the care of his son, containing memoirs of three distinguished men, with whom he had been acquainted; lord Kames,† Dr. John Gregory,‡ and Mr. David Hume: it formed part of a more extended design, which Mr. Smellie had sketched out, but found not time to execute.

* Robert Burns, the brightest star in the poetical annals of Scotland, was born "on the Doon side," near the town of Ayr, Jan 25, 1750, and reared to the laborious profession of a farmer. With the advantage of a plain education, and access to a few books, the mind of this highly-gifted individual received a degree of cultivation, much superior to what is attainable in the same grade of society in other countries; and at an early age, he began to write in his vernacular language, verses respecting rural events and characters. Models, as far as he required any, he found in the poetry of Ramsay and Fergusson, and in that great body of national song, comic and sentimental, which the Scottish people have composed for themselves in the course of ages. In 1782, he published a volume of poems at Kilmarnock, which had a wonderful success, and was soon afterwards invited to Edinburgh, where a new edition of his poems were printed, and from which he realized £500. He then took a farm in partnership with his brother Gilbert, and at last settled at Dumfries, as an exciseman. During the latter years of his life, he employed his poetical talent chiefly in the composition of a series of songs, which, though they have the general fault of treating love with too little regard for its higher and more delicate emotions, are allowed to rank among the best compositions in that department of poetry. His latter years, as must be generally known, were clouded with poverty and its attendant distresses, aggravated by passions, which, equally with his genius, formed a part of the extraordinary character assigned to him by nature. After his death, which happened at Dumfries, July 21, 1796, leaving a widow and four children, his works, including poems, songs, and letters, were published in an elegant collection by Dr. James Currie, of Liverpool, who added a biographical memoir, remarkable for judgment and good taste, and which produced above £1000 for the benefit of his family. Mrs. Burns died March 26, 1834.

* *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of William Smellie, F.R.S. and F.A.S., late printer, in Edinburgh, Secretary and Superintendent of Natural History to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, &c.* By Robert Kerr, F.R.S. and F.A.S. two vols. 8vo. Edinburgh: printed by Alexander Smellie, for John Anderson, 1811, with a portrait and fac-simile of his writing. A work, says Mr. Robert Chambers, perhaps disproportioned to the subject, but containing many curious anecdotes.

† Henry Home, lord Kames, author of the *Elements of Criticism*, and other works, died Dec. 26, 1782.

‡ An eminent physician, and author of *A Father's Legacy to his Daughters*. He was born at Aberdeen, June 3, 1724, and died at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1773.

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1795, *Aug.* 5. *Died*, WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, several years a bookseller in Paternoster-row, and afterwards in Warwick-court, Newgate-street. Possessing landed property at Stretly, in Bedfordshire, he was appointed high sheriff for that county in 1784. He died much lamented.

1795, *Sept.* 10. *Died*, JOHN ARCHDEACON, a very excellent printer, whom the university of Cambridge appointed to succeed Mr. Bentham, as their printer, and in which office he continued for many years. He died at Hemingford Abbots, aged seventy.

1795, *Oct.* 21. *Died*, JOHN BEWICK, a very distinguished artist in wood engraving. He was a native of Ovington, on the banks of the Tyne, a few miles from Newcastle, and was seven years the junior brother of the celebrated Thomas Bewick, to whom, however, in conjunction with Mr. Beilby, he had served a seven years' apprenticeship, and soon evinced talents and skill equal, if not superior, to those of his elder brother, in the xylographic art. Unfortunately for the arts and for society, of which he was an ornament, this promising individual was cut off in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

1795, JOSEPH RIDLEY was awarded by the society for encouragement of arts, a premium of forty guineas, for his improvement of the printing press.

1795, *Nov.* 10. MR. AITKEN, bookseller, of London, convicted, in the court of king's bench, of publishing a certain immoral book called *Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies*, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of £200 to the king, to be imprisoned until the fine be paid, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour for three years; himself in £250, and two sureties in £100 each. Mr. Roach, a bookseller, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour for three years, for the same offence.

1795, *Nov.* In O'Harra's *History of New South Wales* it is stated that the art of printing was introduced into New South Wales, but no mention is made of any books printed, or name of the spot on which the press was erected.

1795, *Dec.* 1. *Died*, THOMAS SPILSBURY, the successor of the younger William Strahan, in the printing office on Snow-hill; where he died, in the sixty-second year of his age. To distinguished ability in his profession he joined the strictest integrity, amiable manners, and a style of conversation, which, whether the subject was gay or serious, never failed to delight. As his press was resorted to by eminent literary characters, who often availed themselves of his critical remarks; so have they, in return, uniformly borne testimony to his uncommon precision in every thing appertaining to a pure genuine English diction. He was the first person in this country who made it an express study to print French works with accuracy; in which, having at that time only a slight acquaintance with that language, he by closeness of application soon arrived at such a mastery as to be pronounced, by many of the most accomplished scholars of that kingdom, resident in London, superior in point of correctness, even to the printers of Paris.

1795, *March. The Manchester Gazette*, No. 1. printed and published by Thomas Bowden and William Cowdroy, in Hunter's-lane.

1795. *The Sporting Magazine*, No. 1.

1795, *Sept.* 22. *The Sylph.*

1796, *Jan.* 1. JAMES MONTGOMERY, printer of the *Sheffield Iris*, was convicted of publishing a libel in that paper upon colonel Athorpe, relative to his conduct at the time of the riots in Sheffield on the 4th of August, 1795, and he was adjudged to six months' imprisonment in York castle, to pay a fine of £30 to the king, and find security for his good behaviour for two years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

> Bless'd with freedom unconfin'd,
> Dungeons cannot hold the soul;
> Who can chain the immortal mind?
> None but he who spans the pole.
>
> From *Prison Amusements*, written during the author's confinement.

1796, *Jan.* 2. *Died*, EDWARD BALLARD, aged eighty-eight years, printer and bookseller, in Little Britain. He was the last of the trade who inhabited that once grand emporium of books, where he died in the house in which he was born. He had outlived his mental faculties, and was for some time used to be moved about in a chair. The family of the Ballards were famed for more than a century as the supporters of literature; and amongst the first booksellers who sold books by a marked catalogue. The father of them was celebrated by John Dunton.* See pages 590 and 708 *ante*.

* John Dunton characterizes the following booksellers: JONATHAN GREENWOOD, bookseller and auctioneer, served his apprenticeship with Mr. Cockril, and had the character of being a very diligent servant. When he married it was neither for beauty nor riches; so that he is a rare example of conjugal love and chastity. By the wise management of his domestic affairs, he not only gained the affections of his man *(Chandler)* but of all who knew him. He was a great instance of self-denial in his words and looks; and never was any conversation better tempered, for he knew how to be familiar, without making himself cheap. He was a member of Dr. Annesley's church, yet had a larger soul than to confine his charity to one party. His father was a divine of the church of England, but loved and valued the image of God wherever he found it; and for his son Jonathan, he was so well loved by the moderate conformists, that he had a considerable trade amongst them; yet Mr. Greenwood was far from a temporizer, and ever chose rather to be good than great. But I see it is neither piety nor diligence gives a man any constant title to the goods of fortune; for though he had contracted a large acquaintance (and had Dr. Annesley's friendship, who helped him to Mr. Allen's *Heart-work* and other saleable copies) yet he concluded trading at last with as small a pittance of the world as he had to begin it; so that the chief thing he has left to boast of is, a virtuous wife, and several small children. But he still deserves the love and esteem of all good men, for the worst that can be said of him is, "There goes a poor honest man;" which is much better than, "There goes a rich knave."

MR. PAWLET, in Chancery-lane. He is related to him that printed that excellent book called the *Whole Duty of Man*. But, alas! the uncle is dead. For the Pawlet that is yet living, he is a man of a generous temper, and lives in the world like one that is much above it.

MR. PYSON, in Redcross-street, of whom I never bought but sold—the more is the pity—many hundred reams of *Tiqurine Liturgy, Edict of Nantz*, and other books that my friends had forgot to ask for. I might call Mr. Pyson the waste paper stationer of London, for I believe he buys

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1796, *Feb.* 7. A forged French newspaper, called *L'Eclair*, circulated in London. On the 3d of July, a verdict of £100 was given against D. Stuart, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, for sending the above paper to the proprietors of the *Telegraph;* and on the following day a verdict of £1500 was given against Mr. Dickinson, for falsely accusing Mr. Goldsmid, the money broker, of forging the above.

1796. *The Holy Bible*, two vols. 4to. printed

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more of that necessary drug than all the city besides. He is generally seen in the same coat, though he has a change of raiments—as if he thought men's hearts were rather to be changed than their garments. He is a man exactly made, even to a nail's-breadth, and is a great pattern of humility and justice. He is firm to his word and bargain, and by his beard and dress one would take him to be one of the antient philosophers. He is very quick of forgiving of injuries—but for his wit and contentment (which has put him in the row of Christians) it is rather to be admired than commended.

Mr. RAVEN.—He is my brother both by sign (Dunton's sign was the black raven) and trade; and I do him no wrong if I call him the pattern and standard of wit and loyalty. He has the true art of governing himself and family; and, in a word, my brother raven is whatever a sober man and a good bookseller ought to be. He is also a nice disputant, and can dress his thoughts in very neat language.

> I saw him on his counter, where he sate,
> Busy in controversies sprung of late;
> A gown and pen became him wondrous well,
> His grave aspect had more of heaven than hell,
> Only there was a handsome picture by,
> To which he lent a corner of his eye.

Mr. STARKEY.—I formerly knew him in Fleet-street, and we renewed our acquaintance in Amsterdam. He would talk well on any subject, and had good-nature in his very looks. He printed a book relating to government, that forced him to leave his country. He was a brave assertor of English liberties to his last breath.

Mr. SMELT.—He is a man so well known in the stationers' company, that it is character enough to name him. In days of yore he has been something, but the case is so altered, it were well now if I could call him nothing.

Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, bookseller to the Royal Society, deals very much in books of a foreign growth, and speaks French and Latin with a great deal of fluency and ease. His shop is very beautiful and well furnished. He was one of those I invited to the funeral of my apprenticeship. His partner, BENJAMIN WALFORD, is a very ingenious man, and knows books extraordinary well.

Mr. SMITH, near the Royal Exchange. His fair soul is tenant to a lovely and well-proportioned body, his eyes are clear and shining, his brow proclaims fidelity, and his whole frame of face and favour is a most perfect mixture of modesty and sweetness; he has all the advantage of mind and body, and an honest birth (being son to that eminent bookseller, Mr. Ralph Smith) conspiring to render him a happy person.

Mr. SMITH in the Strand. He was born with auspicious stars, has made several auctions with good success, and increases daily both in fame and riches.

THOMAS SIMMONS, formerly of Ludgate-street. He as well as his father printed for the famous Baxter, and was a most accomplished bookseller. His conjugal virtues have deserved to be set as an example to the primitive age; they approach so near to *singularity* in ours, that I can scarce speak of his love to his wife, without a satire upon others. If any difference is, it is who of the two shall be most obliging; so that if all be true that I have heard of them, I am ready to conclude they are a pair of angels sent below to make marriage amiable in their persons. And, lastly, if I consider Mr. Simmons as a father, how tender he is of his children. He takes care to form the minds of his daughters by the principles of virtue, and to set out his sons in the fair way to heaven; and none are too great to follow this pious example, for it is the duty of parents, from the highest to the lowest, to se etheir children brought up in the fear of God.

Mr. SPEED, in Exchange-alley. He has the honour to print for sir William Dawes, Dr. Smith, and other eminent churchmen. He is a very modest quiet man, and never insinuates his merit by any other means than the pious things he speaks or prints.

Mr. SHREWSBURY.—The morning of his life was clear and calm, and ever since his whole life has been a continued series of honesty, then no wonder he printed for judge Hale. He merits the name of "Universal Bookseller;" and is familiarly acquainted with all the books that are extant in any language. He keeps his stock in excellent order, and will find any book as ready as I can find a word in the dictionary. He is a great ornament to the stationers' company, and may justly be called *venerable* for his heavenly aspect, wherein gravity and sweetness are well compounded. I shall only add, he is a constant frequenter of Sturbridge fair (where Mr. Blagrave, and he once made me free), and perhaps is the only bookseller that understands *fair keeping* to any advantage.

Mr. SHERMERDINE is a man of very quick parts. I have heard him say he would forgive any man that could catch him. His shop is usually well furnished with valuable books: out of which I once made a very choice collection. He understands his trade to a nicety, and talks much to the purpose, if one could but trace him. He will give as much for a library as any man whatsoever; and I think he learned this generous quality from his Master Hussey, who once gave seventy-five pounds for a parcel of books that I thought I had purchased too dear at sixty.

Mr. SOUTHBY.—He had the happiness to find a wife of a good fortune; but, meeting with disappointments in trade, he retired to a coffee-house in Foster-lane; but no misfortunes have made honest Southby forget the duties of a husband, the ties of friendship, or the doing justice to those he dealt with. He printed for Mr. Smithies and other eminent churchmen; but it was not his luck to get an estate by authors; and I wish he may get it by coffee, as I believe he would, did the booksellers of London give him that generous encouragement as his fair dealing amongst them deserved.

Mr. SWALL.—He was once a rising sun in trade; but his sun is set in a cloud, aud he is now reckoned amongst the unfortunates. He was owner of a great deal of wit and learning, and, perhaps, had he not *known* it, had still been as thriving as ever. He was much admired for all his projects (especially that of Dupin), and even the first blossoms of his youth paid us all that could be expected from a ripening manhood; while he was but an apprentice in Cornhill, he could outwit most other booksellers; and when he traded for himself, he could find none to surpass him but himself alone.

> But here John Dunton, is thy skill confin'd,
> Thou canst not paint his nobler soul and mind;
> No pen the praise he merits can indite;
> Himself, to represent himself, must write.

Mr. SAUNDERS.—He lived in the New Exchange, and had the honour to be personally known to very many of the nobility and gentry of the first rank in England: and there was scarce a bookseller in London but had a kindness for him. If any hated him it was the fair sex, for his living so long a bachelor; but they might excuse him, for he was too busy to think of love, and too honest to marry for money. I discovered that —— robbed his warehouse, for which he became my friend to the day of his death.

RALPH SYMPSON.—He is one whose piety and virtue has measured the chains of Providence, and accordingly makes a due estimate of all occurrences. He is a person of great integrity, and much respected by all that know him. He printed some essays of sir William Temple; and being very industrious, is like to be rich in a few years.

Mr. TRACY on London Bridge. His religion is not confined to the church any more than the shop; his behaviour in his family is grave and exemplary; his devotion constant; his care over his household is tender and impartial; and to his servants he seems a father rather than a master.

RICHARD WELLINGTON.—He is industrious and indefatigable in his calling; has the intimate acquaintance of several excellent pens, and therefore can never want copies; and trust him for managing and improving them. He has a pretty knack at keeping his word; and I expect to see him master of the company at least, if not a gold chain about his neck, before he dies.

Mr. WALWYN.—He is a person of great modesty and wit, and if I may judge by his poems, perhaps the most ingenious bard, of a bookseller, in London. Dryden, without condescending, might call him brother. His mind is none of those narrow ones who know one thing and are ignorant of a thousand; but, on the contrary, it is so very large, that although it cannot be said Walwyn knows every thing equally well, yet it is most certain he can give an excellent account of all things; and for forming of titles, commend me to Herbert Walwyn; for I could

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by Millar Ritchie, Albion-buildings, Bartholomew-close, London. Mr. Ritchie, may justly be considered the father of English fine printing, and the specimen which he gave in this bible renders him worthy of the title. A curious circumstance attended the printing of it; when it was far advanced towards conclusion, the two universities, and the king's printer, obtained an injunction to prevent its progress; just at this period some person was printing a bible at Dublin, under the title of *Jackson's Family Bible*, without notes. Mr. W. Jackson, the university printer, at Oxford, brought an action against the Irish printer. It was solemnly argued, and the Irish court determined that a restriction upon printing authentic copies of the scriptures was not good, and the bible was proceeded with. Upon this, Mr. Ritchie also took the liberty to proceed with his bible, and no more was heard of the injunction. Two unique copies, upon India paper, printed on one side only, were taken. It was printed for John Parsons, Paternoster-row.

1796, *March* 1. *Died*, GEORGE SWINDELLS, printer, in Hanging-bridge, Manchester, at the early age of thirty-six. He was a native of Disley, in Cheshire. Mr. Swindells was one of of the earliest publishers of works in numbers in that town; and he also established an extensive business in ballads, Christmas carols, &c. which is still carried on by his eldest son, John.

1796, *March* 22. In an edict published at Erfurt, in Germany, for the instructions of the censors, or licensers of the press, provision is made, that those who publish poems shall pay double price per sheet for the writings they submit to official examination.

1796, *April*. *Died*, THEOPHILUS THORNTON, bookseller, Southampton-street, Covent-garden. He was possessed of considerable talents; particularly conversant in rare tracts and scarce portraits, but unfortunately had a very slender constitution; and was for some years very infirm. He was the son of the rev. Aburne Thornton, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, who died in December, 1772. Young Thornton was born about 1759; and in 1773 was placed in his service till 1784, when he commenced business on his own account. He lost his wife and only child in 1787, which so deeply affected his spirits that he never thoroughly recovered; and died at his lodgings, in Kentish Town, aged thirty-seven.

1796, *May*. *Died*, JOHN BILBY, son of the rev. Mr. Bilby, who had been bred a printer, of which he became so much enamoured, that he worked regularly a few hours a-day, *gratis*, for the period of fifty years. He died at Nottingham.

1796, *May* 6. *Died*, JOHN BINNS, bookseller, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, was the eldest son of Nathaniel Binns, bookseller, Halifax, who died at an advanced age, in January, 1801. He was taught the art of bookbinding, &c. under his father. About the age of twenty he went to London, and was employed by Mr. Crowder, bookseller, much to the satisfaction of his employer. From thence he removed to Leeds, where he commenced business on his own account, and where he prosecuted it with avidity and singular success. Mr. Binns published his first catalogue in 1767; and continued to publish one for some time, every two or three years; but for several years previous to his decease he published a catalogue annually. Mr. Binns was in business about thirty years. He died at Grantham, on a journey from London, at the age of fifty-two years. He was interred in St. Peter's church, Leeds, where a handsome marble monument is erected to his memory. He was twice married. He was most indefatigable in business; and his bibliographical knowledge was excelled by few. He was a partner in the Leeds Commercial Bank, under the firm of Scott, Binns, Nicholson, and Smith, from its commencement till his death. Mr. Binns was a very respectable amateur in the science of music; and about his eighteenth year he compiled a *Dictionary of Music*, which in a few years was published under the name of Hoyle. Mr. Binns was twice married, and left two sons and three daughters. He was immediately succeeded in the business by his eldest son John;* but he, being of a delicate constitution, died in a few years. The second son, Thomas, then entered upon the business, who, as well as his brother, engaged John Heaton to superintend and take the executive part of the business, and who succeeded them in the

give an instance in which he exceeded a club of wits in that nice affair.

Mr. W——ST, cutter in wood, made all the cuts for *The Man in the Moon*," &c., and all such as I wanted for *Athens*, &c. Mr. W—st did the curious flowers for Salmon's *Herbal*, and exceeds all the town for cutting in wood. He has got a habit of melting his penny, and once a month is as great as a king; but abating that reeling vice, W—st is an honest man, and has about him all that unaffected neglect of pomp in clothes, lodging, furniture, which agrees with his sedentary course of life.

Mr. ———, I forget his name, but I think I can describe his person and qualities, so as any bookseller may know him. His person is tall and slender, his eyes quick and sparkling, and his features flourish in an oval form. So much for his body. As to his qualities, he is very pious, just, humble, modest, sincere, and the care he takes of his aged father will bring a blessing on all he has. But I need not enlarge; for he that will read the character (Psalm xv) of "an inhabitant of that holy hill" will there read his true and most pure character.

MATTHEW WOTTON, a very courteous obliging man. His trade lies much among lawyers. He is so just to his word, that, if he was immortal, it would be altogether as good dependence as his bond. I hear he is a rising man; and I am heartly glad of it, for the goods of this life can scarce fall into the hands of one who is better disposed to use them well.

[THOMAS WOTTON, son of the above, acquired great reputation both as an author and bookseller, lived many years at the Three Daggers and Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's church, where he succeeded his father, and where he published, in 1737, the earliest history that we have of the *English Baronets, being a Genealogical and Historical Account of their Families*, three vols. 12mo.—1741, enlarged to five vols. 8vo. Mr. Wotton was the publisher of many works of very considerable merit. He was master of the company of stationers in 1757; and after having long retired from business, died at Point Pleasant, Surry, April 1, 1766.]—*Nichols*.

* In 1794, the property of the *Leeds Mercury* was transferred by James Bowling, the proprietor and editor, to Messrs. John Binns and George Brown, in whose hands it continued till March 7, 1801, when the copyright was purchased by Edward Baines, by whom, in conjunction with his son, Edward, the *Mercury* is still conducted, and now ranks as one of the first provincial newspapers, in point of circulation, in the three kingdoms.

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same premises, which he commenced in consequence of the second son's severe illness and subsequent death.

1796, *May* 8. KYD WAKE, a journeyman printer of London, was convicted of insulting his majesty in his passage to and from the parliament house, by hissing and using several indecent expressions, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Gloucester jail for the term of five years, solitary confinement; to stand once in the pillory; and to find security in £1000 for his good behaviour for ten years. He had his head shaved, and wore the prison dress, consisting of a blue and yellow jacket and trousers, a woollen cap, and a pair of wooden shoes. Wake at last came to an untimely end, being crushed to death between the wheels of a waggon and a post in Paul's chain, St. Paul's church yard, March 15, 1807.

1796, *June* 6. *Died*, DANIEL PRINCE, many years a very eminent bookseller and printer at Oxford, of which he was a native. During the long period of his being manager of the university press, many valuable publications of course passed under his superintendence. Those in which he most prided himself will be seen by the following list, which not long before his death he transmitted to Mr. John Nichols, of London, as a curiosity:

Blackstone's *Magna Charta*, 1759, 4to.
Marmora Oxoniensia, 1763, folio.
Listeri Synopsis Conchyliorum, 1770, folio.
Blackstone's *Commentaries*, four vols. 4to. third edit. 1770, &c.
Kennicott's *Hebrew Bible*, two vols. folio, 1776.
Ciceronis Opera, ten vols. 4to. 1784.
Bradley's *Observations and Tables*, all printed in 1788, but not published for some years after.

Mr. Prince married a sister of Dr. Hayes; and died in New College lane, Oxford, in his eighty-fifth year, to the loss of many persons who were the objects of his bounty, and by all who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship.

1796, *Aug.* 8. *Died*, JOHN NICHOLSON, bookseller, at Cambridge, aged sixty-six years, who by unremitting attention to business for forty-five years, acquired considerable property, and was in the university better known by the name of *Maps or Pictures*, from his constant habit of offering those articles at the different chambers. He established a very capital circulating library, including most of the lecture books read in the university, and also many of the best and scarcest authors in various other branches of literature; by which means the students were enabled to furnish themselves with the works of the best writers at a small expense. He presented to the university a whole-length portrait of himself (painted by Reinagle) loaded with books, which hangs in the staircase of the public library, and under it a print engraven from it.

1796. THOMAS SCOTT, rector of Aston Sandford, in Buckinghamshire, published a family Bible, in numbers, which proved the ruin of Bellamy the publisher. The work was sold by the assignees, but Mr. Scott not having parted with the copyright, printed another in opposition to it, and gained his object. Four volumes, 4to. 5th edition, 1810.

1796, *Sept.* 25. *Died*, STEPHEN FLETCHER, a bookseller at Oxford, in which city he was born, and where he died in the eighty-second year of his age.

1796, *Oct. Died*, JOHN CROUSE, printer of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, for thirty-five years, and during that period was always distinguished for his integrity and goodness of heart. He died at Norwich, aged fifty-eight years, and was succeeded in his business by Messrs. Stephenson and Matchett.

1796. *Died*, EDWARD JOHNSTON, bookseller. He was the son of William Johnston, a bookseller of long-established reputation, in Ludgate-street, who relinquished the business to his son about the year 1770; and was afterwards appointed stationer to the board of ordnance. He died, at a very advanced age, in 1804. Mr. Edward Johnston, who inherited a good fortune from his maternal grandfather, Edward Owen, printer of the *Gazette;* retired from business, and died in Dublin.

1796, *Oct. Died*, THOMAS BAILEY, warehouseman at the printing office of the university of Cambridge; a man of very singular character. The week before his death, being apparently in good health, he ordered his coffin to be made of red deal, in the rough, which he garnished with herbs, giving also orders to be buried without a shroud; and even proceeded to hire and pay his bearers, predicting his own death to take place on the Saturday following,—he lived, however, until the Wednesday.

1796, *Oct.* 26. *Died*, EDWARD JOHNSON, bookseller, many years partner with Mr. Dodd, in Ave-Maria-lane, and afterwards his successor. He died at Reigate, in his eighty-seventh year.

1796. *Died*, MR. POTTS, an eminent printer and bookseller in the city of Dublin, and proprietor of *Saunder's News Letter*.

1796, *Nov.* 20. JOSEPH BURKS was sentenced in the court of king's bench, to be imprisoned in Coldbath-fields, to hard labour for two years, and at the end of that period to enter into recognizances in the sum of £500, for his good behaviour seven years, for publishing a libel, *A Summary of the Duties of Citizenship*.

1796, *Dec.* 10. *Died*, SACKVILLE PARKER, a bookseller at Oxford, in which city he was born, and where he died in his eighty-ninth year.

1796, *Jan.* 7. *The Reaper*, by Mr. Maude, of Wensley Dale, and was originally published in the *York Chronicle;* these essays were continued till Thursday June 22, 1779.

1796, *Jan. The Monthly Mirror*.

1796. *The Trifler*, published at Edinburgh.

1796, *March. The Watchman*. This little miscellany was printed at Bristol, though published in London; and was the production of S. T. Coleridge, well known to the public for the sublimity and originality of his poetical effusions. It closed with the tenth number.

1796, *March. The Monthly Magazine*, No. 1.

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1796. *The Peeper; essays moral, biographical, and literary*, by John Watkins, LL.D., and dedicated to Miss Hannah More. Dr. Watkins was the editor of the *Orthodox Churchman's Magazine* till its termination.

1796. *Feb. The Eugenian*, published in the *Monthly Magazine*.

1797. *The Brighton Guide*. This paper was the production of John Williams, a literary aspirant, who generally assumed the name of ANTHONY PASQUIN.*

1796, *April* 25. *The Ghost*, ended Nov. 16.

1796, *The Trifler*, published at Edinburgh.

1796, *July. Monthly Magazine*.

1796. *The Lynx*.

1796, *The Enquirer; Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature*, by William Godwin, well known in the literary and political world. For some time Mr. Godwin kept a bookseller's shop in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London, where he ushered into the world many very useful works tending to facilitate the instruction of youth.

1796, *Nov. Quiz*, by a society of gentlemen.

1797, *Feb.* 5. *Died*, THOMAS LONGMAN, many years a considerable bookseller in Paternoster-row, and nephew to Thomas Longman, noticed at page 695 *ante*, to whose business he succeeded. He was a man of the most exemplary character, both in his profession and in private life, and as universally esteemed for his benevolence as for his integrity. He died at Hampstead, aged sixty-six, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who with a considerable portion of the well-earned wealth, inherited the good qualities of his father, and carried on the business of a bookseller, hitherto unknown in this country. Another son, George, (who was M.P. for Maidstone,) was of equal consequence as a wholesale stationer.

1797, *Feb.* 6. JOHN SMITH sentenced in the court of king's bench to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Clerkenwell house of correction, for two years, and at the end of that time to enter into recognizances in the sum of £1000 for his good behaviour for five years, for publishing a work called the *Duties of Citizenship*.

1797, *Feb.* 13. *Died*, WILLIAM BROWN, bookseller, in Essex-street, in the Strand, London. He served his apprenticeship with, and was afterwards many years journeyman to Mr. Sandby, on whose quitting business, about 1765, he opened the shop in which he died, after a week's illness, aged sixty-three years, and was buried at Enfield. He was succeeded in business by Mr. Robert Bickerstaffe. Mr. Brown married the only sister of Mr. Harrison, surgeon and apothecary of Enfield, and of the rev. Mr. Harrison, dissenting minister at Warrington, by her he had only one son, who died an infant; and she died in 1795. He divided his fortune between her brothers and their children, after making provision for his own poor relations, who were very few.

1797, *Feb.* 19. *Died*, JAMES DODSLEY, the brother, the partner, and successor in business of Robert Dodsley,* noticed at page 711 *ante*. James Dodsley was very early in life invited by his brother Robert (who was twenty-two years older than himself,) to assist him in business, and became an active and useful partner, in conjunction with whom he published many works of the first celebrity; and after his brother's retirement, in 1759, continued the business with the same perseverance, and acquiring wealth with honour to himself and credit to the public. In 1782 he suggested to the Rockingham administration the plan of the tax on receipts; which, though troublesome to the trader, has been productive of considerable revenue to the state. A few years after (1788) he was nominated as a proper person to be sheriff of London and Middlesex; in excuse for which he cheerfully paid the customary fine. It is worth noticing, as a literary anecdote, that he sold no less than 18,000 copies of Mr. Burke's famous *Reflections on the French Revolution;* with considerable advantage both to himself and to the author, to whom he made a very handsome compliment for the profits. — His property (which was estimated to be about £70,000,) he gave principally to nephews and nieces, and their descendants. By a habit of secluding himself from the world, Mr. Dodsley, (who certainly possessed a liberal heart and a strong understanding) had acquired many peculiarities. He at one time announced an intention of quitting trade; but in less than a fortnight, repenting the resolution, again adver-

* He was born in the metropolis, and had his education at Merchant Taylor's School, where he suffered chastisement for an epigram upon Mr. Knox, the third master. At the age of seventeen, he was placed with a painter, but quitted that profession to commence author and translator. When he was no more than eighteen, he wrote a defence of Garrick against Dr. Kenrick, which procured him the friendship of the British Roscius. About two years afterwards, he went to Ireland, and during his residence in Dublin, he edited several periodical publications; but having attacked the government during the administration of the duke of Rutland, a prosecution was commenced against him, and he was obliged to decamp, leaving the printers to endure the judgment. In 1784, he was associated with Mr. Bate Dudley, in conducting the *Morning Herald*, but a violent quarrel breaking out between them, Williams wrote an intemperate satire on his antagonist, for which he was prosecuted. The action, however, terminated by the interference of some friends. In 1787, Williams accompanied his friend Pilon to France, and on his return commenced a paper called *The Brighton Guide*. He next settled at Bath, from which place he was also under the necessity of withdrawing precipitately; and in 1797, we find him in the court of king's bench, as plaintiff in an action against Faulder the bookseller, for a libel contained in Mr. Gifford's poem, entitled *The Baviad*, where, in one of the notes, the author speaking of the scribbler, observes, that "he was one so lost to every sense of decency and shame, that his acquaintance was infamy, and his touch poison." In this cause the plaintiff was nonsuited, solely from the proof that was exhibited of having himself grossly libelled every respectable character in the kingdom, from the sovereign down to the lowest of his subjects. He was afterwards engaged as a theatrical reporter on one of our newspapers; but happening to write a critique on a celebrated actor, who, in fact, did not perform at all on the night when he was described as having murdered his part, the calumniator was dismissed.

* Of Robert Dodsley there is a portrait by sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by S. F. Ravenet, prefixed to his work called *Trifles*, published in 1777.

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tised that he should continue in business, and re-solicited the favour of his friends. For some years previous, however, he kept no public shop, but continued to be a large wholesale dealer in books, of his own copy-right. Of these, a part, to the amount of several thousand pounds, was burnt by an accidental fire in a warehouse which he had not prevailed on himself to insure; but the loss of which he was philosopher enough to bear without the least apparent emotion; and sold to a gentleman, the chance of the fragments of waste-paper that might be saved, for a single hundred pounds. This agreement was not fulfilled, but the whole remainder was afterwards sold for 80 guineas. He kept a carriage many years; but studiously wished that his friends should not know it; nor did he ever use it on the eastern side of Temple-bar. He purchased an estate, with a small house upon it, between Chislehurst and Bromley; on the house he expended an incredible sum, more than would have re-built one of twice the size, which afterwards he rarely visited, and at length let, with the estate, on a long lease, at a very low rent.—Though he often expressed his apprehension that the law (if he should die intestate) would not dispose of his property as he could wish, he never could persuade himself to make a will till he was turned of 70; after which time he made four; the last of them Jan. 4, 1797, not long before his decease. He was buried in St. James's church, Westminster; and in the chancel on an open book of marble is inscribed:

Sacred to the memory of JAMES DODSLEY,
many years an eminent bookseller in Pall Mall.
He died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74.
His body lies buried in this church.
He was a man of a retired and contemplative turn of mind,
though engaged in a very extensive line of public business.
He was upright and liberal in all his dealings;
a friend to the afflicted in general,
and to the poor of this parish in particular.

Mr. Dodsley left nearly £400 to the company of stationers; £1000 each to Mr. George Nicol, and Mr. John Walter,* booksellers, two of his executors; £4000 to Mr. John Freeborn, who had been several years his assistant in business; to Webster, his attorney, £1000; to his maid-servant £500; to his coachman £500, and also his carriage and horses; and to the poor of St. James's, Westminster, £200 three per cent.

1797, *March* 3. *Died*, THOMAS WRIGHT, printer, who was first employed in the office of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, who died in 1793. He commenced business about 1766, first in Chancery-lane, and afterwards in Peterborough-court, till his death. Mr. Wright was a well-educated, sensible man, printed several works of consequence, and was much respected by many literary men of the first eminence. He planned some works for others, and meditated some for himself, particularly one on the same plan as Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, which, says Mr. Nichols, his own professional knowledge would have enabled him to have performed with credit. He printed the *Westminster Magazine*, in which he had marked the writer of every article, in a copy which probably still exists. He had, in like manner, when at Mr. Hamilton's, prefixed the names of the writers to the *Critical Review*. In a preface to the second volume of *Essays and Criticisms*, by Dr. Goldsmith, 1798, Mr. Seward says, "The late Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, a man of literary observation and experience, had, during his connexion with those periodical publications in which the early works of Dr. Goldsmith were originally contained, carefully marked the several compositions of the different writers as they were delivered to him to print. Being, therefore, it was supposed, the only person able to separate the genuine performances of Goldsmith from those of other writers in these miscellaneous collections, it became the wish of several admirers of the author of the *Traveller* and *Deserted Village*, that his authentic writings should no longer be blended with other doubtful or spurious pieces. Mr. Wright was therefore recommended, and prevailed upon, to print the present selection, which he had just completed at the time of his death."

1797, *March* 28. *Died*, JOHN MERRY, an eminent stationer in Bishopsgate-street within, and for twenty-seven years one of the common-council for that ward. He was possessed of an uncommon strength of understanding, and an inflexible integrity. He resided at Lewisham, and had been for two or three years past tormented with an unconquerable asthma. Seeing his approaching death, he in the preceding month resigned the key of the city seal, with which the corporation of London had long entrusted him.

1797, *April* 18. *Died*, ABRAHAM BADCOCK, bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard. His judgment of books was good; and he possessed literary talents himself which might have been greatly useful to the world, had circumstances called them into exercise. A few of the best-designed books for children were written by him at moments of leisure: and it is believed that few of the numerous writers of either sex, whose labours have first met public attention from that long-famed receptacle, were without considerable obligations to his friendly and judicious suggestions. To the chasteness, delicacy, and decorum of style, so peculiarly necessary to be preserved in books intended for the amusement and instruction of youth, his attention was particularly directed; and to this object he has been frequently known to sacrifice what, by less considerate judges, might have been deemed well worthy of publication. To the character of this worthy man, the pen can scarcely do justice, without seeming to bestow panegyric. On general subjects few men, perhaps, thought more justly; in all transactions of business no one could conduct himself with more urbanity. With the diligence and accuracy of a tradesman, he most happily blended the manners and principles of a gentleman. Superior to the petty attentions to immediate profit, which actuate

* Served his apprenticeship with Robert Dodsley.

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many persons in trade, he was the liberal patron, the able and faithful adviser, the unostentatious but sincere friend. An innate sense of strict honour, by which all his dealings were directed and governed (though often thought impracticable in trade, and, in his particular, often disadvantageous in a pecuniary point of view), obtained for him that mental satisfaction with which no pecuniary emolument can enter into competition. It gained him the universal esteem and admiration of all who knew him; and what greater earthly happiness can a human being aspire at or enjoy?

1797, *April. Died*, ORION ADAMS, a journeyman printer, whose eventful life would occupy a volume of more than ordinary dimensions. He was a native of Manchester, and son of Mr. Roger Adams, original proprietor and printer of the *Manchester Weekly Journal*, 1719, and afterwards of the *Chester Courant;* to which property Orion would, by right, have succeeded, had not his instability and eccentricities prevented it. For the last fifty years his life had been a lamentable scene of chequered events. In Birmingham (with his partner Boden), and at Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, and Dublin, he may be remembered as a master printer; and there are very few London or provincial printing-offices in the kingdom where he has not occasionally worked as a journeyman.* For several years he practised a kind of itinerant or pedestrian pilgrimage; and frequently, after he had attained his 70th year, walked from London to Chester and back, with a heart as light as his pocket; for, under all adversities, his temper was cheerful, obliging, and friendly. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first characters of the stage, particularly Barry, Mossop, Ryder (with whose father, as a printer, he was in partnership in Dublin,) and many others; and at the memorable Stratford jubilee, Orion Adams was distinguished as a brilliant character from Birmingham, in his own carriage, though, a few months after, such was the versatility of his fortune, he sunk into the humble character of a distributor of play-bills to an itinerant company. He died in a very obscure lodging near Chester, at the age of eighty years, in great poverty.

1797, *April* 29. *Died*, WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM, an eminent printer and bookseller at Lynn, in Norfolk, and editor of the continuation of Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, by Mr. Parkins; of Burton's *Leicestershire;* Philpot's *Kent;* a part of Thornton's *Nottinghamshire;* and of an abridgement of Blomefield's *Norfolk*, of which only a few numbers were published.

1797. The stamp duty upon newspapers was raised from twopence to threepence halfpenny; £12 5*s.* per thousand, being a discount of sixteen per cent. Price to the public, sixpence; to the trade, 11*s.* per quire of twenty-seven sheets.* In July, 1801, paper having increased to 30*s.* or more, per ream, application was made for a further discount, and it was increased to twenty per cent. or £11 11*s.* 11*d.* per thousand. In 1802, paper being greatly reduced, viz. to £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per ream, the discount was reduced to sixteen per cent, and 18*s.* additional. In 1809, the price of the newspaper was raised to sixpence halfpenny, paper having risen to £2 16*s.* and even £3 per ream, and the price to the trade was 12*s.* per quire of twenty-seven sheets.

1797. The following were the principal periodicals published, with the number sold:

TITLE.	SOLD.	PROPRIETORS.
Monthly Review	5000	Griffiths.
Monthly Magazine	5000 ...	Phillips.
Gentleman's Magazine ..	4550 ...	Nichols.
British Critic.....	3500	Rivington & Co.
European Magazine	3250	Sewell & Co.
Critical Review, ...	3500	Hamilton & Co.
Universal Magazine	1750	Bent & Co.
Analytical Review	1500	Johnson.
Repertory	1000	Wyatt.
Annals of Agriculture....	1000 .. .	Young.
Nicholson's Journal	750	Robinson.
Medical Review	750	Boosey & Co.

The *New Annual Register* had attained a sale of seven or eight thousand annually. The greatest number sold by any monthly publication was 14,000 of the *Town and Country Magazine*, printed by Archibald Hamilton; but at his death, in 1792, it was discontinued.

1707. Newspapers first published at Constantinople, the capital of Turkey.

1797, *June* 21. Seditious societies and reading-rooms suppressed by an act of parliament.

1797. M. Peignot mentions a work privately printed, at the chateau de Dampierre, near St. Jean d'Angely, in France, being the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, in English and French, printed by a lady for her amusement.

1797. FRANCIS AMBROSE DIDOT, FIRMIN DIDOT, and L. H. HERHAN, printers, in Paris, obtained patents for their inventions of stereotype printing: for a short time they were in partnership; but afterwards, they stereotyped works on their own account. It has been stated by the French, that the merit of the invention properly belongs to Firmin Didot; but, by what we have laid before our readers, it is evident, that however much he contributed towards its present advanced state, to him belongs not the merit of the invention.

1797, *Nov.* 20. *Died*, ROGER PAYNE, the celebrated bookbinder in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, London, to the no small regret of several founders of magnificent libraries; and whose personal history is one among the many, of the ability of a man being rendered nearly useless by the dissoluteness of his habits. He stands an example to the young, of mere talent, unattended with perseverance and industry, never leading to distinction,—of great ability, clouded

* In the letters of Daniel Prince, at Oxford, to Mr. Gough and John Nichols, London, there is the following notice of Adams; "*Oct.* 8, 1795, I send this by Orion Adams, an old itinerant type, remembered by me about fifty years."

There was a Thomas Adams, a journeyman printer, who worked many years with Mr. John Miller, printer of the *London Evening Post.*

* In 1794, the duty on newspapers, published in sheets, was twopence halfpenny, and on half sheets, twopence; provided that every such sheet shall not exceed twenty-eight inches in length, and twenty inches in breadth.

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by intemperance and consequent indiscretion, causing the world only to regret how much may have been lost, that might have been developed had the individual's course been different, and his excellences directed so as to have produced the best results; but, unfortunately, like too many in the same class in society, having no command over themselves, when in possession of a few shillings, live jovially; and when that is exhausted, almost famishing, and always in a state of destitution. Roger Payne was born in Windsor Forest, and first became initiated in the rudiments of the art he afterwards became so distinguished a professor of, under the auspices of Mr. Pote, bookseller to Eton college. From this place he came to London, where he was first employed by Thomas Osborne, bookseller, of Holborn. Disagreeing on some matters, he subsequently obtained employment from Thomas Payne, of the King's Mews, who ever after proved a friend to him, although. of the same name, was not related. He established him in ousiness near Leicester-square, about the year 1766-1770, and the encouragement he received from his patron, and many wealthy possessors of libraries, was such that the happiest results, and a long career of prosperity, might have been anticipated. His talents as an artist, particularly in the finishing department, were of the first order, and such as, up to his time, had not been developed by any other of his countrymen. He adopted a style peculiarly his own, uniting a classical taste in the formation of his designs, and much judgment in the selection of such ornament as was applicable to the nature of the work it was to embellish. Many of these he made himself of iron, and some are yet preserved as curiosities, and specimens of the skill of the man. To this occupation he may have been at times driven, from lack of money, to procure them from the tool-cutters; but it cannot be set down as being generally so, for in the formation of the designs in which he so much excelled, it is but reasonable to suppose, arguing upon the practice of some others, in later times, he found it readier and more expedient to manufacture certain lines, curves, &c. on the occasion. Be this as it may, he succeeded in executing binding in so superior a manner as to have no rival, and to command the admiration of the most fastidious book-lover of his time. He had full employment from the noble and wealthy, and the estimation his bindings are still held in, is a sufficient proof of the satisfaction he gave his employers. His *chef d'œuvre* is *Æschylus*, translated by the rev. Robert Potter,* in the possession of earl Spencer, the ornaments and decorations of which are most splendid and classical. The binding of the book cost the noble earl fifteen guineas.†

That he was characteristic or eccentric may be judged by what has been related of him. He appears to have also been a poet on the subject of his unfortunate propensity, as the following extract from a copy of verses, sent with a bill to Mr. Evans, for binding *Barry on the Wines of the Ancients*, proves.

> Homer, the bard, who sung in highest strains
> The festive gift, a goblet, for his pains;
> Falernian gave Horace, Virgil fire,
> And Barley wine my British muse inspire.
> Barley wine, first from Egypt's learned shore;
> And this the gift to me of Calvert's *store*.

He commenced business in partnership with his brother Thomas Payne, and subsequently was in like manner connected with Richard Wier,* but did not long agree with either, so that separation speedily took place. He afterwards worked under the roof of Mr. Mackinlay, but his later efforts showed that he had lost much of that ability he had been so largely endowed with. Pressed down with poverty and disease, he breathed his last in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of St. Martin's in the Fields, at the expense of Mr. Thomas Payne, who, as before-stated, had been his early friend, and who, for the last eight years of his life, had rendered him a regular pecuniary assistance, both for the support of his body and the performance of his work. His regard did not end with his life; for the worthy possessor of the name of *Thomas Payne* had a small whole length of the man *at his work, in his deplorable working room*, engraved at his own expense, under which Mr. Bindley wrote the following lines:

> ROGERUS PAYNE;
> natus Vindesor. MDCCXXXIX; denatus Londin.
> MDCCLXXXVII.
> Effigem hanc graphicam solertis BIBLIOPEGI
> Μνημόσυνον meritis
> BIBLIOPOLA dedit. *Sumptibus Thomæ Payne.*
> Etch'd and publish'd by S. Harding, No. 127, Pall Mall,
> March 1, 1800.

1797, *Jan. Monthly Epitome*, No. 1. Discontinued March, 1806, nine volumes.

1797. *The Friend.*

1797. *The Investigator.*

1797, *April. The Philanthrope.* A very valu-

* Mr. Potter is advantageously known in the republic of letters, by his excellent translation of *Sophocles, Euripides,* and *Æschylus*. He died at Lowestoff, August 9, 1804.

† A curious specimen of Roger Payne's *bills* may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxiv. part ii. page 440; and in Arnett's *Books of the Ancients*, page 192.

* Wier was not a whit less dissolute than his partner. Previous to this, (in 1774,) he and his wife were employed at Toulouse, in binding and repairing the books in count Macarthy's library. The connexion between Wier and Roger, which took place during the latter part of Payne's career, as might be expected from both of their habits, was of short duration. They were generally quarrelling, and Wier, being a man of strong muscular power, used sometimes to proceed to thrashing his less powerful coadjutor. Payne is said to have composed a sort of *Memoir of the Civil War* between them. After their separation, Wier went abroad, and being taken prisoner by a privateer, he is said to have threatened to demolish half the crew if they did not liberate him. Like his partner, he worked the latter part of his life with Mr. Mackinlay.

Mrs. Wier, was celebrated as the most complete bookrestorer that ever lived. She was for a long time employed by Roger Payne; and her skill in mending defective leaves was such, that, unless held up to the light, the renovation was imperceptible. On her return from France, she went to Edinburgh to repair the books in the Record Office in that city.

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able and elegant series of essays, and, in the title-page, said to be *after the manner of a periodical paper*. It was published in crown 8vo.

1797. *The Kelso Mail*, printed and edited by James Ballantyne, the well-known printer, who first introduced a taste for typographical elegance into Scotland.

1797. *The Four Ages*, by William Jackson, of Exeter, celebrated for his musical talents, and the author of a well-known and very ingenious work, under the title of *Thirty Letters*.

1797, *April*. *The Medley*.

1797, *Oct*. *The Reporter*, a political periodical, written with considerable powers both of diction and argument.

1797, *Nov*. 20. *The Anti-jacobin*. This paper arose from the determination of George Canning and other literary men, to establish a weekly newspaper, for the purpose of exposing to ridicule the political agitators of that time. Dr. Grant, well known as a writer in the reviews and other periodicals, was the first person chosen to be the editor, but upon his declining the office, William Gifford accepted the situation. It continued to be published until July 9, 1798. Mr. Wright, in Piccadilly, was the publisher.*

1797. When the legislative union of Ireland came to be agitated this year in Dublin, the Irish press teemed with writing of a kind appropriate to the state of the national mind at that unhappy era. Some of the temporary prints openly counselled assassination as a legitimate aid to political warfare; and one, called the *Union Star*, in reference to a particular individual, took for its motto the well-known lines—

"Perhaps some arm more lucky than the rest,
May reach his heart and free the world from bondage."

Although £700 was offered for the discovery of the author and publisher of this print (it was secretly posted up in the streets during the night) he was never betrayed, though known to hundreds.

1798, *Jan*. 5. *Died*, WILLIAM FLACKTON, who had been more than sixty years an eminent bookseller and stationer at Canterbury, beloved, esteemed, and regretted by all who knew him, at the age, nearly, of eighty-nine years. He was the last of an ancient and reputable family, and of a decent, though not learned, education. But he had much cultivated his mind by reading, which, with music and gardening, formed, almost to the very last, the solace of his leisure hours. His conversation was instructive, pleasant, and intelligent; and the cheerfulness of his temper never left him till the lamp of life was extinguished. As a bookseller of the old school, he deserves to be spoken of with respect. His knowledge of scarce and valuable books was in general very good, though it suffered some ridicule in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by his permitting a copy of *The lamentable tragedy of Queen Dido* to be sold for two shillings. He had a very curious collection of English and foreign heads, and other scarce and valuable prints, chiefly ancient. He was passionately attached to sacred music; and in the choir books of Canterbury cathedral, are to be found several of his anthems and services, bearing evident marks of judgment and feeling. The institution of Sunday-schools in that city owes much to his early support and encouragement. In pecuniary aid, also, he was not wanting to that as well as other charities, private and public; and we may conclude his character by affirming, that he lived and died a warm friend, an honest and upright man, and a sincere Christian.

1798, *Jan*. 16. *Died*, THOMAS GREENHILL, many years a wholesale stationer in Gracechurch-street, London, He was master of the company of stationers in 1787; but having retired from business, he died at Watford, Herts. George Greenhill, who was appointed treasurer to the stationers' company in 1797, was a younger son of the above gentleman.

1798. *The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Oxford*, five vols. royal 4to., edited by Robert Berry, esq. a native of Scotland. This gentleman, during a residence in Italy with his two daughters, became acquainted with Horatio Walpole,* who at his death bequeathed to the latter handsome legacies, and to the father the copyright of his works, which is said to have produced £3000. Mr. Berry accordingly undertook the task of editor, and the preface was written by one of his daughters.

* It was about this period that the redoubtable fray took place between Mr. Gifford and Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar.) Mr. Gifford began the attack, by discharging against Peter one of the sharpest arrows from his satiric bow, in the form of *An Epistle to Peter Pindar*. Wolcot, though a lampooner of others, could not bear to be satirized himself; and stung to the soul by the assault, determined upon revenge. Instead, however, of applying in the first place to his most powerful weapon, "the grey goose quill," he assumed the *argumentum baculinum*, and sallied forth in quest of his adversary. Waiting his opportunity, and seeing Mr. Gifford enter Mr. Wright's shop, he rushed in after him, and aimed a blow at Mr. Gifford's head, with a cudgel which he had provided for the occasion. Fortunately, a gentleman standing by, saw the movement in time to seize the arm of the enraged poet, who was then bundled into the street, and rolled in the mud, to the amusement of the gathered crowd. Nothing further took place at that time, but the disappointed satirist went home, and soon after published a piece under the title of *A Cut at a Cobbler*. Mr. Gifford was originally a shoemaker. For his services upon the *Antijacobin*, he was rewarded with the paymastership of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and at a subsequent period, he was made a double commissioner of the lottery.

* Horace Walpole, a younger son of the celebrated prime minister, (died March 13, 1746,) was born at Wareham, in Dorsetshire, Oct. 5, 1717, and died at London, March 2, 1797. He was an eminent cultivator of miscellaneous literature. His principal works are; *A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, 1758; *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, 1791; *Catalogue of Engravers in England*, 1762; *History of the last ten years of George II.*; and a romance called the *Castle of Otranto*, which acquired great popularity, and was successfully imitated by Miss Clara Reeve, in her story of the *Old English Baron*, in 1777. Personally, and also in his manner of writing, Walpole was eccentric and heartless; but the ease, pungency, and brilliancy of his style, will long keep his works before the public. He succeeded a nephew in the earldom, nearly at the close of his long life.

In October, 1797, appeared the following lines: *The Printer's Farewell to Strawberry Hill*; four stanzas, six lines each. This was written by Silvester Harding, miniature painter, who published an edition of *Grammont*; but is signed T. K. (Thomas Kirk,) and was the last article printed at the press. His lordship left Mr. Kirk only a gift of £100.

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1797. JOSEPH JOHNSON, bookseller, in St. Paul's church yard, London, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and amerced in a fine of £50, for *selling* a pamphlet which had been written by the rev. Gilbert Wakefield,* against the interference of Great Britain with the French revolution, for which he suffered two years' imprisonment. Mr. John Cuthell,† bookseller, in Middle-row, Holborn, was likewise sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, for *selling* a copy of the same.

1798, *Feb. Died*, JOB BRADLEY, printer and bookseller, at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, of which corporation he was an alderman.

1798, *Feb. Died*, EDWARD FISHER, bookseller, at Rochester; he was the eldest son of Thomas Fisher, bookseller, who died in 1786. A younger brother, Thomas Fisher. esq. F. S. A. died July 20, 1836, aged sixty-five.

1798. To enter a book at stationers' hall was considered optional, and the books given to corporate bodies were only those so entered and so acknowledged by 41 Geo. III., and in the case of Beckford and Hood in the king's bench, the foregoing doctrine was confirmed. The omission to enter at stationers' hall presented a prosecution for the penalties inflicted by the statutes, but left a satisfaction for the violation of copyright at common law still the same.

1798, *March* 4. *Died*, ROBERT HORSFIELD, for several years a bookseller in Ludgate-street, and treasurer of the stationers' company from 1785 to 1797. He succeeded to the extensive business of Messrs. Knapton.

1798. SAMUEL FALKA, a printer, and a native of Hungary, commenced the experiment of stereotyping at Vienna. Being refused a privilege for the practice of his art, he quitted Vienna, and settled in the printing office of the university of Buda, the capital of Lower Hungary, from whence he issued several specimens.

1798, *March* 26. *Died*, WILLIAM GILL, an eminent wholesale stationer, in partnership with Mr. Wright, in Abchurch-lane, who was several years one of the common council of the ward of Candlewick, and elected alderman of Walbrook in 1781. He served the office of sheriff the same year, and that of lord mayor in 1788; and was elected treasurer of Christ's hospital in 1785. He gave to the stationers' company thirty shillings a-year, to be added to Cater's dinner.

1798, *April* 7. *Died*, THOMAS WRIGHT, who was for fifty years in partnership with Mr. Gill, as a wholesale stationer, in Abchurch-lane; and survived his partner only a fortnight. He died suddenly, after taking a walk in his grounds in Dulwich, Surry, and without any previous complaint. He was attacked with an epileptic fit, and expired before any medical assistance could be procured. Alderman Gill was stated to have amassed the sum of £300,000.; and the fortune of alderman Wright was supposed to have been equal, if not to a greater amount. They commenced business together, as stationers, on London-bridge, retained the most respectable characters, and were remarkable for great application and frugality. Mr. Wright was several years one of the common council for Candlewick ward, where he was elected alderman in 1777. He was sheriff in 1779; and lord mayor in 1785. In 1786 he presented to the company a large silver tea urn; and in his will, Nov. 24, 1794, says,

"I give to the masters and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of a stationer of the city of London, two thousand pounds, four per cent. bank annuities, upon trust, to pay, apply, and distribute the dividends and yearly produce thereof upon the first day of January in each year, or as soon after as conveniently may be, in manner following, that is to say, the sum of fifty pounds eight shillings, part of such dividends, unto and amongst twenty-four poor freemen of the said company, not receiving any other pension from the company, in equal shares and proportions at two pounds two shillings each. To the clerk of the said company for the time being, the sum of three pounds three shillings, other part of such dividends, for his trouble upon this occasion. And the sum of twenty-six pounds nine shillings, residue of such dividends, in and towards the providing and defraying the expense of a dinner for the master, wardens, and assistants of the said company upon the day of such distribution." [The said sum of £2000. was, soon after the death of Mr. alderman Wright, transferred by his executors to, and now stands in the name of the corporation; the yearly dividends being £80.]

1798, *April* 15. *Died*, JOHN MARCH, many years a printer of considerable eminence on Tower-hill, and master of the stationers' company in 1790. He was a man of the most amiable disposition. By industry, frugality, and a train of fortunate events, he left an ample fortune to his widow (who died April 15, 1800,) and to an only son, who succeeded to his business, but died in the prime of life, July 13, 1804.

1798, *May* 20. *Died*, JAMES FLETCHER, son of James Fletcher, noticed at page 787, *ante*. He had formerly been partner with Mr. James

* Gilbert Wakefield was born at Nottingham, Feb. 22, 1756, and was educated at Jesus' college, Cambridge. In 1778, he entered into deacon's orders, and became curate at Stockport, in Cheshire, from whence he removed to Liverpool. In 1779, he married and retired from the established church for conscientious reasons, and undertook the office of classical tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington. While in that situation, he published a number of works, the principal of which were, a *Translation of the First Epistle to the Thessalonians*; another of the *Gospel of St. Matthew; an Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the first three Centuries, concerning the Person of Jesus Christ*, 4 vols. 8vo. and the *Silva Critica*. In 1790, he removed to the dissenting college at Hackney, his connexion with which ended in about a year. He wrote some pamphlets against the government, of which no notice was taken, until his *Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff* appeared, when the attorney-general instituted a prosecution against him and the publisher. Mr. Wakefield was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol, from whence he was liberated in May, 1801, but died of a fever on the 9th of September following. The principal of his works are, *A Translation of the New Testament*, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Tragediarum Græcarum Delectus*, 2 vols. 12mo.; and an edition of *Lucretius*, 3 vols. 4to. Mr. Wakefield deserves the character of an amiable man, an industrious scholar, and an eminent biblical critic.

† Famous for his catalogues, particularly in the medical line, and every branch of general science.

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Rivington, in St. Paul's church yard; and was succeeded in his business by Mr. Hanwell, whose associate, Mr. Parker, had been apprentice to Daniel Prince, and was a lineal descendant from Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford, who died March 20, 1687.

1798, *May* 25. *Died*, BEDWELL LAW, a bookseller of extensive business in Ave Maria lane, London, who by his mild and unobtrusive manners secured the esteem of all who knew him. He was succeeded in business by his son, Charles. Another son, Henry, carried on a considerable printing business, in St. John's square, in the house formerly Mr. Emonson's, afterwards John Rivington's, and since Deodatus Bye's.

1798, *May* 29. Printing presses and public schools suppressed in Russia, by order of the emperor Paul I. Paul was born Oct. 1, 1754, and strangled at St. Petersburg, March 23, 1801.

1798, *May* 30. *Died*, JOHN SHAVE, many years one of the printers of the *Ipswich Journal*.

1798, *Aug*, 23. *Died*, MR. DENNIS, bookseller, Middle-row, Holborn, London, where he issued catalogues, in which were generally several very curious articles, particularly in the *occult sciences*. He died a young man.

1798, *Sept*. 6. MR. WILLIAMS, who kept a reading-room in Old Round-court, in the Strand, convicted of lending a newspaper to read, and taking one penny for the use of it, was fined £5.*

1798. During the time that Egypt was occupied by the French republican armies, they appear to have established printing-offices at Alexandria, as well as at Cairo and Gizch. *An Arabic, Turkish, and Persian Alphabet*, and *Some Introductory Exercises in the Arabic Tongue*, appear in the *Bibliotheca Marsdeniana*, bearing for imprint *Alexandrie, an. VI.* (1798.) In 1800, a periodical work appeared at Cairo, entitled, *Courrier de l'Egypte, depuis le* 12 *Fructidor an* VI, *jusq'au* 20 *prairial an* IX. in 4to. Of this one hundred and sixteen numbers were published. Some pieces relative to the assassination of general Jean Baptiste Kleber, (June 14) appeared in 1800.

1798. *Literary Hours*, by N. Drake, M. D.†

1798, *April. The Weekly Register*, No. 1.

1798, *July. The Ladies' Monthly Museum.*

1798. *The Philosophical Magazine.*

1798. *Public Characters*, vol. I.

1799, *Feb.* 2. *Died*, THOMAS PAYNE, senior, in the eighty-second year of his age, after having been for more that forty years a bookseller of the highest reputation at the Mews-gate, London. He was a native of Brackley, in Northamptonshire; and began his career in Round-court, in the Strand, opposite York buildings; where, after being some years an assistant to his elder brother, Olive Payne* (with who mthe idea and practice of printing catalogues is said to have originated) he commenced bookseller on his own account, and issued a *Catalogue of curious Books, in Divinity, History, Classics, Medicine, Voyages, Natural History, &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, in excellent condition, and mostly gilt and lettered*, dated Feb. 29, 1740, being almost the first of the catalogists, except Daniel Browne,† at the Black Swan without Temple Bar, and the short-lived Meers and Noorthouck. From this situation he removed to the Mews-gate, in 1750, when he married Elizabeth Taylor, and succeeded her brother in the shop and house, which he built, whence he issued an almost annual succession of catalogues, beginning 1755. In 1790 he resigned his business to his eldest son, who had for more than twenty years been his partner, and who opened a new literary channel, by a correspondence with Paris, whence he brought, in 1793, the library of the celebrated chancellor, Lamoignon. This little shop, in the shape of an L, was the first that obtained the name of a literary coffee house in London, from the knot of literati that resorted to it; and, since the display of new books on the counter has been adopted from the Oxford and Cambridge booksellers, other London shops have their followers. If a reasonable price, and a reasonable credit for his goods, be the criterion of integrity, Mr. Payne supported the character of an *honest* man to the last; and, without the modern flash of wealth, which, ostentatiously exposed in a fine shop, has involved so many traders of all descriptions in difficulties and ruin, he acquired that fortune which enabled him to bring up two sons and two daughters with credit, and to assist some relations who wanted his aid. Warm in his friendships as in his politics, a convivial, cheerful companion, and unalterable in the cut and colour of his coat, he uniformly pursued one great object, *fair dealing*, and will survive in the list of booksellers the most eminent, for being adventurous and scientific, by the name of *honest* Tom Payne. The author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, who is an excellent appreciator of character, calls him "that *Tripho emeritus*, Mr. Thomas Payne, one of the honestest

* By the 29th Geo. III. cap. ix. any hawker or others, letting out a newspaper for hire, to forfeit £5, in addition to any other penalty in force. By the 39th of Geo. III. cap. xxi. for carrying a newspaper, stamped or unstamped, to the enemy, a penalty of £500.

† *Essays, biographical, critical, and historical, illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, and Idler, and of the various periodical papers which, in imitation of the writings of Steele and Addison, have been published between the close of the eighth volume of the Spectator, and the commencement of the year* 1809. By Nathan Drake, M.D., author of *Literary Hours*, and of the *Essays on the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian*. In two volumes, foolscap 8vo. London: 1810.

* A copy of the work, which was written by king Henry VIII. and which gained him from the pope the title of "Defender of the Faith," was stolen from the Vatican, and sold to the brother of Payne, the bookseller, of the Mews-gate. The bookseller received for it, from the marquis of Douglas, an annuity for life.

† Daniel Browne was a well-known and eminent bookseller, in the Strand, and is characterized by Dunton, at page 629 *ante*. His son, John Henry Browne, was a few years a wholesale stationer in Lothbury; but having an inclination for the church, was ordained by archbishop Cornwallis, and was presented by viscount Newark, heir to the duke of Kingston, to the rectory of Eakring, in Nottinghamshire, where he was highly respected for his piety and benevolence. In 1796, he printed, but not for sale, *A Serious Address to the superior inhabitants of the parish of Eakring*, 8vo. This gentleman and Mr. Nathaniel Conant, were the executors to the will of William Bowyer, jun., and to whom he gave £500 each.

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men living, to whom as a bookseller, learning is under considerable obligations." Thomas Payne, of Pall Mall, was the eldest son, and inherited every good quality of his father. The following epitaph was written by William Hayley, esq.

Around this tomb, ye friends of learning, bend!
It holds your faithful, though your humble friend:
Here lies the literary merchant, PAYNE,
The countless volumes that he sold contain
No name by liberal commerce more carest
For virtues that become her votary's breast;
Of cheerful probity, and kindly plain,
He felt no wish for disingenuous gain;
In manners frank, in manly spirit high,
Alert good-nature sparkled in his eye;
Not learn'd, he yet had learning's power to please,
Her social sweetness, her domestic ease:
A son, whom his example guides and cheers,
Thus guards the hallow'd dust his heart reveres;
Love bade him thus a due memorial raise,
And friendly justice penn'd this genuine praise.

1799. *April.* An act of parliament was passed "for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices;" which contains the following provisions and penalties respecting printers, letter-founders, and printing-press makers.

39 Geo. III. cap. 79. *Sect.* 23 enacts, that from and after the expiration of forty days from the day of passing this act, every person having any printing press, or types for printing, shall cause a notice thereof, signed in the presence of and attested by one witness, to be delivered to the clerk of the peace acting for the county, stewartry, riding, division, city, borough, town, or place, where the same shall be intended to be used, or his deputy, according to the form prescribed in the schedule hereunto annexed; and such clerk of the peace, or deputy respectively, shall, and he is hereby authorized and required to grant a certificate in the form prescribed in the schedule hereunto annexed, for which such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, shall receive the fee of one shilling, and no more; and such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, shall file such notice, and transmit an attested copy thereof to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and every person who, not having delivered such notice, and obtained such certificate as aforesaid, shall, from and after the expiration of forty days next after the passing of this act, keep or use any printing press or types for printing, or having delivered such notice and obtained such certificate as aforesaid, shall use any printing-press or types for printing, in any other place than the place expressed in such notice, shall forfeit and lose the sum of twenty pounds.

Sect. 24 exempts his majesty's printers, and the public presses belonging to the two universities.

Sect. 25 and 26 relate to type-founders and printing-press makers.

Sect. 27 enacts, that from and after the expiration of forty days after the passing of this act, every person who shall print any paper or book whatsoever, which shall be meant or intended to be published or dispersed, whether the same shall be sold or given away, shall print upon the front of every such paper, if the same shall be printed on one side only, and upon the first and last leaves of every paper or book which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters, his or her name, and the name of the city, town, parish, or place, and also the name, (if any) of the square, street, lane, court, or place, in which his or her dwelling-house, or usual place of abode shall be; and every person who shall omit so to print his name and place of abode on every such paper or book printed by him, and also every person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing, either gratis or for money, any printed paper or book, which shall have been printed after the expiration of forty days from the passing of this act, and on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid, shall, for every copy of such paper so published or dispersed by him, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.*

Sect. 28 exempts papers printed by authority of either house of parliament.

Sect. 29 enacts, that every person who, from and after the expiration of forty days after the passing of this act, shall print any paper for hire, reward, gain, or profit, shall carefully preserve and keep one copy (at least) of every paper so printed by him or her, on which he or she shall write, or cause to be written or printed, in fair and legible characters, the name and place of abode of the person or persons by whom he or she shall be employed to print the same; and every person printing any paper for hire, reward, gain, or profit, who shall omit or neglect to write, or cause to be written or printed as aforesaid, the name and place of his or her employer on one of such printed papers, or to keep or preserve the same for the space of six calendar months next after the printing thereof, or to produce and show the same to any justice of the peace, who, within the said space of six calendar months, shall require to see the same, shall, for every such omission, neglect, or refusal, forfeit and lose the sum of twenty pounds.

O irksome task! in sad desponding strains,
To trace the direful ills our art sustains;
Power's sleepless hosts, impelled by jealous rage,
In guilty fear th' unnatural warfare wage.—
Call off, O PITT! thy statue-raising bands,
Already formed the threatening monster stands,
Its ponderous base our subjugated PRESS,
Chains and war-trophies well thy deeds express;
Whilst on its head in glistening show appears,
A diadem of crystallizing tears.
No servile purpose slavery could obtain,
E'er on our annals left so black a stain.—
Thy paper-taxes of o'erwhelming weight,
Have prest upon us like the arm of fate;
Now register'd, now ticketed, we move,
Our slightest works the double label prove.
Such rage as thine mad Omar once inspir'd,
Whose hand the Alexandrian treasure fir'd. *M'Creery.*

This act was found pregnant with so much harrassment to individuals whose conduct might be perfectly clear of intentional transgression, or

* When the bill was going through the house of commons, a member moved as an additional clause, "*that all anonymous works should have the name of the author printed on the title-page.*"

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evasion of the law, and calculated to afford such a harvest to the common informer, (as an instance of which, one of them, from some inadvertence or misconception of the printer, talked, in the true spirit of venal espionage, exultingly of the five thousand penalties of £20 each, for omitting the name upon an annual pocket-book,) that an act was passed in 1811 to restrict to twenty-five penalties, for any one and the same book, and empowering magistrates to mitigate even to £5, and quarter sessions to grant still further relief. The spirit of the act was, however, followed up by the Castlereagh administration, in December, 1819.

1799. *Died*, CHARLES JOSEPH PANCKOUCKE, one of the most eminent booksellers and publishers of Paris. He was the son of Andrew Joseph Panckoucke, noticed at page 686 *ante*, born at Lisle, in 1736, and brought up under his father as a bookseller. At the age of twenty-eight he settled at Paris, where he soon took the lead in his profession, and his knowledge of typography made him celebrated all over Europe. He has made his name particularly memorable by the establishment of the *Moniteur*,* the idea of which is said to have suggested itself to him from what he saw during a visit to England of the influence of the newspaper press, even at that time. With him also originated the *Encyclopédie Methodique*, and continued to be published for more than one hundred and fifty volumes. Panckoucke lived in habits of intimacy with the most distinguished French writers and men of genius of his time. He was also the author of a considerable number of works.

* For the origin of newspapers in France, see page 473 *ante*. What progress the periodical press made in France, we have not been able to ascertain; but there was really no political press there until the year 1789, when the constituent assembly in the declaration of rights, decreed (5th October) that the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man, and that every citizen may therefore speak, write, and print freely. This decree, which formally recognised the liberty of the press, at the same time called it into existence. But no distinction was made between the various modes of publication, and no greater securities were required for newspapers than for books and pamphlets. The periodical press was a stranger to the habits of the country, and the public were not prepared for it. Violent and witty pamphlets were indeed written, but no one had yet learned either to write or read a journal. In this respect the *Moniteur* began the education of the community in France. No journals were previously known, except the *Mercure*, the *Gazette de France*, and the *Courrier de Provence*. As men's passions became heated, a new brood was hatched, amongst which were Marat's *Ami du Peuple*, and Hebert's *Pere Duschene*. The rapidity and acerbity of the pamphlets of the time were suited to the taste of a people which lived upon excitement. Violent alternations of licence and despotism distinguished the most stormy period of the revolution; yet, in spite of the extravagance of the one, and the disproportionate severity of the other, the press continued to make way. Under the consulate and the empire it was subjected to systematic control. No journal could appear without the authority of the minister of the interior; the number of provincial papers was at this unsettled time, limited to one for each department, and these were placed under the authority of the prefects. On some occasions, however, Napoleon himself became a journalist, and replied in the *Moniteur* to the manifestoes of the British government. He also encouraged a revival of religious doctrines, the influence of which was felt in literature before it reached the sphere of politics. Of this school the *Journal des Debats* was the centre, and Chateaubriand and Bonald were the organs.

1799, *May* 30. JOHN PARRY, the proprietor, JOHN VINT, the printer, and GEORGE ROSS, the publisher of the *Courier* newspaper, were convicted in the court of king's bench for publishing a paragraph, *stating the emperor of Russia to be a tyrant among his subjects, and ridiculous to the rest of Europe*. Mr. Parry was sentenced to pay the sum of £100, to be imprisoned in the king's bench for six months, and find securities for his good behaviour for five years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each. Vint and Ross to be imprisoned in the same jail for one calendar month each. Speaking of the opposition papers at this time, George Canning says:

> *Couriers*, and *Stars*, sedition's evening host,
> Ye *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Post*;
> Whether you make the *Rights of Man* your theme,
> Your country libel, and your God blaspheme.

1799, *June* 13. *Died*, GEORGE SAEL, bookseller in the Strand, London; who by unremitting integrity, punctuality, and despatch, had formed for himself a connexion in the wholesale line no less honourable than advantageous. In gathering up the varieties of antiquarian literature, his diligence was known to most modern collectors; while his various publications for the mental culture and moral guidance of youth, found their way into many respectable seminaries of education throughout the kingdom. These publications were chiefly edited by Mr. Thomas Park, who distinguished himself by a variety of elegant publications. Mr. Sael died at the age of thirty-eight, of a pulmonary consumption, which is thought to have originated from excessive application to business.

1799. *Died*, SAMUEL BLADON, a bookseller, who resided in Paternoster-row, and from his integrity and skill as an accountant, was frequently an arbitrator in complicated accounts.

1799, *Oct.* 23. *Died*, WILLIAM BINGLEY, bookseller, who has already been noticed at page 723 *ante*, for his imprisonment during the days of "Wilkes and Liberty." After his bankruptcy, he sought refuge in Ireland, where for several years he carried on the business of a bookseller; but, returning to London, in 1783, he found an asylum in the office of Mr. John Nichols, the printer, (in which capacity he originally set out in life,) and where he in some degree found repose from the turmoils of political strife. He could not, however, refrain from authorship, and published several pamphlets. A periodical work, entitled the *New Plain Dealer; or, Will Freeman's Budget*, appeared between 1791 and 1794, consisting chiefly of politics and invectives against courtiers and their dependents; prefixed to it was a portrait of the author, under the character of an English citizen, who was two years imprisoned in English bastiles, without trial, conviction, or sentence, and a long account of his own sufferings, under the title of *A Sketch of English Liberty*; in which he states that £500 was actually voted to him at a meeting of the Constitutional society, on the suggestion of Mr. Horne Tooke; but that, at a subsequent meeting, Mr. Wilkes stood foremost

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in opposition to the money being raised for him on that society. In the preface to No. IV. the writer *modestly* likens himself to a phœnix; he exists merely of *himself*—he has passed through the *fire* of persecution, and, in imitation of that bird, has risen again *from his own ashes;* so that his subjects of fires and illuminations, singular as they appear, are only natural. No. V. was announced as an intended *Sequel to the Memoirs of the late Jack Straw, Sinner, Saint, and Devil, who sold books by millions.* He was a man of strong natural understanding, though not much assisted by literature; and was of the strictest integrity; but unfortunately possessed an habitual irritability of temper, which proved a perpetual discomfort. With the most earnest inclination to do right, he frequently wandered into error; and a considerable portion of his time was employed in making apologies for mistakes which a slight consideration would have prevented. He was for thirty-six years happy in a connubial connexion with a very worthy woman, by whom he left three daughters; all of whom being respectably married, he again engaged in a matrimonial connexion, Jan. 21, 1798, with the widow of a captain in the India trade, who survived to lament his almost sudden loss. In St. Bride's Church-yard, Fleet-street, there is an inscription to the memory of his wife (Mary) who died June 18, 1796, in her thirty-sixth year.

Also the said William Bingley,
died 23d October, 1799, aged 61.

Cold is that heart that beat in freedom's cause,
The steady advocate of all her laws.
Unmov'd by threats or bribes his race he ran,
And lived and died the patriot!—the man.

1799, *Nov.* 2. *Died*, WILLIAM SANDBY, many years a bookseller of high eminence, in Fleet-street, London; but exchanged that profession, about 1769, for the more lucrative one of a banker, in the old-established firm of Snow and Denne, in the Strand. He was the son of Dr. Sandby, prebendary of Worcester, and brother to Dr. George Sandby, master of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Mr. Sandby married to his third wife, 1787, Miss Fellows, of Walton-on-Thames. He died at Teddington, in Middlesex, in the eighty-second year of his age, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

1799, *March. The Historical, Biographical, Literary, and Scientific Magazine*, No. 1.

1799, *Sept.* 26. *Literary Leisure.* It ended December 16, 1800.

1799. *The Asiatic Annual Register*, vol. I.

1799. *The Shamrock*, established at Waterford, in Ireland, by Dr. Hearn.

1800, *Jan.* The booksellers of Manchester make a resolution of charging one halfpenny upon all sixpenny periodical publications, and one penny upon those of one shilling and upwards, conveyed by *mail* or *coach.*

1800. THE STANHOPE PRESS, the invention of the patriotic nobleman whose name it bears, and which will be handed down to posterity, after many expensive and laborious experiments succeeded, with the assistance of a very ingenious mechanist (the late Mr. Walker*) in bringing it to a state of perfection. The first press was finished, and its powers were tried at the office of William Bulmer, (the Shakspeare press) in Cleveland-row, St. James's, London, in which house it at present remains. In the formation of his iron press, earl Stanhope† must have found many useful hints in M. Anisson's *Premier Mémoire sur l'Impression en Lettres, suivi de la Description d'une Nouvelle Presse éxecutée pour le Service du Roi;* in which he says—"Je me suis attaché principalement à rendre son action et ses mouvemens les plus indépendans qu'il m'a été possible du maniement déréglé des ouvriers auxquels elle est confiée." This has been particularly attended to in the Stanhope press, and nothing is left to the judgment of the pressman but the colouring.

1800, *Feb. Died*, EDMUND MONK, proprietor and printer of the *Chester Courant.*

1800. DR. ALEXANDER ADAM, of Edinburgh, published his *Classical Biography*, and for the copyright received £300. He was born at Rafford, near Forres, in Scotland, June 24, 1741, and died at Edinburgh December 18, 1809.

1800, *March* 15. JOSEPH BALDWIN, twenty-four years clerk to the company of stationers, many years deputy clerk of the crown, and registrar of the Amicable Society in Serjeant's Inn. He died universally respected, aged 75.

1800, *March* 30. *Died*, ROBERT FARIE, bookseller, Glasgow.

1800, *April* 1. *Died*, JOHN RIDER, many years a respectable printer in Little Britain, London. Returning home from stationers' hall, he dropped down in an apoplectic fit in Warwick-lane, and instantly expired. He was one of the sons of the rev. William Rider, B. A. lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, curate of St. Faith's, and many years sur-master of St. Paul's school. Author of a *History of England to the year* 1763 *inclusive*, in fifty pocket volumes; a *Commentary on the Bible;* an *English Dictionary;* and other works. He died March 30, 1785.

1800, *April* 4. *Died*, SOLOMON HODGSON, many years printer and publisher of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, in the conduct of which he uniformly advanced the genuine sentiments of his mind, uninfluenced by party, or any political society. Firmly attached to the principles of constitutional liberty, and actuated by the purest impulse of integrity and honour, he viewed with honest indignation, the corruptions too prevalent in society; possessing a spirit alive to

* Now manufactured by S. J. Spiers, (son-in-law and successor to Mrs. Walker) 102, Dean-street, Oxford-street, London.

† Charles Stanhope, third earl Stanhope, was born in the year 1753, and educated at Eton and Geneva, where he passed ten years under the instruction of M. le Sage, well known as the author of a *Theory of Gravity*, and other works. Although lord Stanhope was chiefly known by his cotemporaries as a politician, it is rather as a philosopher that he made himself generally known to the world. In all his improvements relating to printing, his lordship would never suffer any of them to become subjects of patent or monopoly, but took the precaution of entering a notice or caveat at the patent office. He died December, 1816, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

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every benevolent emotion, he feelingly lamented the miseries of war; and so long as he could do it consistently with personal safety, he exercised the privilege of declaring his sentiments on every important subject with a boldness and freedom becoming a Briton; but always without descending to licentiousness, or unbecoming personality. In the intercourse of business and of private life, he was actuated by similar principles, and by his talents, honesty, and benevolence, engaged the attachment of a numerous circle of friends. Mr. Hodgson died in the fortieth year of his age. Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, his widow, carried on the business until her death, which happened at Newcastle, Sept. 10, 1822, from which time the *Newcastle Chronicle* has been conducted by her sons, S. and T. Hodgson.

1800. *Died*, J. WATERWOTH, printer and publisher of the *Blackburn Mail*.

1800. *Died*, HENRY SPENCER, bookseller, of Burnley, in Lancashire, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Spencer was distinguished for eccentricity of character. His coffin, which was made of wood of his own growing, had been kept by him for several years prior to his death.

1800, *April* 25. *Died*, WILLIAM COWPER, a distinguished English poet. He was the son of Dr. Cowper, rector of Berkhampstead, where he was born, November 26, 1731, and lost his mother when he was six years old. His constitution was remarkably delicate from his infancy, and his mind was so tender as to be easily depressed into melancholy. Being designed for the law, he was placed under an eminent attorney; on quitting whom he entered of the inner temple, where he renewed an intimacy with his school-fellows, Colman Thornton, and Lloyd, and contributed three papers to the *Connoisseur*. At the age of thirty-one, he was nominated a clerk in the house of lords; but an unconquerable timidity prevented him from taking it. He was next appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but an occasion occurring which rendered it necessary for the clerk to appear at the bar of the house, it had such an effect on his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the place. A morbid melancholy seized him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton,* at St. Albans. By the care of that benevolent physician he recovered his mental faculties; and from this time his ideas of religion were changed to a system of serenity. In 1763, he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. That gentleman being killed by a fall from his horse in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin went and settled at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish. To a collection of hymns published by that gentleman our poet contributed sixty-eight. In 1782 appeared a volume of his poems, which did not excite much attention; but the second volume, in 1785, stamped his reputation as a first-rate poet, particularly by that exquisite piece *The Task*. Lady Austin, for whom the poet had a tender regard, being a great admirer of Milton, requested him to try his powers in blank verse; and on his asking her for a subject, she said, "Oh, you can write upon any; let it be this sofa." Thus originated one of the finest poems in our language. The same lady was also the occasion of the popular ballad of John Gilpin, which story she related to amuse Cowper in one of his gloomy moments; and it had such an effect upon him that he turned it into verse. About this time he engaged in translating *Homer* into Miltonic verse; and though the version is not so pleasing as that of Pope, it exhibits more of the original. In 1786, he removed to Weston, in Northamptonshire, with Mrs. Unwin, whom he regarded as a mother. After the publication of his *Homer*, he was persuaded to undertake the life of Milton, and a complete edition of his poetical works. Mr. Hayley* was engaged in a similar design, which produced an intimacy between them, which continued till Cowper's death. To this friendship, the public is indebted for a biography, minute, elegant, and highly instructive, as can seldom be expected. In 1794, his majesty granted him a pension of £300 per annum, but the royal bounty yielded pleasure only to his friends, for he was now in a state of complete dejection, from which he never fully emerged. He continued, however, occasionally to write, and also finished a revisal of his *Homer*, which has since been printed. This amiable man, and extraordinary genius, died at Dereham, in Norfolk, and lies buried in the parish church, where a monument is erected to his memory. "The language of Cowper," says Campbell, "has such a masculine idiomatic strength, and his manner, whether he rises into grace, or falls into negligence, has so much plain and familiar freedom, that we read no poetry with a deeper conviction of its sentiments having come from the author's heart; and of the enthusiasm, in whatever he describes, having been unfeigned. He blends the determination of age with an exquisite and ingenious sensibility; and though he sports very much with his subjects, yet when he is in earnest, there is a gravity of long-felt conviction in his sentiments, which gives an uncommon ripeness of character to his poetry."

* Nathaniel Cotton was an eminent physician and poet, who kept an asylum for lunatics many years at St. Albans, where he died at a very advanced age, Aug. 2, 1798. He wrote *Visions in Verse for Younger Minds*; which have been frequently printed. He was also the author of poems in Dodsley's collection.

* William Hayley, author of the *Triumphs of Temper*, and other poems, was born at Chichester, Oct. 29, 1745, and died at Felpham, Nov. 12, 1820. In his *Life of Cowper*, which he published in 1802, he gave the first example of a species of biographical composition which seems to be now acknowledged as in some respects the best. The subject of the memoir was caused to display his own character, and to commemorate many biographical incidents by his letters—the biographer supplying only such a slender thread of narrative, as was sufficient to connect the whole, and to render it intelligible.

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1800, *May* 16. The English baptist missionaries, who entered India in 1793, not being permitted to fix themselves within the territories belonging to the East India company, obtained leave to reside at Serampore,* in Bengal; and these zealous men having procured a printing-press† and types from Calcutta, commenced their industrious and memorable typographical career, with an edition of the *New Testament*, in Bengalee, the first sheet of which was worked off on the above day. The first page of St. Matthew's gospel was taken off for a specimen on the 18th of March. The edition consisted of two thousand copies, seventeen hundred were printed on Patna paper, and three hundred on paper brought from England. Five hundred extra copies of St. Matthew's gospel were struck off for immediate gratuitous distribution. Their labours proceeded with unabated and uninterrupted ardour until the year 1812, under which year the printing-house was destroyed by fire.

1800, *June* 3. *Died*, WILLIAM ROUTH, printer and publisher of the *Bristol Journal*, in the prime of life; and on the following day, as Mrs. Routh, wife of George Routh, printer, was addressing a letter to him on the death of his brother (George Routh being at Bath for his health) she was suddenly taken ill, and expired almost instantly.

1800. *Died*, WILLIAM HAAS, an ingenious letter-founder at Basil. He improved the art of printing by many useful inventions; such as a balance-press, systematic sets of lines and spaces; a method of printing geographical charts and maps with moveable types, &c. The last-mentioned discovery, however, is ascribed to Breitkopf, a printer of Leipsic. See page 782, *ante*. Haas published *A Description of the Printing Press*.

1800, *Oct.* 25. *Died*, THOMAS MACKLIN, an eminent printseller, and proprietor of the *Poet's Gallery*, in Fleet-street, London, to whose spirited and enterprising exertions the professors of historical engraving and printing in this country were indebted for many brilliant opportunities of displaying and improving their talents in the exhibition of the *Poet's Gallery*. His splendid edition of the *Bible*, then on the eve of being completed, is an unrivalled monument of the taste and energy of the individual who planned and carried it into execution, and of the liberality of the nation whose munificence enabled him to accomplish so magnificent an undertaking. It exhibits the utmost perfection of both the arts of engraving and printing. No more were printed than were subscribed for. Mr. Macklin died in London, in the fortieth year of his age; and of him it may truly be said, that the arts lost a most industrious and enterprising tradesman, and society a valuable and respectable member.

1800, *Nov.* 11. *Died*, JOHN ALBIN, principal bookseller at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, in the seventy-third year of his age.

1800, *Dec.* 24. Meeting of the masters and journeymen printers in London, to consider the state of the prices paid for their work.

1800, *Dec.* 27. *Died*, THOMAS CADELL, a very eminent and worthy bookseller of London, whose life furnishes another instance, (of the many recorded in this work) that application and industry seldom fail to meet with due reward. He was born in Wine-street, Bristol; and served an apprenticeship to Andrew Millar, noticed at page 718 *ante*. Mr. Cadell, in 1767, succeeded to the business; and, at an early period of life, was at the head of his profession. Introduced by Mr. Millar to writers of the first rank in literature, who had found in him their best Mæcenas—to Johnson, Hume, Warburton, Hurd, &c. &c.—he pursued the very same commendable track; and acting upon the liberal principle of his predecessor in respect to authors, enlarged upon it in an extent, which, at the same time that it did honour to his spirit, was well suited to the more enlightened period in which he carried on business. In conjunction with William and Andrew Strahan, munificent remunerations were held out to writers of the most eminent talents; and it is owing to the spirit and generosity of these worthy booksellers, that the world has been enriched by the labours of Robertson,* Blackstone, Gibbon,† Burn, Henry,

* Serampore, a Danish settlement, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hoogly river, one of the streams of the Ganges, about fifteen miles to the north of Calcutta. It was founded by the Danes about the year 1676.

† This press had been purchased in September, 1798, by Dr. Carey, and was at first conveyed to his residence, at Mudnabattz; but I do not find, says Dr. Cotton, that any use was made of it previously to the removal of the missionaries from that station to Serampore.

* William Robertson, LL.D. was born in the parish of Borthwick, Mid Lothian, in Scotland, in the year 1721, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1741 he was licensed to preach, in two years afterwards obtained the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian. In 1759 appeared his *History of Scotland*, see page 721, *ante*. In 1769 he published his *History of the Reign of Charles V.* and his last considerable work, the *History of America*, appeared in 1777. Dr. Robertson had enjoyed several considerable church preferments, besides a pension of £200 a-year from the king; and being a man of prudence, temperance, and natural dignity of character the latter part of his life was spent in the enjoyment of almost every worldly blessing. He died at Edinburgh, June 11, 1793.

† Edward Gibbon was born at Putney, April 27, 1737, and died at Fletching, Jan. 16, 1794. The first volume of his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, appeared in 1776, and the remaining five in the course of the twelve ensuing years. £60,000 has been gained by the booksellers, says a modern writer, out of Gibbon's *History of the Roman Empire*, though the author received but £600 for the copyright. It has been pronounced by the public to be a performance of vast and accurate research, and of enlarged and philosophical thinking; abounding in splendid passages and curious discussions; and written in a style, which, though affectedly sonorous and occasionally obscure, is such as to display in the author a thorough mastery of the English language. Notwithstanding an oblique attack upon Christianity, which was very generally condemned, it has taken a secure place among the English classics, and must ever form a conspicuous object in the literary history of the eighteenth century. The sixth volume of this great work was finished at Lausanne, when Gibbon makes the following remarks; "It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page, in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame"

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and numberless other of the ablest writers of the age. In 1793, Mr. Cadell retired from trade, in the full possession of his health and faculties, and with an ample fortune, the sole and satisfactory fruits of unremitted diligence, spirit, and integrity; leaving the business which he had established as the first in Great Britain, and perhaps in Europe, to Thomas, his only son, conjointly with Mr. Davies, who, following the alderman's example, have preserved the high reputation acquired from the liberality, honour, and integrity of their predecessors. Accustomed, however, from early days, to business, and conscious that an idle life was a disgrace to a man of clear intellects, sound judgments, and an active mind, he, with a laudable ambition, sought, and most honourably obtained, a seat in the magistracy of the city of London; being unanimously elected, March 30, 1798, to succeed his friend, Mr. Gill, as alderman of Walbrook ward. At Midsummer, 1800, a period when party spirit ran high, he was elected by a very honourable majority on a poll, with his friend, Mr. alderman Perring, to the shrievalty of London and Middlesex. To the Asylum, where he had long been a valuable treasurer, the Foundling Hospital, and various other public charities, of which he was an active governor, and where his presence gave animation to their proceedings, while his purse liberally aided their funds, his loss was great:—to a very extensive circle of friends, (and there are several, who had unbent their inmost souls with him for more than forty years) it was incalculable. He was eminently characterized by the rectitude of his judgment, the goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners; and, whether considered in his magisterial character, or in the more retired walks of social or domestic life, few men could be named, so well deserving of private veneration or public esteem. One of the latest public acts of his life was presenting to the company of stationers, of which he had been thirty-seven years a liveryman, a handsome painted window for the embellishment of their hall. By an affectionate wife, who died in January, 1786, he had one son and one daughter; both of whom he lived to see united in marriage, to his entire satisfaction; and who have now the comfort to reflect, that their father fulfilled the various duties allotted to him with the honour of a man and the integrity of a Christian. He died at his house in Bloomsbury-place, in the sixtieth year of his age. In a sermon preached by Mr. Hutchins (then chaplain to the lord mayor,) on the 9th of January following, a handsome compliment is paid to alderman Cadell, for "gentleness of manners, benevolence of disposition, purity of morals, tenderness to the unfortunate, and an unaffected deportment, in the various offices of citizen, magistrate, parent, and friend."

1800. *The Farmers' Magazine*, commenced by Archibald Constable, bookseller, Edinburgh, under the management of Robert Brown, an able East Lothian agriculturist. This magazine appeared quarterly, enjoyed a considerable share of prosperity, but eventually sank with the house of the publisher in 1827.

1800. *A Monthly Magazine* was commenced at Chelmsford, in Essex: the editor, a man of taste and honour, had a calf's head for the frontispiece, which in the course of the work gave rise to the following epigram:

"In every quarter of this world so wide,
John Bull means Englishman—the same world's pride;
Proud may an Essex *calf* then surely be,
A true descendant of John *Bull* is he."

1800, *Dec.* The following is a correct list of the Magazines, Reviews, and other monthly publications which existed at this time in London, with the price at which they were sold:

	£	s.
Annals of Agriculture, Young's	2	0
Anti-Jacobin Review (Wright)	2	0
Arminian Magazine	0	6
Army List	1	0
Analytical Review (Johnson)		
Botany, Sowerby's	5	0
British Critic Review (Rivington and Co.)	2	0
British Magazine	1	6
Britannic Magazine	1	0
Botanical Magazine, Curtis's	1	0
British Insects, Donovan's	1	0
Burnisher	0	4
Critical Review (Hamilton and Co.)	2	0
Chirurgical Review	1	6
Commercial Magazine	1	0
Copper-plate Magazine	1	0
European Magazine (Sewell and Co.)	1	6
European Repertory	2	0
Evangelical Magazine (Williams*)	0	6
Fashions of London and Paris	1	6
Gentleman's Magazine (Nichols)	1	6
German Museum	1	6
Gospel Magazine	0	6
General Baptist's Magazine	0	6
Historical Magazine	1	6
London Review	1	6
London Medical Magazine	1	6
Lady's Magazine	1	0
Lady's Museum	1	0
Monthly Review (Griffiths)	2	0
——— *Magazine* (Phillips)	1	6
——— *Preceptor*	1	0
——— *Mirror*	1	0
——— *Epitome*	0	6
——— *Visitor*	1	0
Medical & Physical Journal (Boosey & Co.)	2	0
Military Journal	2	6
Naval Biography	2	0
——— *Chronicle, Clarke's*†	2	6
——— *Magazine*	1	0
Navy List	0	6
Naturalist's Miscellany	2	0
Nicholson's Journal (Robinson)	2	6
Philosophical Magazine	2	0
Recreations in Agriculture, Anderson's	1	6
Repertory of Arts (Wyatt)	1	6
Shells, Donovan's	2	6
Sporting Magazine (Wheble and Co.)	1	0
Universal Magazine (Bent and Co.)	1	6
Zoological Magazine	1	0

* Matthew Wilks, a methodistical preacher of Tottenham-court chapel, married and settled at Bethnal-green, where to his other professions he established a wholesale stationary business, for the purpose of supplying the societies with which he was connected, paper for printing their magazines, journals, and other religious productions. He contrived to obtain the *Evangelical Magazine* from the hands of Mr. Thomas Williams, a bookseller in Stationers' court, who had been at the expense of establishing it, and was also its editor, and made the property of Mr. Wilks, and his partners to their no little advantage, considering the large numbers which were sold. By these means, and others of a similar description, Mr. Wilks contrived to realize a very handsome fortune.

† Founded by the rev. James Stanier Clarke, LL.B. and F.R.S. eldest son of the rev. Edward Clarke, who died November, 1786.

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The following list will shew the number and increase of newspapers, and the amount of duty:

1753	7,411,757	1779	14,106,842
1760	9,464,790	1780	14,217,371
1774	12,300,000	1790	14,035,639
1775	12,680,000	1791	14,794,152
1776	12,830,000	1792	14,794,198
1777	13,150,542	1793	17,073,621
1778	13,240,059		

1796. The number of newspapers sent through the London post-office during this year, was 8,500,000.

1797. Stamps on newspapers: England, £144,940 14s. 10d.—Scotland, £9,482 12s. 9d.—Total, £154,423 7s. 7d.

1798. The net duty received on advertisements in the United Kingdom was, for newspapers, £82,104; on pamphlets, £153; for stamps on newspapers, £154,423; England, £215,154; Scotland, 15,521; Ireland, £6,103.*

1799. Advertisements in newspapers paid £103,990; in pamphlets, £168; stamps on newspapers, £180,240; England, £200,831; Scotland, £17,694; Ireland, £4,873.

1800. Advertisements in newspapers, £79,508; in pamphlets, £233; stamps on newspapers, £184,204; England, £238,817; Scotland, £18,754; Ireland, £6,873.

1800. The number and cost of all the new publications published in London during this year amounted to 693, and the cost of a single copy of each work, in boards, was £230 5s.

Having recorded the most particular events connected with the press of Great Britain during the eighteenth century, and given, however imperfectly, the progress which has been made in liberty and knowledge, we cannot refrain, in the first place, of drawing the attention of the young typographer to those names which shine so conspicuously in the annals of the press of this very important period. Though our limits have compelled us to be brief, regarding those worthy men, still they stand forth as bright examples, worthy of imitation, and excite him to pursue the same honourable course, which will, unless unforeseen misfortune and severe ill health intervene, lead to the same results:—that industry, perseverance, and integrity, will be rewarded with honour, wealth, and distinction.†

"I have always considered," says Goldsmith, "the press as the protector of our freedom; as a watchful guardian, capable of uniting the weak against the encroachment of power. What concerns the public most properly admits of public discussion." How different are the sentiments here expressed, to those of men, whose minds being warped by ignorance or prejudice, contend against the liberty of the press, or the education of the people: who vindicate and support that dark brooding bigotry that would chain down human intellect to creeds and systems devised in times of barbarity, and demonstrate how truly, even in the present day, the abettors of them are the tyrants and hypocrites they are said to be. They will not erase a single letter from the exploded dogmas of their ancestors; they will not unclose one solitary link of the iron chain of rule which their predecessors wielded. They tremble at the thought of retributive justice, but they have to contend with

> "*Men*, high-minded *men*
> With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
> In forest, brake, or den,
> As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
> *Men* who their *duties* know,
> But know their *rights*; and knowing dare maintain,
> Prevent the long-aimed blow,
> And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain."
> *Sir William Jones.**

In whatever country the freedom of the press has been tolerated, the intellectual improvement of society has advanced equally with national prosperity. Man has become a more free, a more industrious, a more rational, and a more happy creature. His comforts have become more abundant and less savage as his knowledge has extended. In proportion as the curb has been removed from his tongue, and the expansion of his mental faculties encouraged, in the same ratio has he become more useful to himself, and more beneficial to his fellow-creature. When will the stale doctrines of the convent be exploded? When will the mind be left unfettered, and the veil of ignorance be withdrawn by the hand of despotism? When will the rulers of the earth grow wise, and give their subjects the exercise of their own minds? It is true, they give them leave to *think*, but they must not communicate, they must not advise; they may abhor in their hearts, but their lips must not give the semblance of utterance to the strong reprobation they feel. In reference to our own country, Sheridan, in one of his impassioned moments, once said:—"Give me a tyrant king—give me a hostile house of lords—give me a corrupt house of commons—*give me the press and I will overturn them all!*"

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* Prior to 1817 no account was recorded in Ireland, but the stamp receipts on newspapers were united with all other branches.

† The following enumeration of printers, booksellers, and stationers, who acquired honour and wealth during the past century, may not be unacceptable:

Members of Parliament:—Churchill, Guy, Longman, Simmons, William Strahan, Andrew Strahan and Tonson.

Lord Mayors of London:—Barber, Boydell, Gill, Jansen, and Wright.

Authors:—Almon, Bage, Bingley, Bowyer, Brice, Dodsley, Dunton, Franklin, Goadby, Henry, Jones, Nichols, Palmer, Richardson, Ruddiman, Russell, Smellie, Towers, Watson, Wynne and many others.

Wealth:—Basket, Bowyers, Cadell, Cave, Churchills, Caslon, Davis, Dodsley, Franklin, Gill, Guy, Jackson, Knox, Lintots, Longman, Lounds, Millar, Osborne, Simmons, Strahans, Tonsons, and Wright.

* Sir William Jones was born in London, in 1748, and educated at Oxford, where to his classical pursuits he added the study of the Persic and Arabic, and also the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. In 1770, he entered on the study of the law at the Temple. In 1783 he obtained the appointment of a judge of the supreme court at Calcutta, and the honour of knighthood on this occasion, and married Anna Maria Shepley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph. In April of that year he embarked for India, and on the voyage projected the establishment of a society in Bengal, for the purpose of illustrating oriental antiquities and literature. The volumes of its transactions are inestimable, and are enriched by several valuable productions from his pen. As judge he was indefatigable and impartial. He studied the native laws of the country, and became so versed in the Sanscrit and the codes of the Brahmins, as to gain the admiration of the most learned men in that country. Though eminent as an oriental scholar, sir William also wrote some lyric pieces of great beauty, which are much admired, and have added to our current phraseology a few highly energetic and beautiful expressions. His *Ode in Imitation of Alcæus*, is a heart-stirring effusion of patriotism. This excellent man died in India, April 2, 1794. His works were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and his *Life*, written by sir John Shore, lord Teignmouth, in one vol. 4to. in 1804. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral, by the East India company.

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NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In times ere yet the Press had blest mankind,
Perish'd unknown the noble works of mind;
O'er trackless wastes, where Science lent no ray,
And cheerless climes was genius doomed to stray.
His usefulness as bounded as his fame,
His body death—oblivion seized his name;
The eternal essence to its source return'd,
Unfelt its blessings, and its loss unmourn'd.
How changed the auspices of those who wait
In these our days at Fame's celestial gate;
'Tis merit leads them through the sacred bound,
Where flowers Elysian deck the holy ground;
Fired with the theme, my muse would now combine
Some names immortal in her mortal line.—*M'Creery.*

When knowledge, instead of being bound up in books, and kept in libraries and retirement, is obtruded on the public in distinct sheets; when it is canvassed in every assembly, and exposed on every table, we cannot forbear reflecting upon that passage in the *Proverbs:* "Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets; she crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the opening of the gates. In the city she uttereth her words, saying, How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their scorning? and fools hate knowledge?" How well do these words apply to many of the present day, when the mechanic may equal in science, however inferior in genius, the friar, whom his cotemporaries feared as a magician. No man can complain in this country that the gates of knowledge are closed against him, and it is indeed his own fault if he will not enter the temple and enjoy the intellectual repast which is so amply and so cheaply provided. Books are multiplied on every hand and upon every subject; be his pursuits what they may, the poor man, with carefulness, can afford to obtain information. The press has gradually, but safely, burst the bands of intolerance and injustice asunder; and though bigotry will ever have her votaries, prejudice her slaves, and faction her partizans, the light of knowledge emitted from the press has driven the demons of injustice down the sky:—

"Mind, mind alone,
Is light, and hope, and life, and power!
Earth's deepest night, from this bless'd hour,
The night of minds is gone!
'The *Press!*' all lands shall sing;
The *Press*, the *Press* we bring,
All lands to bless."

The truth has at length been discovered, that the more widely knowledge is spread, the more will they be prized whose happy lot it is to extend its bounds by discovering new truth, to multiply its uses by inventing new modes of applying it in practice; and that real knowledge never promoted either turbulence or unbelief; but its progress is the forerunner of liberality and enlightened toleration. An intelligent class can never be, as a class, vicious; never, as a class, indolent; and it may be asked, What is it that distinguishes human society from a brutish herd, but the flourishing of the arts and sciences,—the free exercise of reason? "Some have objected," says Robert Hall, "to the instruction of the lower classes, from an apprehension that it would lift them above their sphere, make them dissatisfied with their station in life, and by impairing the habit of subordination, endanger the tranquillity of the state; an objection devoid, surely, of all force and validity. It is not easy to conceive in what manner instructing men in their duties can prompt them to neglect those duties; or how that enlargement of reason, which enables them to comprehend the true ground of authority, and the obligation to obedience, should indispose them to obey. The admirable mechanism of society, together with that subordination of ranks which is essential to its subsistence, is surely not an elaborate imposture, which the exercise of reason will detect and expose. This objection implies a reflection on the social order, equally impolitic, invidious, and unjust. Nothing, in reality, renders legitimate governments so insecure as extreme ignorance of the people. It is this which yields them an easy prey to seduction, makes them the victims of prejudice and false alarms, and so ferocious withal, that their interference in the time of public commotion is more to be dreaded than the eruption of a volcano."

The powers of the press are so universally recognized, that the time cannot be far distant when it will break down all the obstacles that are yet opposed to it upon the continent of Europe. It is by the press alone that the first successful assault upon intolerant governments will be made. How far it has already succeeded we will not say; but before man can enjoy the blessings of equitable laws he must first be

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instructed; and before he will lend his aid to establish and protect such institutions, the press must first teach him their value. The selfish and besotted policy, which, under the specious, but false denomination of patriotism, seeks a monopoly of power, of instruction, or of wealth, and which, in its jealousy of a rival, exclaims at each advancement of the species, *delenda est Carthago*, is gradually disappearing from amongst the educated and the reflecting; and with this progress of practical wisdom and applicable philosophy, *bad* governments lose some of their means of doing *evil*.

"Until printing was very generally spread," says Mr. Babbage, in his *Bridgewater Treatise*, "civilization scarcely advanced by slow and languid steps; since that art has become cheap, its advances have been unparalleled, and its rate of progress vastly accelerated. It has been stated by some, that the civilization of the western world has resulted from its being the seat of the Christian religion. However much the mild tenor of its doctrines is calculated to assist in producing such an effect, that religion can but be injured by an unfounded statement. It is to the easy and cheap methods of communicating thought from man to man, which enable a country to sift, as it were, its whole people, and to produce, in its science, its literature, and its arts, not the brightest efforts of a limited class, but the highest exertions of the most powerful minds among a whole community—it is this which has given birth to the wide-spreading civilization of the present day, and which promises a futurity yet more prolific. Whoever is acquainted with the present state of science and the mechanical arts, and looks back over the inventions and civilization which the fourteen centuries subsequent to the introduction of Christianity have produced, and compares them with the advances made during the succeeding four centuries following the invention of printing, will have no doubt as to the effective cause. It is during these last three or four centuries that man, considered as a species, has commenced the development of his intellectual faculties; that he has emerged from a position in which he was almost the creature of instinct, to a state in which every step in advance facilitates the progress of his successors. In the first period, arts were discovered by individuals, and lost to the race: in the latter, the diffusion of ideas enabled the reasoning of one class to unite with the observations of another, and the most advanced point of one generation became the starting-post of the next."

1801, *Jan.* 23. *Died*, RICHARD SHAW, a worthy, unassuming printer, in Silver-street, Whitefriars. He died at Pentonville, aged sixty-five years.

1801, *Feb.* 17. MATTHIAS KOOPS, gent. of Westminster, obtained a patent for making paper from straw, hay, thistles, &c.

1801, *March* 26. *Died*, JOHN VOWELL, formerly an eminent stationer in Watling-street, London, aged ninety-three years. Till within three weeks of his dissolution, he was an active and useful member of the court of assistants of the stationers' company, of which he was master in 1767, and had long been the father. He was universally esteemed for perfect urbanity of manners, and unaffected goodness of heart. He died at his apartments, in Zion college.

1801, *March*. *Died*, WILLIAM COLLINS, bookseller, Exchange-alley,* London. His catalogues, for a considerable number of years, furnished several curious articles to the literary collectors. He died in Warwick-street, Golden-square, of a confirmed asthma.

1801, *April* 20. JOHN GAMBLE, of Leicester-square, London, obtained a patent for a machine for making paper, in single sheets, without seams or joinings, from one to twelve feet and upwards wide, and from forty-five feet and upwards in length.

1801, *April*. *Died*, THOMAS WOOD, printer and editor of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* for nearly twenty-nine years; tender in all the offices of friendship, and deeply regretted by those around him in the relations of husband, father, master, and friend. His temper and deportment through life proved him to be actuated by the principles of Christianity; his last moments, cheered by the hopes of the gospel, were distinguished by patience, placidity, and as may be expected, his end was peace. He died at Shrewsbury, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

1801, *April* 27. *Died*, THOMAS BROWNE, bookseller at Hull, Yorkshire, aged eighty-one.

1801, *June* 1. *Died*, GEORGE ROBINSON, an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row. He was born at Dalston, in Cumberland, and about 1755, he went to London in search of such employment as he might be qualified for by a decent education, and a great share of natural good sense and shrewdness. His first engagement was in the house of Mr. John Rivington, and from which he went to that of Mr. Johnstone, on Ludgate-hill, where he remained until 1764, when he commenced business as a bookseller in Paternoster-row, in partnership with Mr. John Roberts, who died about 1766. The uniform habits of industry and punctuality which Mr. Robinson had displayed, while managing the concerns of others, pointed him out as one who might be interested. Mr. Robinson's active spirit, knowledge of business, and reputable connexion, soon enabled him to achieve the higher branches of the business, and become the rival of the most formidable of the old established houses; so that before the year 1780, he had the largest wholesale trade that was ever carried on by an individual. In 1784, he took into partnership his son and brother, who succeeded him. To the rise and progress of so great a concern, Mr. Robinson was an eminent proof how much may be done by attention, industry, and above all, inflexible integrity and perseverance.

Few men, probably, have been regretted by a

* In 1778 he resided in Pope's Head-alley, where he was burnt out.

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more extensive acquaintance, than Mr. Robinson; and it is particularly noticeable in his history, that amidst the strictest attention to business, he was throughout the whole of his early life enabled, by a due division of time, to appropriate more to social pleasures than many men could venture to do with impunity. For the social enjoyments of life, indeed, he was eminently qualified. He had improved the scanty education of a northern village by some reading, but principally by the company of literary men, and by a memory uncommonly tenacious. His own mind was shrewd, penetrating, and enriched by varied experience. He had likewise a great share of wit and vivacity; many of his *bons mots*, which have been pretty extensively circulated among his friends, would do credit to men of the first reputation in this minor department of genius. His sense of ridicule was remarkably strong, and few men excelled him in telling a story, of which he had a plentiful stock, and which he varied with circumstantial embellishments that were irresistibly laughable. Versed, too, in the literary and *business*-history of his time, his conversation was a rich fund of information, and his memory in dates and *minutiæ* gave an authority which made him be frequently consulted when points in dispute were to be accurately ascertained. Of late years he visited less abroad, but was seldom happy without the company of his friends at home, who found themselves welcomed to a well-spread table, without ceremony and without affectation. He imposed no condition but that of punctuality to the hour of dinner; and in that particular, it is well known, he never relaxed to persons of rank or condition. Of him it may be truly said, no man discharged the duties of private life with more active zeal or more steady virtue; as a husband, a father, and a friend, he was warm and sincere, affectionate and tender. These, however, are the common features of every worthy man's character; but Mr. Robinson's death was felt and regretted on a broader and more public ground, as a loss to the world of letters. He was seized with an illness which proved fatal, on Monday, May 25, while at a meeting of booksellers, at the accustomed place, the Chapter coffee-house; from this he was obliged to retire hastily, and soon exhibited symptoms of fever; this abated so far, in the subsequent week, as to give hopes of recovery; these hopes were particularly encouraged, even on the evening, June 5, preceding his death, when he became calm, took his medicines willingly, and seemed, to all human appearance, free from fever. These symptoms, however, were fallacious; the snares of death were wound around him, and at five o'clock on Saturday morning he expired. He was interred in the burying-ground belonging to St. Faith's, in St. Paul's church-yard.

1801, *June. Died*, JOHN COPELAND, printer, at Reading, Berkshire, in the eighty-third year of his age. He had worked as a pressman in the office of the *Reading Mercury*, for sixty years, with so much assiduity, sobriety, and regularity, as to obtain the name of *honest John*. He enjoyed a remarkable good state of health, and worked at his business, with his accustomed regularity, till within a short time of his death.

1801, *June* 10. MR. SPENCE, a bookseller, was sentenced to pay a fine of £50, and to suffer twelve months' imprisonment, for publishing a work entitled, *Spence's Restorer of Society*, which was deemed a seditious libel.

1801, *June* 27. An act of parliament was passed to indemnify all persons who have printed, published, or dispersed, or who shall publish or disperse any papers printed under the authority of any head officer of state, or of public boards, or other public authorities, from all penalties incurred by reason of the name and place of abode of the printer of such papers not being printed thereon.

1801, *July* 2. Irish literary property act passed, wherein it was directed, "that two copies of every printed book shall be delivered for Ireland." The claims extend *only* to books which should be entered in the register of stationers' hall, which entry is optional.

1801, *Aug.* 12. *Died*, THOMAS HASTINGS, long known as an itinerant bookseller and pamphleteer. He was a native of the bishoprick of Durham, and served his apprenticeship to his uncle, as a joiner and builder. After visiting most parts of the kingdom, he went to London, and worked for a while as a carpenter. The memorable election of Charles James Fox for Westminster, (1780) gave Mr. Hastings an opportunity to exert himself in the popular cause, and he produced a quarto pamphlet, intituled, the *Wars of Westminster*. This was soon followed by others in the style of oriental apologues, and he got considerable sums by hawking them about the town. From this period, it is believed, he wrought no more at his trade. For many years he had been in the habit of publishing, in different newspapers, on the 12th of August, a voluntary ode on the prince of Wales's birth-day, for which he annually received some small emolument at Carlton-house; but this he had discontinued some time by order. His last publications were the *Devil in London*, 12mo. and the *Regal Rambler; or, Lucifer's Travels*, 8vo. Mr. Hastings was a constant attendant on the popular Sunday orators; and in his habit very much adumbrated a clerical appearance. His travelling name was *Dr. Green*. He was found dead in his bed, at his lodgings, in New-court, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, London. He was near sixty years of age.

1801, *Sept.* 1. *Died*, ROBERT BAGE, a paper maker, and a writer of no ordinary merit in the department of fictitious composition. He was one of that class of men occurring in Britain alone, who unite successfully the cultivation of letters with those mechanical pursuits, which, upon the continent, are considered incompatible with the character of an author. The case of a paper maker, or a printer, employing their own art upon their own publications, would be thought uncommon in France or Germany; yet such

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were the stations of Bage, Bowyer, Richardson, Nichols, and a host of others, whose names are recorded in these pages, and whose labours add a lustre over the literature of their country.

The father of Robert Bage was a paper maker at Darley, near Derby, and was remarkable only for having had four wives. Robert was a son of the first, and was born at Darley, Feb. 29, 1728. His mother died soon after his birth; and his father, though he retained his mill, and continued to follow his occupation, removed to Derby, where his son received his education at a common school. His attainments were very remarkable, and such as excited the surprise and admiration of all who knew him. To a knowledge of the Latin language succeeded a knowledge of the art of making paper, which he acquired under the tuition of his father. At the age of twenty-three, Robert Bage married a young woman who possessed beauty, good sense, good temper, and money; the last aided him in the manufacture of paper, which he commenced at Elford, four miles from Tamworth, and conducted to the end of his days. Though no man was more attentive to business, and no one in the country made better paper, or so good of its kind, yet the direction of a manufactory, combined with his present literary attainments, did not satisfy the comprehensive mind of Bage. His manufactory, under his eye, went on with the regularity of a machine, and left him leisure to indulge his desire of knowledge. In the year 1765, Bage entered into partnership with three persons (one of whom was Dr. Darwin*) in an extensive manufactory of iron; and at the end of fourteen years, when the partnership was terminated, he found himself a loser, it is believed, of £1500. In 1781 appeared his novel of *Mount Henneth*, in two vols. which was sold to Lownds for £30. This was succeeded by *Barham Downs*, two vols. 1784; the *Fair Syrian*, two vols. about 1787; *James Wallace*, three vols. 1788; *Man as he is*, four vols. 1792; *Hempsprong; or, Man as he is not*, three vols. 1796. These works of Bage are of a high and decided merit. It is scarcely possible to read them without being amused, and to a certain degree instructed, and, what is without a parallel in the annals of literature, that of six different works, comprising a period of fifteen years, the last should be, as it unquestionably is, the best. Several of his novels were translated into German, and published at Frankfort. William Hutton, the celebrated bookseller and author at Birmingham, purchased nearly all the paper which Bage made during forty-five years; and betwixt whom a strong friendship existed to the last. He had quitted Elford, and during the last eight years of his life resided at Tamworth, where he died, leaving his wife to lament his loss. In his person, Robert Bage was somewhat under the middle size, and rather slender, but well proportioned. His complexion was fair and ruddy; his hair light and curling; his countenance intelligent, mild, and placid. His manners were courteous, and his mind was firm. His integrity, honour, and devotion to truth, were undeviating and incorruptible. His humanity, benevolence, and generosity, were not less conspicuous in private life than they were in the principal character of his works. He supplied persons he never saw with money, because he heard they were in want, He kept his servants and his horses to old age, and both men and quadrupeds were attached to him. He behaved to his sons (he had three) with the unremitting affection of a father; but as they grew up, he treated them as men and equals, and allowed them that independence of mind and conduct which he claimed for himself.

1801. *The Porcupine.* This was a daily newspaper started by William Cobbett,* in London. It contained some articles of extraordinary talent and energy, one especially, which was read from every pulpit in the kingdom; and for which, Mr. Windham† declared in his place in the house of commons, the author deserved a statue of gold. The career of the *Porcupine* was not of long duration; he then commenced his far-famed *Weekly Register*, which for upwards of thirty years was the vehicle of his opinions and his feelings. About the time of his commencing the *Register*, he opened a bookseller's shop in Pall Mall.

1801, *April* 1. *The Orthodox Churchman's Magazine*, No. 1.

1801. *Monthly Musical Journal*, edited by Thomas Busby,‡ Mus. Doc. and LL.D.

1801. *Waterford Mirror.*

1802, *Jan.* 9. CHARLES HAYES, who kept a book-stall in Piccadilly, London, was prosecuted in the court of king's bench, by the society for promoting christian knowledge, for having on his stall a pamphlet called the *Man of Fashion*. Mr. Alley contended that the witness's merely

* Erasmus Darwin, eminent as a physician and a poet, was born at Elston, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his batchelor's degree in medicine. From Cambridge he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he practised at Lichfield, with reputation; and in 1757, married Miss Howard, of that city, who died in 1770, leaving three sons. His second wife was the widow of colonel Pole, who brought him a good fortune, on which he removed to Derby in 1781, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died suddenly at Bredsall, April 17, 1802.

Dr. Darwin's literary fame rests upon the *Botanic Garden*, with philosophical notes, in two parts. He was the author of papers in the philosophical transactions and a tract on female education, 4to. He had also a share in the formation of the system of vegetables of Linnæus, published in the name of the botanical society at Lichfield.

See *Songs of the Press*, pages 66. 67, for some poetry and observations on the praise of printing, by Dr. Darwin.

Charles Darwin, his son, born at Lichfield, 1758, who promised fair to become eminent in medicine, died in 1782.

* The first appearance of William Cobbett, on the political horizon, we have already noticed at page 777 *ante*, was at Philadelphia, as the author of *Peter Porcupine*, and a bookseller. From Philadelphia he was driven by the verdict of a jury, for a libel on Dr. Rush, with a verdict of five thousand dollars, Dec. 1799. He settled for a short time at New York, and published the *Rushlight*, in which he held up to ridicule the judge, the jury, and the press, and others concerned in the late trial; he soon afterwards returned to England.

† Right Hon. William Windham, M.P., died June 4, 1810.

‡ Dr. Busby, in conjunction with Dr. Arnold, published in 1786, the *Musical Dictionary*, 197 numbers; and in 1801, he published a *New and complete Musical Dictionary*, 8vo. third edition, 1812.

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taking up a book was no proof of a publication by the defendant. Mr. Bosanquet insisted, that, as the book lay exposed to public view, it was a publication. The court, however, ruled in favour of Mr. Bosanquet, but the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

1802, *Feb.* 1. *Died*, PAUL VAILLANT, an opulent and respectable bookseller in the Strand, London, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, being at that time father of the company of stationers, of which he had been a liveryman sixty-four years. He left two sons, one of them in holy orders; the other, well known and respected as a gentleman of great literary talents, and eminent as one of the counsellors at law in the corporation of London. In 1739, or 1740, Mr. Vaillant went to Paris, for the purpose of superintending the famous edition of *Cicero* by the abbé Olivet; and again, in 1759, to settle the plan for a new edition of *Tacitus*, by the abbé Brotier. He was one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1760, memorable for the conviction of a noble earl,* who, previous to his execution, made Mr. Vaillant a present of his stop-watch, with many acknowledgments for his polite attentions and civilities; and he was also in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.† His grandfather (Paul Vaillant) was of a respectable Protestant family at Samur, in the French province of Anjou. At the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he escaped with his life from the bloody *Dragonade* of the Hugonots by that merciless tyrant Louis XIV.; and in 1686, settled as a foreign bookseller in the Strand, opposite Southampton-street, (see page 664 *ante*,) where himself, his sons Paul and Isaac, his grandson, the late Mr. Vaillant, and Mr. Elmsly, successively carried on the same trade, in the same house, till nearly the end of the eighteenth century.

1802, *Feb.* 19. *Died*, R. TRUEMAN, proprietor and printer of the *Exeter Flying Post*, which he had established and conducted for forty years.

1802, *March*. *Died*, HENRY SERJEANT, printer and bookseller, at Preston, Lancashire; a young man highly valued by all who knew him.

1802, *March* 8. The lord chancellor (Eldon) determined "that bibles printed by the king's printer in Scotland, cannot be sold in England."

1802. The German plan of disposing of books by means of *literary fairs*, was adopted in the United States of America: the first was held at New York, when it was proposed to hold them statedly in that city.

1802. *April* 16. *Died*, Mr. BURGESS, printer to the university of Cambridge.

1802. *May* 3. *Died*, PETER ELMSLY, some time partner with, and many years successor to Paul Vaillant, in the Strand, in that department principally of an importer of foreign books. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, and to the tolerable education which it is in the power of almost every Scotchman without much difficulty to attain, Mr. Elmsly had gradually superadded, as he advanced in life and prosperity, such a fund of general knowledge, and so uncommonly accurate a discrimination of language, that, had he chosen to have stood forward as a writer, he would have secured a permanent niche in the temple of fame. Nor was he less critically nice in the French language than his own. For a short time before his death he had wholly quitted business with a competent fortune, most handsomely acquired by consummate ability, the strictest integrity, and respected by every human being who knew him. He died at Brighton, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His remains were conveyed to Sloane-street, London, and deposited in the family vault at Marybone, attended by a large party of friends, sincere mourners on the melancholy occasion; as for strength of mind, soundness of judgment, and unaffected friendship, he left not many equals. He left a widow to whom he had long been an affectionate husband. Mr. Elmsly resigned his business to his shopman, Mr. David Bremner; whose anxiety for acquiring wealth rendered him wholly careless of indulging himself in the ordinary comforts of life, and hurried him prematurely to the grave. He was succeeded by Messrs. James Payne and J. Mackinlay; the former of whom was the youngest son of Thomas Payne, of the Mews-gate, noticed at page 799, *ante*; the latter shopman to Mr. Elmsly.

1802. The printing office of Samuel Hamilton, of London, destroyed by fire. Amongst other property destroyed, was the second edition of the *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger, in Greece*, from the French of Barthelemy, seven vols. 8vo. It was then given to Mr. Gillett, to print, and finished within a few sheets, when the whole impression perished in a second conflagration,—a circumstance which gave rise to an expensive litigation between the printer and the proprietors of the work.—See under *Dec.* 12, 1805.

1802. The *Holy Bible*, printed in a new manner, with notes, ten vols. 8vo. by John Reeves, esq. F.R.S. This gentleman, who followed the profession of the law, became a sort of *lay-brother* of our profession, (in conjunction with George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, as king's printers) by means of the right hon. William Pitt, as a reward for some political services which he had rendered to the cause of that statesman. Mr. Reeves embarked pretty largely in his new profession of prayer-book and bible-printing, until his interest in the patent was purchased by Mr. Strahan. This mode of requiting political services in the reign of George III. gave rise to some parliamentary inquiries, which caused a new patent to be made out. Mr. John Reeves died at London, August 7, 1829.

1802 It was announced that 20,000 per day of the *Moniteur*, French newspaper, was printed.

1802. JOHN PARES, printer, of Leicester, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, at the sessions held in that town, for publishing a song of a seditious tendency.

* Lawrence Shirley, earl Ferrers, was committed to the tower, Feb. 30, 1760, for the murder of his steward, Mr. Johnson, and executed at Tyburn, May 5.

† Mrs. Vaillant died in London, Jan 18, 1827, aged 91.

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1802, *June 5. Died*, THOMAS SOWLER, of the firm of Sowler and Russell, printers and periodical publishers, at Manchester. He was born at Durham, December 9, 1765, and was the son of George Sowler, a letter-press printer of that city. Sincerely and universally respected in private life, he was highly esteemed by the trade and public generally, for his strict integrity and free and open bearing, and by his workmen as a kind, and in every sense, worthy employer. His only surviving son, Mr. Thomas Sowler, is the present proprietor and printer of the *Manchester Courier*, which was commenced Jan. 1, 1825.

1802, *Died*, JOHN BURDON, a very respectable bookseller, at Winchester, leaving four sons; one of whom, Charles Burdon, also a bookseller.

1802. WILLIAM BENT, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London, began the *Monthly Catalogue of New Publications*, 4to.* From the *Modern Catalogue*, from 1792 to the end of 1802, eleven years, we find that 4096 *new* books were published, exclusive of reprints not altered in price, and also exclusive of pamphlets; deducting one-fifth for the reprints, we have an average of 372 new books per year.

1802, *June* 21. ALLEN M'LEOD, editor of the *Albion*, daily newspaper, who had been convicted of two libels on the earl of Clare, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Newgate, on each count, making in the whole three years' imprisonment, and from the end of that period to find security to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £200 each.

1802, *June* 22. An act was passed for regulating the franking and postage of newspapers. By this act, the regulation requiring members of parliament to give notice of the place to which newspapers might be addressed to them fell into disuse, and if a member's name only appeared upon the cover, they were sent free to all parts of the United Kingdom. The free transmission of newspapers by the post was thus virtually thrown open to the public, and the origin of the establishment of agents amongst printers, booksellers, and others, for the supply of newspapers by post, may be dated from this period.

1802, *July. Died*, ROBERT ROSSER, formerly printer of the *Bristol Mercury*.

1802, *July*. PHILIP RUSHER, printer and bookseller, at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, obtained a patent for "various improvements and alterations in the form of printing types, and the manner in which printing is to be performed therewith, so as to diminish the trouble and expense of printing, and to render it more uniform and beautiful." From a copy of *Rasselas*, printed with Mr. Rusher's *improved* types, we consider them any thing but what the preamble of the patent would lead us to believe.

1802, *Aug. 7. Died*, — LEWIS, bookseller, in Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. He was one of the oldest booksellers in London; and used to relate that his father was a schoolfellow with Alexander Pope.

1802, *Aug.* 21. *Died*, THOMAS RICKABY, a printer of eminence, of Peterborough Court, Fleet-street, aged forty-nine years. He printed the *British Critic*. Mr. Rickaby was among the first who turned his attention to the beautiful minute;—printing in very small type below brevier had been pursued to a great degree of excellence but by very few printers. An annual work, of the pocket book class, called *Peacock's Polite Repository*, and a pocket dictionary called *Peacock's Johnson*, were among the best efforts of Mr. Rickaby's ingenuity.

1802, *Sept. Died*, DANIEL RICHARDS, many years father of the parish of St. Andrews, in Holborn, London, and where he had kept a stationer's shop for more than sixty years. He was also the senior member of the court of assistants of the stationers' company. At his death he was aged eighty-seven.

1802, *Sept. Died*, ALDERMAN SUTTON, bookseller, at Northampton, aged seventy-eight years.

1802, *Nov.* 29. *Died*, SAMUEL PATERSON, the well known and justly celebrated bookseller and auctioneer, of King-street, Covent-garden, London. He was the son of a respectable woollen draper in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and born 17th March, 1728. He lost his father when about the age of twelve years; and his guardian not only neglected him, but involved his property in his own bankruptcy, and sent him to France. Having there acquired a knowledge of foreign literature and publications beyond many persons of his age, he resolved to engage in the importation of foreign books; and when little more than twenty years old, opened a shop in the Strand: the only person who then carried on such a trade being Paul Vaillant. Though, by the misconduct of some who were charged with his commissions in several parts of the continent, it proved unsuccessful to the new adventurer, he continued in business till 1753. At the same early period in which he engaged in business he had married Miss Hamilton, a lady of the most respectable connexions in Scotland, still younger than himself; both their ages not making thirty-eight. He next commenced auctioneer in Essex house. This period of his life tended to develope completely those extraordinary talents in bibliography, (a science till then little attended to) which soon brought him into the notice of the literary world. His talent at *cataloguizing* was unrivalled. Mr. Paterson was the author of *Coryat Junior*,* three vols. 12mo. 1767; *Joineriana; or the Book of Scraps*, two vols. 12mo.; the *Templar*, a weekly paper, published by Brown, which was soon dropped; and *Speculations on Law and Lawyers, applica-*

* Mr. Bent also published a meteorological journal, kept in London, from 1793 to 1813, 8vo. (published annually); the London catalogue of books, to September, 1799, 8vo. 1799; appendix to ditto, to 1800, 8vo.; the modern catalogue, to 1803, 8vo. 1803; the new London catalogue, to 1807, 8vo. 1807; the London catalogue, to 1811, 8vo; modern catalogue, to 1812; the London catalogue of books, from 1814 to 1834, by Robert Bent, Paternoster-row.

* *Odcombian Banquet, dished foorth by Thomas the Coriat, and served in by a number of Noble Wits in prayse of his Crudities and Crambe too*, 1611. Published by Ben Jonson.

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ble to the manifest hardships, uncertainties, and abusive practice of the common law, 1788, 8vo. occasioned by his own distresses, the consequence of imprudent speculations and a numerous family; after struggling with which he was appointed librarian to the first marquis of Lansdown. After a union of near forty-five years, he lost his wife on November 25, 1790. Few men of this country had so much bibliographical knowledge as Mr. Paterson;* and perhaps we never had a bookseller who knew so much of the contents of books generally; and he was particularly well acquainted with our English poets. If in his employment of taking catalogues, he met with a book he had not seen before, which excited his curiosity, or interested his feelings, they must be gratified, and his attendant might amuse himself as he chose. The consequence was that on many occasions catalogues could be procured only a few hours before the sale commenced. His eldest son, Charles, lieutenant of marines, and student of the academy of painting, died at Chatham, in his twentieth year, December 14, 1779. Two other sons, John and Samuel, obtained appointments as clerks in the Sun Fire Office; and one of the daughters married Mr. Pearson the celebrated glass stainer.

1802, *Dec. Died*, JOHN MAPPLES, printer, who was brought up in the office of Mr. John Nichols, in Red Lion Court, London; but being of a very volatile disposition, and possessing a considerable share of humour, he very early exchanged his situation in life for that of an itinerant player, and for many years made no inconsiderable figure in the *Dramatis Personæ* of various country theatres; particularly in those characters of old men that are marked with drollery. Ill health compelling him to quit the stage, he resumed his original profession in the house of his former employer; but from the severity of his disorder, he passed half of his time on a sick bed, where, highly to the honour of humanity, his anguish was alleviated by his fellow-workmen, at not less than £100. By the same benevolent friends he was buried, aged 50.

1802, *Dec. Died*, JAMES RIVINGTON, king's printer, at New York, before the American revolution. Mr. Rivington was the eldest brother of Mr. John Rivington, who died in 1792, and was some time in partnership with Mr. Fletcher, in St. Paul's church-yard, as booksellers. He afterwards settled at New York, and obtained the office of king's printer, being at that time the oldest liveryman of the company of stationers.

1802, *Jan. The Projector*, No. 1. A paper published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of very distinguished merit; which successfully seized upon the reigning follies and vices of the day; and has displayed, in their exposure, a large fund of wit, humour, and delicate irony. The style is lively, perspicuous, and correct; the moral tendency uniformly good, and the exhibition of talent such as will secure for it a place in the *British Classical Essayists*. The author was Mr. Alexander Chalmers.

1802. *The Annual Review*, edited by Arthur Aikin, in conjunction with his brother, Charles Roguson Aikin.

1802. *The Monthly Register*, edited by John Dyer Collier.

1802. *The East India Register and Directory*, edited by Alexander Way Mason, and John Matthison,* of the India house.

1802. *The London Review*, by Richard Cumberland,† the well-known dramatic writer.

"The Terence of England, the mender of hearts."

1802, *Feb. The Christian Observer*, No. 1.

1802, *June* 1. *The Tyne Mercury, and Northumberland and Durham Gazette*,‡ published by the proprietor and editor, Mr. John Mitchell. It is now conducted by his son and successor, Mr. William Andrew Mitchell.

1802, *Nov. The Adviser*, by John Bristead.

1702, *Oct. The Edinburgh Review; or, Critical Journal*, No. 1, with the following motto:

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.

The contributors to this work, at its commencement, were Henry Brougham, Francis Jeffrey, Francis Horner, rev. Sydney Smith, Archibald Murray, and others, whose names have since shone so conspicuouly in the annals of literature. Archibald Constable, was the publisher.

1802. *Ayr Advertiser*, by Mr. Peter Wilson.

1802. *Greenock Advertiser*, twice a-week.

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* The first person who attempted to give a sketch of universal bibliography and literary history, was the learned and laborious Christopher Agustus Hermann, professor in the University of Gottingen, in the year 1718, when he published a well known work, *Conspectus Republicæ Literaræ, sive Via ad Historiam Literariam*; which gradually went through seven editions, the last of which was published at Hanover, 1763. Numberless other works, analogous to this, were published in the same interval, in Germany. About the period alluded to, many detailed, descriptive, and rational catalogues of books appeared in the several countries of Europe; the art and the taste of constructing libraries became more general than in any preceding age; and the only thing which appears worthy of remark, and rather unaccountable, is that, even after the progress of philosophy or bibliography, the Germans, in this department, have excelled every other people in Europe. The only historical system of national literature exhibited in Europe was that of the Italian, by Tiraboschi.

Bibliography is, in strict language, a science; which consists in the knowledge of books, of their different editions and degrees of rarity and curiosity, their real and reputed value, and the ranks which they ought respectively to hold in a system of classification. General bibliography comprises works, or catalogues, whose design is to give us a knowledge of every kind of books whatsoever, —these are disposed either in alphabetical order, or according to their subject, or in an arbitrary manner. Special bibliography, has reference only to one class of books, and comprehends every work published on the subject on which it treats, while general bibliography makes a selection from among these same works, chooses what is best from each kind, and forms from them a whole of greater or less extent.—See the works of *Clarke, Horne*, and *Dibdin*.

* Mr. Matthison died at Clapham Rise, in January, 1815, aged thirty-eight years.

† In this work, Mr. Cumberland undertook to conduct it on an entirely new plan, inasmuch as each article was to be published with the author's name annexed. He was supported by assistants of very considerable talents, but, after two or three numbers, the scheme became abortive. He was born Feb. 17, 1732, and died, May 7, 1811.

‡ In 1735 there was a *Durham Chronicle* in existence, but we have not been enabled to obtain any satisfactory information respecting the printer or publisher.

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1802. Among the grants voted by parliament, was one of £1700 for the expense of copying manuscripts found at Herculaneum.

1803, *Feb.* 10, *Died*, WILLIAM GINGER, of College-street, Westminster, bookseller to the royal society, aged seventy-six years, who was justly esteemed for industry, integrity, and every quality that adorns the Christian.

1803, *Feb.* 21. JEAN PELTIER, was found guilty, in the court of king's bench, London, before lord Ellenborough, and a special jury, of publishing a libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul of the French republic, in a periodical work, called *L'Ambigu*.

1803, *Feb.* 22. *Died*, WILLIAM PINE, aged sixty-four years, a printer at Bristol, and the original printer of the *Bristol Gazette*.

1803, *Feb.* 28. ROBERT KIRKWOOD, engraver and copper-plate printer, Edinburgh, obtained a patent for certain improvements in the copper-plate printing press.

1803, *March* 5. *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, No. 1, established by George Howe, at Sydney, New South Wales.

The introduction of the art of printing, and the establishment of a newspaper, are really grand epochs in the history of a colony, or infant state. Only the ignorant or the bigoted and prejudiced can look on such events with an indifferent or inimical eye. The names of those men, however humble may have been their condition in life, who first introduced a breed of domestic animals—horses, cows, sheep, or pigs—before unknown in the country to which they emigrated; who first sowed grain, or planted a new tree or useful shrub; who first made a road; but, above all, those who carried the press to a savage land, ought to be preserved with more care than the names of the warriors and conquerors that have desolated the earth. Fortunately, as regards the last species of utility, or printing, we are enabled, by an article in the first number of the *New South Wales Magazine*, (August 1, 1833,) to give the history of the introduction of the press into New South Wales, and both the name and the history of the individual to whom the honour of that introduction was due. This individual was not a governor, or a judge, or a man in authority—he was not an Englishman, nor even a white man—but a poor creole from a West India island, where his father and brother were printers, and worked the government press,—see page 674, *ante*. The author of the article in the magazine has the right feeling on the subject. "As the names of Faust and Schoeffer, Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, are held in veneration as the earliest introducers of the inestimable art of printing into the northern world, it is but reasonable that Australia should assign a niche in her temple of fame to the memory of him who first exercised that art in her territory. The individual to whom this honour belongs was the late Mr. George Howe, the undoubted father of the *ars impressoria* in this southern region."—For a notice of this worthy individual, and the progress of his press, see May 11, 1821, *post*.

1803, *April*. *Died*, JAMES SIBBALD, bookseller, proprietor of the Edinburgh circulating library,* and editor of the *Edinburgh Magazine*. He was born at Whitlaw, near Selkirk, Roxburghshire, in Scotland, in 1747, where his father was a farmer, and which occupation he himself followed until May, 1779, when, owing to the depression which the American war produced in the value of farm stock, he disposed of his stock by auction, and repaired to Edinburgh, with about £100 in his pocket, in order to commence a new line of life. A taste for literature, and an acquaintance with Mr. Charles Elliott, bookseller, who was from the same district, induced him to enter as a kind of volunteer shopman for about a year. He then purchased the circulating library, and, in 1780 or 1781, commenced business as a bookseller in the Parliament-square, and carried on business with a degree of spirit and enterprise, beyond the most of his brethren. He was the first to introduce the better order of engravings into Edinburgh, in which department of trade he was for a considerable time eminently successful. Early in 1791, with the view of devoting himself more to literary pursuits, Mr. Sibbald made an arrangement for giving up the management of his business to two young men, Messrs. Laurie and Symington, who paid him an allowance out of the profits. After conducting the *Edinburgh Herald* for a short time, and arranging with Mr. Laurie concerning the library, he went to London, where he resided for some years, in the enjoyment of literary society, and the prosecution of various literary speculations, being supported by the small independency which he had thus secured to himself. While in London, his Scottish relations altogether lost sight of him; they neither knew where he lived, nor how he lived. At length his brother William, a merchant at Leith, made a particular inquiry into these circumstances, by a letter, which he sent through such a channel as would be sure of reaching him. The answer was comprised in the following words: "My lodging is in Soho, and my business is so so." Having subsequently returned to Edinburgh, he there edited, in 1797, the *Vocal Magazine*, a selection of the most esteemed English, Scots, and Irish airs, ancient and modern, adapted for the harpsichord or violin. For such an employment he was qualified by a general acquaintance with music. In 1798, he published a work, entitled, *Record of the Public Ministry of Jesus Christ, &c.* This work was chiefly remarkable for the view which it took respecting the space of time occupied by the public ministration of Christ, which former writers had supposed to be three or four years,

* The Edinburgh circulating library was established by Allan Ramsay, in 1725; and in 1757, it was sold to a Mr. Yair, whose widow carried it on till 1780, when it was sold to Mr. Sibbald. Under various circumstances it was conducted by Mr. Sibbald, till 1803, when his brother William carried it on under the superintendence of a Mr. Stephenson. Finding it by no means prosperous, and the latter gentleman having died, Mr. Sibbald disposed of it in 1806, to Mr. Alexander Mackay, who conducted it until a recent period, when it was broken up, and sold by auction.

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but was represented by Mr. Sibbald as comprehended within twelve months. The latter years of this ingenious man were chiefly spent in the compilation of his well known *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, and Glossary of the Scottish Language*, 1802, four volumes, 12mo; a work, says Mr. Chambers, of taste and erudition, which will perpetuate his name among those who have illustrated our national literature. Two portraits of Mr. Sibbald have been given by Kay; one representing him as he daily walked up the centre of the High-street of Edinburgh, with his hands behind his back, and an umbrella under his arm; another places him amidst a group of connoisseurs, who are inspecting a picture. He was a man of eccentric, but benevolent and amiable character. He belonged to a great number of convivial clubs, and was so much beloved by many of his associates in those fraternities, that for some years after his death, they celebrated his birth-day by a social meeting.

1803, *July 2. Died*, THOMAS EVANS, a considerable bookseller in Paternoster-row, to which situation he advanced himself by industry and perseverance, as he had, in common with many other respectable characters who have trod in the same path, very little to boast of in point of origin, living, when he first went to London, with Mr. William Johnston, bookseller, of Ludgate-street, in the humble capacity of porter. He afterwards became publisher of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *London Packet*, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Macfarlane, (author of the *History of the Reign of George III.*) and several other literary characters, from whose friendship and conversation he obtained much valuable information. During his publication of the former of these papers a paragraph appeared in it against Dr. Goldsmith, which so highly incensed the doctor, that he was determined to seek revenge; and no fitter object presenting itself than the publisher, he was resolved all the weight should fall upon his back. Accordingly he went to the office, cane in hand, and fell upon him in a most unmerciful manner.* This Mr. Evans resented in a true pugilistic style; and in a few moments the author of the *Vicar of Wakefield* was disarmed, and extended on the floor, to the no small diversion of the by-standers. Mr. Evans next succeeded to the business and extensive connexion of Messrs. Hawes, Clarke and Collins, Paternoster-row. The success he met with in this house was beyond his most anxious expectations; and the youths who were bred up under his instruction became the ornaments of their profession. He had for some years retired from business. He bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to Mr. Christopher Brown, (late assistant to Mr. Longman, bookseller, Paternoster-row, and father of Mr. Thomas Brown, now a partner in that respectable house,) with whom he had continued on terms of the closest friendship for above forty years. He left one surviving son, who was at sea; and a nephew of his was a clerk in the house of Messrs. Longman and Co. To his wife, with whom he had not lived during the last five years, he bequeathed £40 a-year, and also £20 a-year to a niece. The cause of separation from his wife was attributed to her partiality for one of her sons, who failed in business as a bookseller, in Paternoster-row, and afterwards was literally reduced to beggary, and died in the street about a year and a half before his father. Mr. Evans requested in his will that he might be buried without a coffin or shroud, and that the whole of his funeral expense should not exceed forty shillings.

1803, *July* 25. *Died*, THOMAS WALTER, for forty years a bookseller at Charing-cross, and eighteen years director of the Westminster department of the Phœnix fire-office. He was the only apprentice of Mr. Robert Dodsley, and one of the executors of Mr. James Dodsley. He was a man of the strictest honour both in professional and private life; and his unbounded benevolence was only exceeded by his urbanity and uncommon flow of animal spirits.

1803, *Aug.* 1. *Died*, WILLIAM WOODFALL, a printer and celebrated parliamentary reporter, and whose memory deserves to be particularly held in esteem, as one who so long, so zealously, and so largely contributed to the information of the political world, and to literature in general. He was the younger brother of Henry Samson Woodfall, and was early placed by his father under Mr. Richard Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, to learn the art of bookselling; from whose house he went back to his father's office, and assisted in the printing and editing of the *Public Advertiser*. He became so warm an amateur of the drama, that, to gratify his *penchant* for the stage, he made an excursion into Scotland, and performed several times for his amusement in the company of a Mr. Fisher. He used to relate many pleasant anecdotes of this jaunt, the most fortunate event of which, however, because it constituted the future happiness of his life, was his marriage with a most amiable woman, and with whom he returned to the metropolis about 1772, and engaged himself as editor of the *London Packet*. From this he was called by the

* When the *John Bull* newspaper first started, in 1803, many gentlemen felt offended at the freedom of the editor's remarks. Epithets not carefully chosen are sometimes taken amiss, and process by law is tedious and disagreeable. A gallant colonel therefore—a near relation of an illustrious house—taking amiss some innocent freedom of the editor, determined to curb his wit by a smart application of the horsewhip. The colonel full of martial fury, went to the *John Bull* office, in Fleet-street, burning with revenge, grasping in his right hand the riding master's whip of the regiment. Intimating his wish to see the editor, was politely shown into a room, and informed that the editor would wait upon him instantly. Like a chafed lion, he walked up and down the room during the interval, flourishing his weapon of vengeance; when the door was opened, and in marched an individual of the Brobdignag species, clad in a thick white fuzzy great coat, his chin buried in a red cotton handkerchief, with a broad oilskin hat upon his head, and a most suspicious looking oak stick under his arm. "What might you want with *me*, sir?" asked this engaging looking individual. "I wish to see the editor." "*I* am the editor, sir, at your *sarvis*," said this Brobdignag, taking from its rest his stick of about the thickness and size of a clothes'-prop. "Indeed!" ejaculated the colonel, edging away towards the door; "oh, another time." "Whenever you *pleases*, sir;" and they separated.

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proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle* to the double station of printer and editor, which he filled with much credit to himself until the year 1789, when he commenced the *Diary*, which is already noticed at page 764, *ante*. Mr. Woodfall possessed the virtues of private life that endear a man to society, and was particulary distinguished for his literary talents. In 1793, he sought to be appointed remembrancer of the city of London, an office for which he was peculiarly qualified; but private friendships and superior interest prevailed. He was also devoted to the *belles lettres*; and, as such, was the intimate friend of Garrick, Goldsmith, Savage, (whose tragedy of *Sir Thomas Overbury* he prepared for exhibition, acted at Covent Garden in 1777,) and all the other members of the old literary school, of which he was one of the very few remaining disciples. He was so passionately fond of theatrical representations, as never to have missed the first performance of a new piece for at least forty years; and the public had so good an opinion of his taste, that his criticisms were decisive of the fall or fortune of the piece and the performer.* Unfortunately for himself and his family, he placed all his hopes on the most precarious species of property, and became the proprietor of a newspaper, which his talents raised to eminence; but the talents of no individual could secure it a permanent station upon that eminence. The paper fell, and with it fell his hopes. Though disappointed, he was not to be diverted from his favourite pursuits. He was constant in his attendance at the bar of the house of lords, which he visited so lately as July 27, 1803. Although he was far advanced in life, he was active, animated, and in full possession of his mental faculties, without the appearance of any considerable waste of his physical strength. To a large family, entirely dependent upon his industry, his death was therefore an unexpected, deplorable, and afflicting event. He died, after a week's illness, in his fifty-eighth year, in Queen-street, Westminster; and his remains were interred on the 6th, in St. Margaret's church-yard.

1803. The British and Foreign Bible Society instituted by the right hon. sir John Shore, baron Teignmouth; the cause of which he has advocated, as its president, with great ability. He was born in Devonshire, in 1751, and early in life went to India in the civil service. In 1793 he was appointed governor general of Bengal, at which time he was created a baronet. He was the bosom friend of sir W. Jones, and succeeded him in the presidentship of the Asiatic society.

1803, *Aug.* 7. *Died*, WILLIAM CHARNLEY, bookseller, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged seventy-six years, being the oldest in the trade in the North of England. Mr. Charnley served his apprenticeship to Martin Bryson, a respectable bookseller residing on the bridge in Newcastle, who was upon terms of intimacy and friendship with Allan Ramsay, of Edinburgh, and who once addressed a letter to Bryson, with the following superscription:

> To Mr. Bryson, on Tyne brigg,
> An upright downright honest whig.*

Mr. Emerson Charnley, who is styled by Dr. Dibdin,† the veteran emperor of Northumbrian booksellers, succeeded his father, and has carried on one of the most respectable bookselling businesses out of London.

1803. The first book printed at Northampton, capital of Hampshire county, in the state of Massachusetts, North America, was a work by Dr. Joseph Priestley,‡ entitled, *Notes on all the books of Scripture*, four vols. 8vo.

1803, *Sept.* 28. *Died*, RALPH GRIFFITHS, LL.D. the original institutor of the *Monthly Review*, and which, with unremitting perseverance, he conducted fifty-four years, assisted only by his son in the latter period of his life.§ He was originally a watch-maker at Stone, Staffordshire, and a steady attendant at the Presbyterian meeting at that place. Abandoning his trade he went to London, and turned bookseller, first on Ludgate-hill, afterwards in Paternoster-row, and finally in the Strand, where he had the misfortune to fail; and his *Review* being sold for the benefit of his creditors, was purchased by Mr. Collins, then an enterprising bookseller at Salisbury. Under Collins the work improved in variety and reputation, if not in sale;—and Griffiths, who had retained the management, regained the whole of the property itself about the year 1780. He now began a new series, and the profits of the work were so much increased, that he commenced a handsome establishment at Turnham Green; kept two carriages, and lived in style. He obtained, unsolicited, the degree of doctor of laws from an American college

* The family of the Woodfalls have long been distinguished both in the annals of typography and literature. Sophia Woodfall, (afterwards Mrs. M'Gibbon,) was the daughter of William Woodfall, and inherited from her parents a love for the stage; she performed at Covent-garden theatre with considerable eclat; and was for several years the principal heroine of tragedy, at the theatres royal Liverpool and Manchester, where she was not only admired for her tragic powers, but highly respected in private life. Before her marriage she produced *Frederick Montravers or the Adopted Son*, novel, 2 vols. 12mo. 1802; *Rosa, or the Child of the Abbey*, novel, 4 vols. 12mo. 1804.

* This anecdote is recorded in *Sykes*, vol. I. p. 224.

† See Dibdin's *Northern Tour*, vol. I, p. 350, a work as deficient in information, as it is expensive in price; unworthy of its title, or the name of Dibdin.

‡ Dr. Joseph Priestley, the most celebrated philosopher of his time, was born at Fieldhead, near Halifax, Yorkshire, March 13, 1733, and educated at Daventry, under Dr. Ashworth. In 1761, he became tutor to the college at Warrington, and there wrote several works, after which he resided six years at Leeds. In 1773, he became librarian to lord Shelborne, and in August, 1774, discovered *dephlogisticated air*, which has been called the birth-day of Pneumatic chemistry, which produced him great distinction. In 1778, he removed to Birmingham, and in 1791, a church and king mob burnt his house and library, and he removed, first to Hackney, and afterwards to Pennsylvania, where he died, February 6, 1804.

§ One of the earliest coadjutors of Dr. Griffiths, was Dr. William Rose, who has the credit of having written the first article in that valuable work. Dr. Rose was born in the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and for about thirty years was an inhabitant of Chiswick, where he kept an academy; he was a man of amiable manners, and much esteemed in the literary world. He died July 4, 1786, aged sixty-seven years.

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Of either the literary life or domestic habits of Dr. Griffiths, little is known; in his character, industry and ingenuity were in an eminent degree combined; he was a steady advocate of literature; a firm friend, a cordial lover of the enjoyments of domestic happiness, and a zealous and successful promoter of the charms of social intercourse. There is a portrait of him in the *European Magazine* for January, 1804.* The *Monthly Review* has in its progress been materially instrumental in promoting the interests of science, and diffusing a taste for critical literature in this country; and at the time of the death of its venerable conductor, in the eighty-third year of his age, it had attained the zenith of its glory. But the work having lost the mind which planned and reared it, maintains but a secondary rank among our literary journals.

1803, *Aug.* 25. *Died*, CHARLES BURDON, a bookseller at Winchester, aged twenty-four.

1803, *Nov.* 11. *Died*, JOHN KERBY, bookseller, Bond-street, London, aged sixty-three years.

1803, *Dec.* 10. *Died*, JOHN BROUGHTON RUDHALL, bookseller and printer at Bristol, and printer of *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, in which he was succeeded by Mr. John Gutch, of whom Mr. Nichols observes, "This enterprising young bookseller, '*ex stirpe honestâ oriundus in almâ matre Oxoniensi*,' has only to proceed as he has begun, and he will in due time arrive at the summit of eminence."

WILLIAM SOMERTON, who died in February, 1804, had been employed upwards of fifty-three years on the above newspaper.

1803, *Dec.* 17. *Died*, JOHN GORE, proprietor and printer of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, to the deep regret of a large circle of acquaintance. His son, Mr. Johnson Gore, succeeded to the business, which he conducted for thirty years.

1803, *Jan.* 1. *The Manchester Telegraph and Weekly Advertiser*, No. 1, price sixpence, printed and published by James Edmond and Co. Bowlane, Manchester, with the followiug motto:

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can.—*Pope.*

1803, *Jan.* 8. *The Pic Nic;* consisting of fourteen weekly numbers, making two volumes 12mo, was got up under the auspices of Fulk Greville, esq. author of *Reflection*, a poem, 4to. 1790, and *Letters to the Monthly Reviewers*, 8vo. 1790. The *Pic Nic* ended April 9, 1803.

1803, *Feb. The Monthly Spectator*, No. 1.

1803, *Aug.* 6. *The Mercantile Gazette; and Liverpool and Manchester Daily Advertiser*, No. 1, printed by J. White, at the Hope press, Liverpool, and sold by Gerard Bancks, bookseller, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, price sixpence. This was the first attempt to establish a *daily* newspaper out of London, and originated with Dr. Solomon, the patentee of the well-known medicine, *Balm of Gilead.*

1803. *The Poetical Magazine*, published by Vernor and Hood, and edited by David Carey, author of the *Pleasures of Nature*, and other poems, foolscap 8vo. 1803.

1803. *The Wanderer.* These essays occupy two volumes 12mo. and are said to be written by Charles Fothergill, esq. In 1813, he published *An Essay on the Philosophy, Study, and Use of Natural History*, fc. 8vo.

1803, *Nov.* 12. *The Man in the Moon;* ended February 14, 1804. Said to be written by Mr. George Brewer, the author of *Hours of Leisure.*

1803. *The Aryus*, printed and published by Joseph Aston, Manchester.

1803, *Dec.* 7. *The Townsman*, No. 1, printed and published by Gerard Bancks, Manchester. The editor of this paper was the eccentric and well known Mr. James Watson.—See the *Spirit of the Doctor.*

1804, *Jan.* 20. *Died*, JOSEPH HARROP, printer and bookseller, at Manchester, and proprietor of the *Manchester Mercury*, which he established in 1752, aged sixty-seven years. He was succeeded in business by his son James Harrop, who, on Saturday, June 30, 1804, in addition to the *Mercury*, which was published on Tuesday, issued the first number of the *British Volunteer*, price sixpence. This paper obtained a good circulation by meeting the mail at Derby, and bringing the news to Manchester by express.

1804, *Jan.* The art of stereotype printing (with the approbation of lord Stanhope) was offered to the university of Cambridge, by Mr. Wilson, a printer of respectability in London, for their adoption and use in the printing of bibles, testaments and prayer-books, upon certain terms and conditions, one of which was said to be, paying to Mr. Wilson £4000 for the *secret* of the *new invention.*

1804, *March.* The bible society commenced under the auspices of Mr. Granville Sharpe.

1804, *April* 4. *Died*, PHILIP DECK, many years bookseller and postmaster at Bury St. Edmunds. He was a man who devoted his time in promoting every humane and charitable institution, as far as his power would admit, and whose humble abilities appeared in several religious tracts in support of religion and government. He was in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

1804, *May* 26. WILLIAM COBBETT, editor of the *Political Register*, found guilty in the court of king's bench for a libel against lord Hardwick and lord Redesdale, and the other officers of state in Ireland; and in the same court an action was brought by Mr. Plunkett, solicitor-general for Ireland, for libel, in which the jury awarded £500 damages.

1804. *Died*, ARMAND GASTON LE CAMUS, author of *Observations on the arrangement and classification of Libraries; A Memoir on Stereotype Printing*, and other works. He was one of the commissioners from the national convention, arrested by general Dumourier, and given up to the Austrians, who exchanged him afterwards for the young princess, the daughter of Louis XVI.

* Dr. Griffiths, Dr. Rose, and the rev. Jacob Hirons, married the three daughters of Samuel Clerk, D.D., a respectable dissenting minister at St. Albans, who died in 1750. Mrs. Griffiths, the last survivor of the three sisters, died at Turnham green, August 24, 1812.

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1804, *June* 21. *Died*, JOHN MARSH, printer, at George Town, near Washington, North America, aged fifty years. Mr. Marsh had been a bookseller and printer at Yarmouth and Norwich, and left England for North America, where he probably fell a sacrifice to the climate, from not being more early inured to it. As a man of honourable conduct and great urbanity, he was regretted by all who knew him in this country.

1804, *July* 10. *Died*, FRANCIS AMBROSE DIDOT, a very celebrated printer at Paris, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was the son of a printer and bookseller at Paris, in which city he was born in the year 1730, and received an excellent classical education. Full of enthusiasm for the advancement of the art of printing, young Didot determined to rival those celebrated printers, Joachim Ibarra, of Spain; Nisselius, of Leyden;* and Baskerville, of England, and he lived to surpass them all. He brought his press to a state of excellence unattained by any of his cotemporaries. He contructed mills for making fine paper; invented a press upon a large scale; and was the inventor of many other machines and instruments now commonly used in printing offices, all which have powerfully contributed to the modern advancement of the typographic art. The elegant editions published by order of Louis XVI. for the education of the dauphin, were the production of M. Didot's press, as well as the *Theatrical Selections* by Corneille, the works of Racine, Telemachus, Tasso's *Jerusalem*, two superb bibles, and a multiplicity of other inestimable works; each of which, on its publication, has emanated fresh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. Didot sedulously endeavoured to unite in his family every talent auxiliary to the printing art: one of his sons became a celebrated type founder; and the voice of fame announces the superior rank which they both deservedly hold among the printers of the age. The life of Didot was the life of honour; his abilities were universally known and respected; but too strict an application to business and to study accelerated the death of this eminent man. At the age of seventy-three he read over five times, and carefully corrected every sheet of the stereotype edition of Montaigne, printed by his sons. He had likewise projected, and partly executed an index to that writer. His two sons, Peter and Firmin Didot, were the successors to his business and his fame, and to which they have added fresh laurels, by their typographic skill. Peter Francis Didot, brother of Francis Ambrose, died in 1795.

1804, *July* 25. *Died*, THOMAS MILLER, a very worthy and intelligent bookseller, and well known to men of literary curiosity for upwards of half a century, at his residence at Bungay, in Suffolk. He was born at Norwich, August 14, 1732. His father was by trade a pavier, and apprenticed him to a grocer; but his fondness for reading induced him to commence business as a bookseller, and for many years he enlarged his stock so as to make it an object of importance with collectors in all parts of the kingdom, who were not more pleased with his judicious selection of copies, than the integrity with which he transacted business. About 1782 he published a catalogue of his collection of books, engraved portraits, and coins, which for interest and value exceeded at that time any other country collection, except, perhaps, that of Mr. Edwards of Halifax. Mr. Miller was a great reader, and possessing an excellent memory, he acquired that fund of general knowledge, particularly of literary history, which rendered him an instructive and entertaining companion. In 1799 he became quite blind, but continued in business till his death. His son, William, was an eminent bookseller in Albemarle-street, London, who, on his retiring from business, in 1812, with an easy competence, acquired by habits of industry and polite attention, carried with him the high esteem and respect of his numerous friends and brethren. In 1795, when the fashion was very general for tradesmen to circulate provincial halfpennies, Mr. Miller sen. had a die cast, but an accident happening to one of the blocks when only twenty-three pieces were struck off, he, like a true antiquary, declined having a fresh one made. This coin, which is very finely engraved, and bears a strong profile likeness of himself, is known to collectors by the name of the *Miller Halfpenny*. He was extremely careful into whose hands the impressions went; and, when sold, fetches from three to five guineas. Had Mr. Miller, when a young man, settled in the metropolis, there is no doubt but his extensive knowledge in books, and natural unwearied industry, would have led to greater pecuniary advantages. Of Mr. Miller there is a good portrait.

1804. *Died*, WILLIAM JOHNSON, a bookseller of long established reputation in Ludgate-street. He relinquished the business to his son, about the year 1770, and was afterwards appointed stationer to the board of ordnance. He died at a very advanced age. His son, Mr. Edward Johnson, who inherited a good fortune from his maternal grandfather, Mr. Edward Owen, printer of the *Gazette*, died in Dublin, in 1796.

1804, *Sept.* 19. *Died*, JOHN WOODYER, many years partner with Mr. Thurlbourn, a respectable bookseller at Cambridge; after whose death Mr. Woodyer carried on the business alone, but was ultimately not successful. He was a man of extensive knowledge, placid disposition, and great probity. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age, being at that time one of the oldest livery-men of the stationers' company.

1804, *Sept.* 19. *Died*, JAMES MATTHEWS, a very respectable bookseller and vender of medicines, at No. 18, in the Strand, London, successor to Samuel Leigh. He was a lay preacher in a chapel of his own at Whetstone. It is recorded that no man knew better how to make a *bishop*

* John George Nisselius, a learned printer at Leyden, a German, born in the palatinate, was well versed in the oriental languages; and printed besides an *Hebrew Bible*, 1662, 8vo. many parts of the scriptures in the Ethiopic and Arabic languages. He died in 1662, before the *Hebrew Bible* was completed. As well as his own press he employed the Elzevirs to print for him.

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than Mr. Matthews; and at the trade sales of the booksellers, which were then held at taverns, he was accustomed so to make a "*bishop*," that he was familiarly called by his brethren, bishop Matthews. He was the father of Charles Matthews, the celebrated comedian.*

1804, *Nov.* 12. *Died*, GERARD BANCKS, who for many years carried on a very respectable business as a stationer and printer, in Exchange-street, Manchester, lamented by his relatives, and a large circle of acquaintance. Being a captain in Ackers's volunteers, he was buried with military honours in St. Peter's church.

1804, *Dec.* 12. *Died*, JOHN BOYDELL, who has justly been called "the father of the arts in Great Britain." He was born, Jan. 19, 1719, at Dorrington, in Derbyshire, of which place his grandfather was vicar. Engaged himself in the profession of land surveyor, it is said that his father intended him for the same line; but, fortunately for the community, not less than his son, accident threw in the way of the latter, whilst yet young, Baddesley's views of different country seats, which so attracted his attention, that young Boydell resolved to relinquish the pen for the graver, as an instrument far more worthy of his powers; and more likely to reward, as well as extend, the fame of his labours.—Whether genius be, as a great moralist is of opinion that it is, "a mind with strong powers accidently directed to some particular object," it appears most certain that this rising genius was induced to acquire the art of engraving from accidentally contemplating the misrepresentation of a misshapen gothic castle.* It appears almost impossible that an individual, who began the world in so humble circumstances, could have effected so much for the improvement of the arts, and of the national taste. At the age of twenty-one, he walked up to London, and bound himself apprentice to Mr. Tomms, an engraver, at a time when there were no very eminent engravers in England. Notwithstanding that he was now of age, his conduct, during his apprenticeship, is known to have been most assiduous. Having prosecuted his professional studies for six years, and finding himself to be a better artist than his teacher, he bought the last year of his apprenticeship from Mr. Tomms, and became his own master. Returning to his native village, he married an amiable female, the object of his early love, with whom he lived many years in great felicity. Amidst the scenes of his youth, he sketched drawings of several romantic spots, and remarkable buildings, which he subsequently engraved. Returning to the metropolis, he began to work for himself, and became a printseller of some eminence. Boydell saw the necessity of forcing the art of engraving by stimulating men of genius with suitable rewards; and seeing that the taste for prints began rapidly to extend, and having felt how sensibly his own interest suffered, together with the honour of his country, by the sums annually drawn from hence in return for the productions of French artists, began to look out for some English engraver who should equal, perhaps excel, them; and, in William Woollet,† he found one. The extraordinary encouragement which his endeavours experienced from the public was equal to the spirit and patriotism of his undertakings, and soon laid the foundation of an ample fortune. He was elected alderman of Cheap ward in 1782; sheriff in 1785; lord mayor in 1790; and in the same year master of the stationers' company. The English engravings, which were before considered much inferior to

* Charles Matthews was born on the 28th June, 1776, and educated at merchant tailor's school, and at the usual age was bound apprentice to his father. The bookseller was a Wesleyan methodist, and from religious motives did not permit his children to visit a theatre; but the circumstance of meeting with Robert William Elliston, inforced that curiosity which prohibition had perhaps originally excited. By the connivance of a shopman, master Matthews stole out, and went to the two shilling gallery of old Drury. From that moment all occupation, save that of acting, became "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

In September, 1793, he stole away to Richmond, where he made his first public appearance on the stage. His father finding his son's mind fixed upon the stage, one day addressed him thus: "Charles, there are your indentures, and there are twenty guineas; I do not approve of the stage, but I will not oppose your wishes. At any time hereafter, should you feel inclined to turn to an honest calling, there are twenty guineas more, if you send for them, and your father's house is open to you." The second twenty guineas Matthews never claimed. The youth found himself, ere he was eighteen, with the wide world before him. His first appearance before a London audience, was on May 15, 1803, and he soon became a decided favourite with the town, and was engaged at Drury-lane. On the 2nd of April, 1818, he announced his intention of giving, at the English opera house, a monodramatic entertainment, called "Matthews at Home." Never, perhaps, did a project of such a nature so directly succeed; night after night, and season after season, the theatre was thronged. After six years entertainment, Mr. Matthews went in 1823 to America, where he was extremely well received by the public. Being libelled in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, he brought an action, and was awarded 3000 crowns damages. In the autumn of 1823, he returned to England, and joined with Yates in the Adelphi theatre. Matthews has been frequently misrepresented, and termed a mere mimic; but in fact, so far from his characters being individual imitations, they were more frequently the characters of his own conception, though alive to nature and consistent in themselves. Several imitators have followed his footsteps, but no one could make even a pretention to rivalry has as yet appeared. For seventeen years he, by his single exertions, delighted all England—"alone he did it." As a companion he was delightful, as a friend sincere, and as a husband and father exemplary. He was, with John Kemble and Braham, received as a guest by George IV.

Mr. Matthews died at Devonport, Devonshire, June 27, 1835. He was twice married; first to Miss C. Strong, of Exeter, a lady of respectable family, and the authoress of a volume of poems and some novels. She retired from the stage in September, 1810. His second wife was Miss Jackson, half sister to Miss Kelly. Mr. Charles Matthews, of the Olympic theatre, was intended by his father for an architect, but took to the stage, and made his first appearance Dec. 7, 1835. He was lately married to Mad. Vestris.

* "After his oracle, Dr. Johnson," says Mr. Gibbon, "my friend sir Joshua Reynolds denies all *original genius* any natural propensity of the mind to one art or science rather than another. Without engaging in a metaphysical, or rather a verbal dispute, *I know*, by experience, *that from my early youth I aspired to the character of an historian*."

† William Woollet, of humble though reputable origin, was born at Maidstone, in Kent, in August 1735. While an apprentice, he early distinguished himself, and many of his pieces have considerable merit. His chief engravings are the *Niobe*, from Wilson's celebrated picture, the *Death of General Wolfe*, from West's painting; and the *Fishery*. He died May 23, 1785, in his fiftieth year, and his remains were buried in St. Pancras' church-yard, where an upright grave-stone records his memory; but a more noble monument to his genius has been erected in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, from the classic chisel of Banks.

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those of foreign nations, began from that time to be highly prized; and the exportation of them became a valuable article of commerce. Having done so much for the art of engraving, he resolved to direct his efforts to encouraging the art of painting in this country. To this effect he attempted that undertaking, the salutary effects of which have proved incalculably great, and which exhibited to an astonished and delighted age—the Shakspeare gallery. What with his engraving of prints at an unusual expense, and his labouring to establish this first British school of historical painting, he expended something more than *three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.*

Reflecting on the exertions of alderman Boydell, one cannot but regret that the property which his industry had so richly acquired was subject to its reverses. Owing to the French revolution, and the consequent war, this worthy man experienced such losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an act of parliament for leave to dispose of the paintings, &c. by lottery. The good old man had the satisfaction of living to see the act passed through both houses of parliament, and of being cheered in its progress by the eulogium of several individual members.* It was rather singular that he should have just lived long enough to see the Shakspeare lottery disposed of; for, on the day he paid the debt of nature, not a ticket remained unsold. To every benevolent institution alderman Boydell was a generous benefactor and an attentive guardian. His remains were interred in great funeral state, in the afternoon of the 19th of December, in the church of St. Olave Jewry.†

Invincible determination seems to have been one of the constitutional qualities of alderman Boydell. Having once formed the resolution to become an engraver, nothing could divert him from pursuing his design. Indefatigability is requisite to successfulness. Boydell has shown, to those who desire to pursue his steps, that industry, patience, and perseverance, united to talents, and joined with conduct,‡ are, humanly speaking, certain to surmount all difficulties or impediments. Josiah Boydell, nephew to the above, was an alderman of the city of London, and also eminent as an engraver.

1804, *Jan. Censura Literaria Restituta*, by sir Egerton Brydges, bart.

1804. *The Galvanist*, by Hydra Polycephalus, esq. extends but to eleven numbers; and the greater part of these are employed in ridiculing and correcting the follies and vices of academical life. In a moral point of view, they deserve much praise. The metrical paraphrase of *Ossian*,* in No. 8, is beautiful.—*Drake.*

1804. *The Intruder.* A periodical paper published at Aberdeen; and which, notwithstanding the local nature of part of its contents, possesses sufficient merit, both in style and matter, to instruct the general reader.

1804, *July. The Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*, No. 1.

1804, *April* 23. *The Miniature*, No. I. The essays under this title, the joint production, it is said, of four very young men, the sons of the marquis Wellesley, of Dr. Rennell, of Mr. Knight, and Mr. Canning, form the second periodical paper which issued from the college of Eton. The first edition consists of thirty-four numbers, forming an 8vo. volume, which was dedicated to Dr. Joseph Goodall, head master of Eton college. The second edition, in two vols. 12mo, consists of forty numbers. The *Miniature*, both in literary merit and knowledge of life and manners, is inferior to the *Microcosm.*

1804. *Imperial Review.*

1804. *The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, published by Archibald Constable. It was continued till 1826, and was throughout a successful publication.

1805, *March* 20. *Died*, WILLIAM ROSE, a printer and bookseller at Lincoln, aged fifty-one years. His father had also been a respectable printer and bookseller there.

1805, *July* 2. *Died*, RICHARD BOND, aged eighty years. He had been a master printer of some eminence at Gloucester, but his business failed, and he was employed as a compositor, in the service of William, Bowyer, jun., in London. In 1792 he was elected to enjoy Mr. Bowyer's liberal bequest; being the fourth person who had been elected.

1805, *July* 5. *Died*, SAMUEL BROOKES, a deserving journeyman printer, whose modest merit justifies his being particularly noticed. Mild, unasuming, and courteous in his demeanour, he constantly gave satisfaction to his employers; and cheerfully toiled through life, for the maintenance of a numerous young family, two of whom he brought up to his own profession. He possessed an understanding of a superior cast; and had the honour of being frequently consulted by the right hon. George Rose,

* In a sermon preached before the corporation of London, Jan 18, 1804, by the rev. John Perring, a very high panegyric is paid to the labours of alderman Boydell.

† In 1779, he presented to the stationers' company Mr. West's celebrated painting of Alfred the Great dividing his last loaf with the stranger. This painting is placed over the master's chair in the court-room of the company. On the right hand of the chimney-place there is a whole-length portrait, inscribed, "Portrait of John Boydell, esq., lord mayor of the city of London; painted by Mr. Graham, and presented by him to the company of stationers, June 8, 1792." In the council-chamber of Guildhall are displayed both his patriotism and his ardour for the advancement of the arts. He presented to the corporation of the city of London, several valuable pictures.

‡ How different was the conduct of his companion, Chatelaine, who in the same workshop was etching and engraving at one shilling an hour, frequently would ask for sixpence at the end of the first half hour, and retire to the ale-house to spend it.

* A translation of the poems of Ossian, the son of Fingal, appeared in 1762. This performance of James Macpherson, excited a long and acrimonious controversy, in which Dr. Hugh Blair early distinguished himself. It produced some severe animadversions from Dr. Johnson, which the author resented, and added to his resentment some menacing expressions, which produced from the doctor that very spirited and intrepid letter which Boswell has published in his *Memoirs.* James Macpherson was born at Ruthven, in the county of Inverness, July 3, 1738, and died Feb. 17, 1796. For a defence of lord North's administration, he obtained a place and a seat in the house of commons.

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on the completion of his favourite plan for regulating friendly societies. Mr. Brookes died at Pentonville, near London, of a lingering consumption, aged fifty years.

1805, *July* 17. *Died*, JOHN FARMER, a very worthy and industrious compositor, whose father is noticed at page 759, *ante*. He was born in Jewin-street, London, and acquired the rudiments of his profession in the office of William Bowyer, jun. Fortunately for him, he married a careful hard-working woman, by whose unremitting assiduities his latter years of painful existence were rendered comparatively comfortable. So long as he was able, he diligently followed his regular employment, and closed his labours in the office where they commenced, in the employment of Mr. John Nichols, partner and successor to Mr. Bowyer, who was one of the most intimate companions of his early days, and retained a real regard for him through life. After long confinement by a complication of disorders, he died at Clerkenwell, aged sixty.

1805, *Sept.* 27. The magistrates determine that the act which requires the name of the printer to be affixed to the first and last pages of a book, does not apply to loose sheets.

1805, *Oct.* 13. *Died*, JOSEPH MERRILL, bookseller, at Cambridge, aged seventy years. It is recorded in Lysons's *History of Cambridgeshire*, page 153, that "In the year 1805, Mr. Joseph Merrill, of Cambridge, bookseller, bequeathed the sum of £1,667 bank stock to the trustees of Story's alms-houses, for the purpose of paying, by half yearly payments, the sum of £6 each to the eight poor persons of Jakenett's alms-houses; the remainder of the interest to be appropriated to the defraying of incidental expenses." In Great Mary's church-yard, Cambridge, there is the following epitaph on the two Mr. Merrills:

To the memory of
JOHN MERRILL, Esq. Alderman,
who served the office of Mayor in the year 1781.
He departed this life Oct. 17th, 1801, aged 70.
Also to the memory of
JOSEPH MERRILL, Esq.
Brother of the above Merrill,
who departed this life Oct. 13th, 1805, aged 70.

1805, *Dec.* 12. *Died*, HENRY SAMSON WOODFALL, proprietor and printer of the *Public Advertiser*. He was the eldest son of Henry Woodfall, noted at page 720, *ante*, and born at the sign of the Rose and Crown, in Little Britain, on the 21st of June, 1739, O. S. Under the fostering attention of his grandfather, he received the rudiments of his education, and, before he had attained his fifth year, had the honour of receiving from Pope half-a-crown, for reading to him, with much fluency, a page of Homer, in the Greek language. He was afterwards sent to a respectable school at Twickenham; and at the age of little more than eleven years, he was removed to St. Paul's. On leaving that school he was taken apprentice by his father; and on attaining the age of nineteen, had committed to his charge the business of editing and printing the *Public Advertiser*, though his name did not appear to the paper till the 17th of November, 1760. From this period to the beginning of November, 1793, he continued uninterruptedly in the exercise of the laborious functions which a daily newspaper necessarily requires, more especially where the joint duties of editor and printer devolve on the same person, as in the case of Mr. Woodfall. During the course of so long a period, when parties ran extremely high, and particularly from the year 1769, when the celebrated Letters of *Junius** first appeared under that signature, it is not surprising that a printer should have occasionally got into some difficulties; and this Mr. Woodfall, after he had retired from business, used to speak of not unpleasantly, and apparently with satisfaction; not with exultation, as acting in opposition to the then administration, but as having passed through the perils to which he had been subjected, in publishing the party effusions of the most able writers of the day, without any serious inconvenience to the comforts he then enjoyed. The punishments consequent upon his political transgressions formed, he said, a kind of anti-climax of retribution: that he had been *fined* by the house of lords; *confined* by the house of commons; *fined and confined* by the court of king's bench; and *indicted* at the Old Bailey. In the conduct of the *Public Advertiser*, however, he was strictly impartial; and notwithstanding the great and deserved popularity of *Junius*, yet, by a reference to his papers of that day, it will be seen that as many very able letters on the ministerial side of the question were admitted as on that of the opposition, and without any other preference than priority of receipt, or than the temporary nature of the subject would demand. With regard to the line of conduct he had adopted respecting his paper, in a pecuniary point of view, it was always most scrupulously honourable and correct; and, though frequently offered money to suppress certain articles of intelligence, not pleasant to the particular individual, yet never could he be prevailed upon to forego what he deemed to be his duty to the public, for any consideration of such a kind, however much to his personal advantage. Mr. Woodfall succeeded his father, as a printer, in Paternoster-row, in the year 1769; and, on being offered the common councilship, vacant by the death of his father, declined it, on the ground, as he jokingly said, that it was his duty to *record* great actions, not to *perform* them. Mr. Woodfall retired from business on the destruction of his printing-office by fire, in December, 1793, having parted with the *Public Advertiser* in the preceding November. The paper was discontinued about two years after Mr. Woodfall parted with it. Mr. Woodfall was master of the stationers' company in the year 1797, of which he had been a liveryman upwards of 45 years. He resided at Chelsea during the last twelve years of his life, occasionally visiting his old and numerous

* In 1812, Mr. George Woodfall, an eminent printer, and son of Mr. George Henry Woodfall, published the *Letters of Junius, with fac-similes of his hand-writing*, 3 vols. 8vo.

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acquaintance, by whom he was highly respected for his good humour and social qualities. He had lived much in intimacy with Garrick and Colman, Smollett, (Leonidas) Glover, Goldsmith, Hawkesworth, Bonnel Thornton, and other wits of his day, by whose labours the *Public Advertiser* rose to a very high reputation, as the depositary of literary humour, criticism, and information. In Mr. Woodfall's time the newspapers were more devoted to the interests of general literature than at present; and it was not unusual with men of the first talents to send their thoughts on subjects of manners, morals, and other domestic and instructive topics, which have been ill exchanged for the violence of party declamation. It remains only to add, that, in many cases, Mr. Woodfall acted as a liberal patron of early genius. He retired from active life, to enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*" among a select circle of friends, who highly esteemed him for his amiable and inoffensive manners. His tomb, in Chelsea church-yard, is thus inscribed:

Sacred
to the memory of
Henry-Samson Woodfall, esq.
many years an eminent printer in London,
who departed this life Dec. 12, 1805,
aged 66;
a gentleman
of a liberal mind and education;
the associate and patron of
many distinguished literary characters
of the last age;
exemplary in the discharge of his duty of
husband, father, and friend.

1805, *Dec.* 12. *Died*, JOHN ALMON, printer, bookseller, and author, of Piccadilly, London. He was the son of John Almon,* of Liverpool, who married Isabella, daughter of Gilbert and Margaret Thompson,† of Aughton, near Ormskirk, and, in right of his wife, became possessed of estates in North Meoles. The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 17, 1737, and received his education at Warrington. In March, 1751, he was put apprentice to Mr. Robert Williamson, of Liverpool, printer and bookseller. In the month of September, 1758, he left Liverpool, and went to the continent, and visited several places in Holland, and was a short time up the Mediterranean; from thence he returned to England, and went to London; where being a perfect stranger, he at first sought employment as a journeyman printer. He worked for Mr. Watts, in Wild's-court, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where he had the same frame which had been occupied by Benjamin Franklin. He was but a short time in this situation, for he speedily got acquainted with the booksellers, by whom he was employed in some compilation, and writing pamphlets upon temporary subjects. The extraordinary success which attended the latter, induced Mr. Say, printer of the daily newspaper, called the *Gazetteer*, in the month of January, 1761, to engage him at a fixed salary, as an assistant to him in the conduct and management of his paper. In November, 1762, he published a review of Mr. Pitt's administration, which he dedicated to earl Temple, and which brought him acquainted with that nobleman, and who speedily introduced him to the notice of the duke of Newcastle, duke of Devonshire, marquis of Rockingham, and Mr. Wilks, and he also soon became known to the wits of the day. On the 27th of October, 1760, he married Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of Millbank, Westminster, by whom he had ten children. In 1763, the spirit of party advancing to a considerable height, he thought it a good opportunity to emancipate himself from a subaltern situation, and to create a more permant property for himself and family. Under the auspices of lord Temple and his friends, he commenced bookseller in Piccadilly; and when the opposition club, called the *Coterie*, was established, in 1764, Mr. Almon was appointed bookseller and stationer to the club. This circumstance brought him a great flow of business; and the popularity of many of his political pamphlets, soon established his reputation as a publisher and author. He had boldness to publish writings which other booksellers would have rejected. The consequence of his upright and uncompromising conduct in avowing his sentiments in opposition to the measures of government, soon pointed him out as a fit object on whom to wreak their vengeance.* The proceedings against him we have already noticed at the time they took place, at pages 721, 758. In 1775, he published the *New Foundling Hospital for Wit*, commonly a volume every year, which met with approbation. He afterwards revised, corrected, and methodized the whole, in the form it now appears. Naturally attached to a sedentary situation, his greatest fault was giving his confidence to unworthy servants, and permitting them to exercise that power which he ought to have kept in his own hands. Nor had he firmness to withstand their solicitations for

* He lived for some time in one of his own houses in Liverpool, where all his children were born. In 1743, he went to Ferrol, in Spain, and from thence to Lisbon, and being fond of a maritime life, he served as a volunteer on board admiral Matthews's fleet. In 1744, Mrs. Almon went to Ireland to see her husband's relations, and on her return from Dublin to Liverpool, in the month of October, the vessel was wrecked on the coast of North Wales.

† This Margaret Thompson was daughter and heiress of Gilbert Wright, who owned considerable lands in the parishes of Hesketh and Rufford, situated between Ormskirk and Preston, in Lancashire. It is remarkable that Richard Rhodes, stationer, in Fleet-street, in 1704, died a bachelor, possessed of upwards of £30,000, principally in money, which he bequeathed by will to his mother's sister (his mother and all his other relations being dead) and her heirs. At his death, his property was escheated to the crown for want of heirs, *pro defectu sanguinis*. His mother's sister was the wife of the above-mentioned Gilbert Wright. In 1767 John Almon attempted to revive the cause; but considering the expense, and the great and many difficulties in combatting an adverse administration, he was forced to abandon the hopes of becoming possessor of the property of his ancestors.

* *Memoirs of John Almon, bookseller, of Piccadilly.* London: 1790. This very amusing and interesting account of Almon, most valuable for documents which it contains, shows his firm, able, and uncompromising opposition to the oppressive and tyrannical proceedings of government, and the base subserviency of the members of parliament and the judges, was not published. Mr. Baines, in his *History of Lancashire*, makes no mention of this worthy and patriotic individual.

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favours. He was therefore duped, betrayed, plundered, and abused by them, according as it suited their occasional views. At length, ill health obliged him to seek for ease and recovery in retirement, which he flattered himself he should there obtain. With this view he quitted his business, in favour of a very worthy and respectable young man (Mr. Debrett) and went into the country. But he had scarcely settled there when he had the misfortune to lose his wife. He left London in June, 1781, and Mrs. Almon died in August following. This stroke affected him deeply, and he mentions it in more than one of his lyrics. In the month of September, 1784, he married the widow of William Parker, printer of the *General Advertiser*, and returned once more to London, and to business, taking up his residence in Fleet-street. He left ease and affluence, to encounter fatigue and rescue indigence. On this occasion, Mr. Macklin, the comedian, sent him the following letter, in answer to his application for an order, for a friend, to see his *Man of the World.*

"Dear Sir,—Your tenure in the Man of the World is long and legal, of full twenty years. You were the first man in the land, who encouraged the author in his hopes of success from that production; therefore in justice he sends you his fiat, which on all occasions will be ready for his old friend Almon. I sincerely congratulate you, myself, and the public, upon your return to the world of business. You were made for it. The press wants such spirits. It is the guardian of the times, and should be its monitor. I have not been on the other side of Temple-bar since your resurrection. Laziness, application, real or fancied illness, hindered me from wishing you joy of your new life in person. But my first visit shall be to discharge that duty.—I am, dear Sir, sincerely your friend and humble servant,

"Oct. 28, 1784. CHARLES MACKLIN."*

"Tavistock-row, Covent-garden."

In his new situation as printer of the *General Advertiser*, he was again the object of the enmity of the court. He was not long in Fleet-street, before he was chosen into the common council, in which he continued two years. The speculation of the *General Advertiser* injured his fortune; and he became a prisoner of the king's bench for a libel, and was afterwards an outlaw. Extricated at length from his difficulties, he returned again to England, and settled in Hertfordshire, where he died, leaving his widow in great distress. In 1804, Mr. Almon gave to the world the genuine correspondence of Mr. Wilkes, which was his last literary performance. His taste for poetry was far from being contemptible, and some of his lyrics are not without merit; many of his pieces appeared in the *New Foundling Hospital for Wit*, and in the *Asylum for Fugitive Pieces.*

* Charles Macklin, or Mac Laughlin, was born at Westmeath, and became an eminent comedian and author of the *Man of the World*, and *Love-a-la-Mode*. He died July 11, 1797, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent garden.

1805, *Dec.* 12. The printing office of Mr. Gillett, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, London, destroyed by fire. It was in this fire, that the *Travels of Anacharsis*, noticed at page 811, were consumed, which gave rise to the following trial in the court of common pleas, Guildhall, London, July 3, 1807.

Gillett *v.* Mawman—Mr. Serjeant Vaughan opened the plantiff's case, the substance of which was shortly this: Mr. Gillett had printed for Mr. Mawman, bookseller, a certain number of copies of a work, entitled, the *Travels of Anacharsis*. In 1725 Mr. Gillett's premises were destroyed by fire, and amongst other property the above work. At Christmas, Mr. Gillett sent in his general bill as a printer to Mr. Mawman; who set off all the property which belonged to him, and which had been consumed in the fire, which was £568 from the charge which had been made for the printing of the *Travels of Anacharsis*; and £1,106 10*s.* for paper belonging to the defendant, which had been given to Mr. Gillett for him to print various other works on for Mr. Mawman, and which also had been consumed.

It was contended, that there was a custom in the trade, as between bookseller and printer, by which the paper of the bookseller, and all other property belonging to him, wasted by the printer was at his own risk; and, therefore, the printer must not only pay for the loss of all the paper he had in hand belonging to the bookseller, but he must also lose the labour of the printing; in a word, that in case of fire, it was the custom of the trade, that the whole loss should be borne by the printer.

For Mr. Gillett, it was contended, that there existed no such custom, and that it was repugnant to common sense to attempt to establish it; Mr. Gillett had his house destroyed by fire, a circumstance which he could not help, consequently he was not responsible for the loss which had been sustained in this case.

Several witnesses said that such a custom did exist, and stated instances of Mr. Rickaby, Mr. H. S. Woodfall, and others, who paid for losses sustained by booksellers.

On the other hand, it appeared from the evidence of several witnesses, that they knew of no such custom as that set up by the booksellers, that the printer was to be at the risk of the loss of paper, &c. belonging to the bookseller in case of fire, when the paper was in the printer's hands.

The chief justice summed up the substantial parts of the evidence, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of £145. 9*s.* 10*d.* being the sum admitted by the defendant to be due to him upon balance of accounts after allowing him his set off. They found no custom in this case.—See *Annual Register*, vol. 49, p. 455.

1805, *Jan.* 1. *The Mail*, No. 1, printed and published every Tuesday, by Joseph Aston, Manchester, price sixpence,

1805, *Feb. The Antiquary.* These essays were published in the *Monthly Magazine.*

1805. *The Clyde Commercial Advertiser*, published at Glasgow.

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1805. *The Prince of Wales's Island Gazette.* This newspaper was published at Pulo Penang, which was the first place in that remote portion of Asia situated beyond the Ganges, reaching from Hindostan to the Pacific ocean; a region less known to Europe than any part of the world, except the interior of Africa. This paper continued in existence twenty-two years, when it fell for want of support. An *Essay on the Maley language, by J. Shaw*, bears for imprint, *Prince of Wales's Island*, 1807.*

1805. *The Saunterer.* These essays, the production of Mr. Hewson Clarke,† appeared in the *Tyne Mercury*, at Newcastle, during the years 1804 and 1805; and having reached forty-four numbers, was printed in a 12mo. form early in 1806. A second edition, two vols. 12mo. was published in the same year.

1805. *Melancholy Hours.* These essays, by Henry Kirke White,‡ appeared in the *Monthly Mirror*, during this year. They are twelve in number, and exhibit much feeling, taste, and judgment, and are written with correctness and purity of style.

1806, *Jan.* 25. *Died*, JOSEPH WHITFIELD, bookseller, at the Bridge end, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His residence was in the Close.

1806. Printing established at Caraccas,§ a large city of Terra Firma in South America. The following notice of the typography of this city we owe to the inquiries of the baron Humboldt:‖

"When we remember, that in the United States of North America newspapers are published in small towns not exceeding three thousand inhabitants, we may be surprised to learn, that Caraccas, with a population of forty or fifty thousand souls, possessed no printing office before 1806; for we cannot give this name to the presses which served only from year to year to print a few pages of an almanack, or the pastoral letter of a bishop. A Frenchman, M. Delpeche, allied to one of the most respectable families in the country, has the merit of having first established a printing-office at Caraccas. It appears sufficiently extraordinary in modern times, to see an establishment of this kind, affording the greatest means of communication between men, follow, and not precede, a political revolution."—*Personal Narrative of Travels*, vol. iii. book 4, chap. 13.

1806. JAMES PHILIP PALM, a German bookseller, memorable as one of the victims of French ambition. He was a native of Wurtemburg, and was established in business at Nuremberg, in 1806, when that imperial city, possessing laws of its own, was suddenly occupied by the French army. Being accused of having distributed, in the spring of 1806, a pamphlet against Bonaparte, ascribed to M. Gentz, and entitled *Germany in its profound abasement*, from which the following lines is an extract:

BONAPARTE'S ECHO.

Je suis seul en ce lieu, personne ne *m'ecoute*, *M'ecoute.*
Morbleu! qui me repond? Qui est avec *moi*? *Moi.*
Sais-tu si Londres *resistera*? *Resistera.*
Si Vienne et d'autres cours m'opposeront *toujours*? *Toujours.*
Ah, ciel! que dois-je attendre après tant de *malheurs*? *Malheurs.*
Après tant de hauts faits, que dois-je entre*prendre*? *Rendre.*
Rendre! ce que j'ai acquis par des exploits in*ouis*? *Oui.*
Et quel serait le fin de tant des soins et des *peines*? *Peines.*
Enfin, que deviendrait de mon peuple mal*heureux*? *Heureux.*
Que serais-je alors—moi, qui me crois im*mortel*? *Mortel.*
L'univers n'est il pas rempli de mon *nom*? *Non.*
Autrefois mon nom seul inspirait la *terreur* *Erreur.*
Triste écho! laisse-moi, je m'ennuye, je me *meurs* *Meurs.*

Palm was arrested by virtue of an order sent from Paris, and conducted to Braunau, where, three days after his arrival, he was arraigned before a military commission, when he alleged that he received by post the offensive pamphlet, and that he knew nothing of the author. He was, however, by this mock tribunal, condemned to be shot, and the sentence was carried into execution on the following day, notwithstanding the intercession of the inhabitants of Braunau. Palm was regarded throughout all Germany as a martyr; and subscriptions were opened for the benefit of his widow and five children, not only in his native country, but in London and at St. Petersburg, where the emperor and empress dowager became contributors.

* It came into possession of the British in the year 1786, and through care has become a flourishing colony, and a general rendezvous of all persons trading to those parts of the east. Georgetown is the chief town on the island.

† Hewson Clarke was born at Maryport, in Cumberland, March 16, 1786, and admitted of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in 1809. He has published the *Art of Pleasing*, printed at Cambridge, 8vo. 1807. *History of the Campaigns in Russia*, 8vo. 1813. *History of Wars, arising out of the French Revolution*; a *Continuation of Hume*; and a *Supplement to Johnson's Lives of the Poets.* He has also been the editor of the *Scorge*, and several periodical journals.

‡ Henry Kirke White, whose splendid talents, extraordinary virtues, and premature death at the age of twenty-one, must be considered both by the literary and moral world, by the disciples of genius and of piety, as a heavy and irreparable loss. He was born at Nottingham, March 21, 1785, where his father was a butcher, and intended to bring up his son to the same trade. All the school education he received amounted to the acquirements of reading and writing his mother tongue, with some instruction in arithmetic and French, but he thirsted after more ample supplies; and already an ardent admirer of the beauties of nature, he revolted both from the occupation of a butcher and a hosier, to which latter business he was placed, when fourteen years of age. At the age of fifteen he was placed in the office of Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, attorneys, Nottingham; he died six years afterwards; yet the acquirements he gained, and the works he achieved in that short space, were such as have not frequently been equalled. In October, 1804, he quitted the law, and was entered of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he died, Oct. 19, 1806, universally regretted by all who knew him. *His Life and Remains*, published by Mr. Southey, form one of the most affecting and interesting productions which has, for many years, been given to the public.

§ On the 26th of March, 1812, the then flourishing city of Caraccas experienced one of the most awful visitations recorded in history, by an earthquake, which in less than the space of a single minute levelled nearly the entire city with the ground, and buried from nine to ten thousand of the inhabitants beneath the fallen ruins! It was founded by the Spaniards in the year 1567.

‖ Baron Wilhelm Humboldt, a celebrated traveller, died April 7, 1835, aged sixty-seven years.

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1806, *March* 25. *Died*, MILESON HINGESTON, bookseller, near Temple-bar, in the Strand, London. After having been several years in business, he retired to a comfortable situation in the ordnance office, and died much respected, at his house in the tower.

1806. *An extraordinary Case in Chancery fairly stated.* 8vo. Mrs. Mary Crowe, the writer of this pamphlet, her husband, and Mr. Delahoy, the printer, at Deptford, were imprisoned by order of the lord chancellor, for a libel on the court, contained in the above pamphlet.

1806, *April* 7. *Died*, THOMAS JONES, a worthy and respectable printer in Fetter-lane, London, aged seventy-five.

1806, *June* 30. *Died*, PETER WHYNNE, an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, London. He had just purchased the elegant villa of Mr. Wilkinson, at Canonbury; but did not live to take possession. Mr. Whynne, was a man of strong intellect; and, with rather a rough exterior, possessed the milk of human kindness.—From habits of industry, imbibed in early life, and the aid of inflexible integrity, he had acquired a handsome competence, with the esteem of an extensive circle of friends. He died at Eltham, in Kent, leaving a widow, with two sons and three daughters.

1806, *Aug.* 25. *Died*, JAMES ROBSON, a very eminent bookseller, in Bond-street, London.—He was born in the year 1733, at Sebringham, in Cumberland, where his family had been settled from ancient times in the respectable condition of yeomen. He was educated at a neighbouring grammar school; and at the age of sixteen went to London, under the protection of his relation Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street. Mr. Robson succeeded him in business in 1759, which he carried on for more than forty years, with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a solid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanness, a persevering industry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offensive vanity of assuming the habits of the higher ranks, or the insolent affectation of contemning them. Soon after he settled in business he made a considerable addition to his domestic comforts and his property, by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrot, an eminent builder, near Grosvenor-square, by whom he had a large family.* About the year 1707, the dean and chapter of Westminster appointed Mr. Robson high bailiff of the city and liberty; but he resigned it some time before his death. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which he had considerable property. In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. James Edwards, bookseller, of Pall Mall, Mr. Robson undertook a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli library,* the catalogue of which made six 8vo. volumes. This superb collection, by a bold and successful speculation, he secured, by offering a price for it which the executors and trustees of Maffei Pinelli, who died in Feb. 1785, found it their interest to accept; and during the severe winter of 1788-9, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London; and sold by auction, at the great room in Conduit-street, in 1789 and 1790. The produce of the auction was £9,356. A sale catalogue was published in London in 1789, entitled *Bibliotheca Pinelliana;* a catalogue of the magnificent library of Maffei Pinelli, late of Venice, &c. in one thick volume 8vo. Mr. Robson's chief amusement, when relaxing from the tumult of the world, was that which delighted Isaac Walton; and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his skill and patience as an angler; where, with a few select companions, he occasionally whiled away the early dawn and evening shade in harmless sport. His conversation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtrusive; and as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin poets, was frequently illustrated by apt quotations.—Though very far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a literary club of booksellers, held at the Shakspeare tavern; a friendly band, where congenial spirits, warmed, not heated, with the genuine juice of the grape, unreservedly poured out their whole souls in attic wit and repartee. After an association of about thirty-five years with this literary society, Mr. Robson was nearly the last survivor.

1806, *Aug. Died*, — FARMER, well known as a retailer of newspapers. He had acquired by his extraordinary industry, parsimony, and methods peculiar to himself, a sum amounting to £9000. His manners and external appearance indicated extreme poverty; his plaintive stories very often excited pity, and induced many to act with tenderness towards him. The following circumstance was related as the cause of Mr. Farmer's death. An old man, a news dealer, being much afflicted with disorders incident to advanced age, wished to dispose of his business; the sum demanded for it was £50. Mr. Farmer seemed inclined to purchase, but could not think of advancing so large a sum as £50 at one time, but, supposing the old man could not live long, agreed to allow him 27*s.* per week during his natural life. These terms were agreed to; the old man retired into the country, recovered his

* His eldest son James, whom he intended to have succeeded him in business, unhappily lost his life, at the age of twenty years, by a fall from his horse, at Sebringham.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lv. p. 439. His second son, George, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and obtained the vicarage of Chirke, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Asaph. Mr. Robson had also five daughters, and was proprietor of Trinity chapel, Conduit-street.

* The Pinelli collection of books long held a distinguished rank among the libraries of Europe, it was upwards of two hundred years forming by the family, and comprehended an unparalleled collection of Greek, Roman, and Italian authors, from the origin of printing, with many of the earliest editions printed on vellum, and finely illuminated; a considerable number of curious Greek and Latin manuscripts, (biblical, legal, and classical) from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, and the completest specimen hitherto known to exist, of an instrument written upon the ancient Egyptian papyrus, A.D. 572.

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health, returned to London, exhibited his person before Mr. Farmer, which operated upon him so powerfully, that the whole of his thoughts were engrossed with it; he gradually declined in health, his spirits became depressed, "sharp misery seemed to have worn him to the bone," and, at last, distressed to part with the "darling object of his soul," in a flood of tears he retired to his garret, and in a few hours expired.

1806, *Sept. Died*, JOHN BELL, bookseller, at Edinburgh, who for the period of half a century, ranked among the first of his profession, and during several years of that period was the father of the trade. He was one of the original promoters of the society of booksellers of Edinburgh and Leith; and the first who filled the situation of præseo thereof.

1806, *Sept.* The first *Almanack* printed at Constantinople, in Turkey.

1806, *Nov.* — BROAD, a printer, stabbed in the arm by two Italians, in Long Acre, London, of which he died. They were tried for the offence, but acquitted.

1806. *Hours of Leisure.* These essays were published in the *European Magazine*, and entitled *Essays after the manner of Goldsmith.* They were reprinted, with numerous additions, under the present title, in this year. Many of these papers were written by Mr. George Brewer, an attorney in London, and abound in the delineation of character and the description of incident, and the general tendency are useful.

1806. *The Antijacobin Review*, edited by John Gifford, esq. one of the magistrates at the police office, Worship-street, Shoreditch, London. Mr. Gifford was the author of a great number of works. He died at Bromley, March 6, 1818.

1806. *The British Indian Monitor*, by John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D. late of the Bengal medical establishment, and Hindustanee professor in the college of Fort William, and afterwards a banker in Edinburgh. He was the author of a number of works relating to the Indian languages. The *Indian Monitor* makes two vols. 8vo.

1807, *Jan.* 6. *Died*, CHRISTOPHER BROWN, who was well known among the booksellers of London for the last half century, having passed among them almost the whole of a long and active life. He was apprenticed in the house of Mr. Richard Baldwin, in Paternoster-row. He afterwards entered into the service of Mr. Longman, with whom he remained many years, as a faithful and active servant. See page 815, *ante.* No man ever left behind him a fairer or better earned reputation for scrupulous and inflexible integrity, for active zeal, constancy, and perseverance in discharging the several duties of the situation which had been confided to him.

1807, *Jan. Died*, THOMAS ALEXANDER, schoolmaster, at Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, aged sixty-eight years, during which period he never slept a night from his own house. He bequeathed his property to various charities, among which he ordered a *Bible* to be given to every couple that might be married in Tetbury church.

1807. *A Vindication of the Universities to a copy of every new publication.* By Edward Christian, esq., chief justice of the isle of Ely. Cambridge: printed at the university press. By R. Watts. 8vo. pp. 36.

A vindication of a right, which it would be to the credit of the national character speedily to abolish. The tax in support of these institutions should at least be general, and not imposed on a class, whose remuneration for their labour is, for the most part, very precarious. On works of an expensive nature in their production, such as books on natural history, antiquities, &c., and of which the number printed is very limited, the tax is most oppressive.—Martin's *Catalogue of private printed books*, page 107.

1807, *Jan.* 19. *Died*, JOHN STIRLING, printer and bookseller, Edinburgh.

1807. A printing-office established at Karass, a Scotch missionary settlement, in a village situated near the confluence of the rivers Cuma and Podcuma, in the Russian province of Caucasus between the Black sea and the Caspian, where in the course of this year five hundred copies of a folio edition of *St. Matthew's Gospel* were worked off on *blue paper*: and the entire *New Testament* in Turkish was printed here, by the Edinburgh missionary society, in 1813.

1807. For printing articles of impeachment, minutes of evidence, and copies of the trial of lord viscount Melville, £2,046 6*s.* paid out of the public treasury.

1807, *Feb. Died*, JAMES SIMMONS, printer and bookseller at Canterbury, whose life is a striking instance of what may be effected by industry and perseverance. "Mankind," observes the writer of an account of the subject of this memoir, "are but too fond of contemplating heroes; and launching their admiration on exploits, which they can never hope either to imitate or excel." Knowledge, estimated with reference to usefulness, is only to be gained, nevertheless, by an attentive investigation of the history of the middle classes of society, whose biography alone abounds with practical instruction. James Simmons, who afterwards sat in parliament for his native place, was born in an obscure part of the city of Canterbury, immediately in the vicinity of its cathedral, about the year 1740. His father was a barber, whose circumstances were confessedly poor, although himself was of honest repute; and his son was educated at the King's School, in Canterbury, an excellent institution, which was founded by Henry VIII. Being sent to London, while a boy, James became an apprentice to Mr. Thomas Greenhill, an eminent stationer, residing nearly opposite the Mansion-house, but whose residence has since been converted into a banking-house; thus, adopting the witticism of this gentleman's biographer, "still keeping up, although not its ancient firm, at least its ancient employment, stationers and bankers being both dealers in paper." Mr. Simmons, at length, entered into business on his own account, when, becoming a liveryman, he was shortly after put in nomination for the office

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of sheriff. This occurred twice, during 1802 and 1806; but it was represented that the state of his health would incapacitate him for sustaining the arduous duties which the shrievalty necessarily imposes upon those who undertake it. Notwithstanding, therefore, the advantages he might have derived by continuing to reside in the capital, Mr. Simmons, still panting for his native air, repaired, about the year 1768, to Canterbury, where he established a printing-office, with the management of which he had previously made himself acquainted. He was at this period the only printer in Kent. The foundation both of his celebrity and property, property being the consequence of real celebrity, was here laid by him in the publication of the newspaper entitled the *Kentish Gazette*. Before his time, the *Kentish Post, or Canterbury News*, was the only paper devoted to that extensive opulent county: it consisted of just four foolscap folio pages, containing two or three advertisements; and was adorned with a wood-cut, that occupied full one-third of the first leaf. He could not but improve on such a plan. Introducing a new type, and a new taste, his undertaking at once succeeded. Mr. Simmons soon became the first stationer, bookseller, &c. in the city that gave him birth. Mr. Simmons was in politics a whig; and was, during the short period the Rockingham administration were in power, appointed distributor of stamps for the county of Kent; the emoluments of which, estimated as considerable, are known to have essentially contributed to his actual wealth. Declining, from prudential views, the contests of party, and having already filled the highest civic offices of his native place, Mr. Simmons turned his attention to objects of general and practical utility. The first public act of this kind, in which this praiseworthy zeal became manifest, was the tender of his services to regulate the improvements agreed to be introduced into Canterbury; and such were the ability and attention evinced by him, especially as to the paving of the city, that he received the thanks of the corporation, accompanied with a piece of plate, of the value of £50. He was engaged in another great work. In 1794, Messrs. Simmons and Royle gave a premium of £2450 for a thirty years' lease of Abbot's and King's mill; and they expended on the building, together with its improvements, to the amount of £8000 more. Mr. Smeaton,* however, the celebrated engineer, undertook the erection of a new mill, with such a power as should turn six, and even eight pair of shears, for the regular supply of the Canterbury market with flour. Instead of converting this useful design, (which was finished by Mr. Abbot, of Canterbury, in a masterly style,) into a monopoly for the oppression of the inhabitants, and the avaricious accumulation of wealth, Mr. Simmons was enabled to realize projects infinitely more gratifying to his feelings. Its returns have been computed at £40,000 per annum; and he was also enabled to keep down the price of meal, and the assize of bread. Determined to effect both these ends, he cheerfully assisted the magistrates in adjusting the value of the quartern loaf; and, in 1800, issued an advertisement, by which he publicly invited the industrious poor to come in person for a supply of their necessities. Sensible of the various benefits extended to their city by this spirited citizen, in the accomplishment of which he had expended about two thousand guineas,* his townsmen, at the general election in 1806, exhibited their sense of his public conduct, by electing him one of their representatives in parliament. But Mr. Simmons did not long enjoy this trust. He died as he had lived, however, in the service of those by whom it was conferred, during the February of 1807, whilst attending his duty in the house of commons.

1807, *March* 17. JOHN PRIDDEN, who had for nearly half a century carried on the business of a bookseller in Fleet-street, London; was one of the many instances that integrity and perseverance introduce their attendant votaries to ease, affluence, and satisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unsullied honour, or bear up against the torrent of stern oppression, a few particulars respecting the life of this worthy man cannot be omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old-Martin-hall, in the parishes of Ellesmere and Whittington, in Shropshire, of rather wealthy parents; but his father dying when he was only twelve years of age, and his mother marrying again, he soon experienced the withholden protection of his mother, and the most unmerciful and cruel treatment of his step-father. Indeed, the severity he endured was so great, that he was frequently laid up; and often rescued by his neighbours from the tyrannic grasp of his step-father. But, alas! nothing could

* John Smeaton was born at Austhorpe, Yorkshire, May 28, 1724. Though intended for the practice of the law by his father, himself an attorney, he was, pursuant to his own request, placed under a mathematical instrument maker. He was afterwards admitted a member of the Royal Society, where, in 1759, he obtained the gold medal for his paper on *The Natural Powers of Wind and Water to turn Mills and other Machines depending on a Circular Motion*. On the 2nd of April, 1757, the Eddystone Light-house was founded of *stone*, by Smeaton, and completed on the 24th of August, 1759. He died at Austhorpe, Oct. 28, 1792.

* Amongst his many excellent undertakings of this kind, must be specified the improvement of some acres of land long since devoted to the ruins of the Dungil, Dungeon, or Dane-John; names which sufficiently indicate the epoch at which, and the nation by whom, it was erected. This ancient fortress then stood on a tract of waste ground; and remained an uneven and rugged piece of pasture, until 1790, when Mr. Simmons commenced his salutary reform, not for his private advantage, but purely for the recreation and advantage of the public. On the side of the mount is a circular walk, having seats, which command views of the city and its environs; and upon the top stands a stone pillar, on one of the four marble tablets of which is the following

INSCRIPTION.

"This field and hill were improved, and these terraces, walks, and plantations, made in the year 1790, for the use of the public, at the sole expense of JAMES SIMMONS, Esq. of this City, alderman and banker. To perpetuate the memory of which generous transaction, and as a mark of gratitude for his other Public Services, this pillar was erected by Voluntary Subscription, in the year 1803."

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subdue the inexorable temper of this tyrant; and the oppressed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the metropolis. This happened soon after the breaking out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worcester, and finding there a hot press for soldiers, he did not relish the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the least of two evils, and returned back again. For this self-defensive offence he was regularly and systematically thrashed every Tuesday and Saturday, the days of his exit and return, for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited sufferings, he once more bid an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London, March 25, 1748, where he soon found protectors in Mr. John Nourse, in the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he succeeded in business. The libraries of many eminent characters passed through his hands; and, being content with small profits, he soon found himself supported by a numerous and respectable set of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. To do good, was his delight; to communicate happiness to all he could, was his unceasing aim. About 1782 he became totally blind; but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eye-sight to the last. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his extreme temperance and uninterrupted complacency of mind, insured to him an almost constant flow of spirits. The following instance of his charity will prove the goodness of his heart: In the year 1800, on the failure of his less fortunate neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the spot: his kind intentions met with success; and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing his friend prosper under his roof.* He married, March 27, 1757, Anne daughter of Mr. Humphrey Gregory, of Twemloves, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, by whom he had fourteen children, nine of which died young. His wife died April 1, 1801. John, the eldest son, was educated at Oxford, and became vicar of Caddington, Bedfordshire; a minor canon of St. Paul's, London, and St. Peter's, Westminster; and one of the priests of his majesty's chapels-royal. The other son, Humphrey Gregory, was for a short time a bookseller, but retired from business. It may truly be said of Mr. John Pridden, that he was a most amiable and indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and, in the strictest sense, a truly honest man.

1807, *April* 9. WILLIAM KIRK, a well-known pressman, drowned whilst in a state of intoxication, in the river Nen, near Northampton. It was supposed that he was pushed in the river by one of two prostitutes, with whom he was walking.

* Mr. Joseph Braabridge, author of an autobiography entitled the *Trials of Experience*, was the individual thus favoured by Mr. Pridden, at that time a silversmith. He died Feb. 28, 1832, in his 90th year, at Highgate, where he had retired upon an independency.

1807, *April*. *Died*, MARK SUPPLE, many years known as a parliamentary reporter. In the vigour of his life his merit in that department was eminently conspicuous; "he was a fellow of infinite jest," and often kept the *gallery* "in a roar."*

1807, *April* 13. *Died*, ROBERT HERON, a writer of considerable erudition, and very extensive general information. For about eight years of his life he was much connected with the periodicals of London. In 1799 he conducted the political department of the *Historical Magazine*. At a subsequent period he was editor of the *Agricultural Magazine*. He was also a contributor to the old *Universal Magazine*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Antijacobin Review*, *Oxford Review*, and several other periodical publications. Mr. Heron possessed considerable ability as a parliamentary reporter; and in that capacity was successively engaged by the proprietors of the *Oracle*, the *Porcupine*, and the *Morning Post*. About 1802-3, he obtained the editorship, with a share, of the *British Press* and *Globe*, two papers then recently established by the booksellers. He held this concern only a fortnight. He next, for several months, conducted *Lloyd's Evening Post*. Through the influence of an under secretary of state, he received a respectable salary as the nominal editor of a French newspaper published in London. About the same time (1805) he undertook the management of a weekly newspaper, called the *British Neptune*. While he

* Peter Finnerty used to tell the following story of Mark Supple. Mark was big-boned, loud-voiced, and had as much wit and fun as an Irish porter could carry—often more than he could carry himself, or knew what to do with. He took his wine frequently at Bellamy's, and then went up into the gallery, and reported like a gentleman and a man of genius. The members hardly knew their own speeches again, but they admired his free and bold manner of dressing them up. None of them ever went to the printing-office of the *Morning Chronicle*, to complain that the tall Irishman had given a lame sneaking version of their sentiments: they pocketed the affront of their metamorphosis, and *fathered* speeches they had never made. His way was the hyperbole; a strong view of orientalism, with a dash of the *bogtrotter*. His manner seemed to please, and he presumed upon it. One evening, as he sat at his post in the gallery, waiting the issues of things, and a hint to hang his own tropes and figures upon, a dead silence happened to prevail in the house. It was when Mr. Addington was speaker. The bold leader of the *press-gang* was never much on serious business bent, and at this time he was particularly full of meat and wine. Delighted, therefore, with the pause, but thinking that something might as well be going forward, he called out lustily, "A song from Mr. Speaker." Imagine Addington's long, prim, upright figure, his consternation, and utter want of preparation for, or of a clue to repel such an interruption of the rules and orders of parliament. The house was in a roar: Pitt, it is said, could hardly keep his seat for laughing. When the bustle and confusion were abated, the sergeant at arms went into the gallery to take the audacious culprit into custody, and indignantly desired to know who it was, but nobody would tell. Mark sat like a tower on the hindmost bench of the gallery, imperturably in his own gravity, and safe in the faith of the brotherhood of reporters, who alone were in the secret. At length, as the mace-bearer was making fruitless enquiries, and getting impatient, Supple pointed to a fat quaker, who sat in the middle of the crowd, and nodded assent that he was the man. The quaker was, to his great surprise, taken into immediate custody; but, after a short altercation and some further explanation, he was released, and the hero of our story put in his place for an hour or two, but let off on an assurance of his contrition, and of showing less wit and more discretion for the future.

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held the latter engagement, he very imprudently criticised, with great severity, the *performance* of a play which was *not acted*. The performers justly felt themselves aggrieved, and three or four actions were commenced, but were afterwards compromised. In 1806, having resigned both the *French paper* and the *British Neptune*, Mr. Heron embarked in a literary speculation of his own, the *Fame* newspaper, which failed, and involved him in some serious pecuniary difficulties—difficulties which, no doubt, hastened his early dissolution. In 1806, he addressed a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, on the *Justice and Expediency of the Slave Trade*.

Robert Heron, whose attainments were of no ordinary description, was born at New Galloway, in the south-west of Scotland, Nov. 6, 1764. His father, John Heron, was a weaver, generally respected for his persevering industry and exemplary piety. At a very early age he became remarkable for the love he showed to learning, which induced his parents to give him the benefit of a liberal education as far as their means would allow. From his own savings out of a very limited income, and a small assistance from his parents, he was enabled to enter the university of Edinburgh at the end of the year 1780. His hopes of preferment at that time being centered in the church, he first applied himself to the course of study which that profession requires. Being well grounded in a knowledge of the French language, he found contant employment from booksellers in translating foreign works, and the money which he contined to receive was sufficient to maintain him in a respectable manner, if managed with prudence and discretion; but his unfortunate peculiarity of temper, and extravagant desire of supporting a style of living which nothing but a liberal and certain income would admit of, frequently reduced him to distress, and finally to the jail. While in confinement he engaged with Messrs. Morrison's of Perth, to write *A History of Scotland*, for which they were to pay him at the rate of three guineas a sheet, his creditors, at the same time, agreeing to release him for fifteen shillings in the pound, to be secured on two-thirds of the copyright. Before this arrangement was finally concluded, melancholy to relate, nearly the whole of the first volume of the *History of Scotland* was written in jail. It appeared in 1793, and one volume of the work was published every year successively, until the whole six were completed. In 1799, finding his views not likely to succeed any longer in Scotland, he was induced to go to London, and where, for the first few years of his residence, it appears he found good employment, and his application to study being very great, his profits and prospects were alike cheering, his income from his literary vocations being above £300 a-year. There was scarcely a publication then in London of any note but contained some of his fugitive writings. Unfortunately, his former bad habits returned, and while money continued to flow in, he indulged in the wildest extravagance—his pen was laid aside—and until warned of his fate by the appearance of his last shilling, he seemed altogether devoid of reflection. Then he would betake himself to his work, as an enthusiast in every thing, confining himself for weeks to his chamber, dressed only in his shirt and morning gown, and commonly with a green veil over his eyes, which were weak, and inflamed by such fits of ill-regulated study. His friends and associates deserted him—some were offended at his total want of steadiness, others worn out by constant importunities, and not a few disgusted at the vanity and envy he displayed on too many occasions; added to all this, his employers found they could place no dependence on his promises, as he would only resume his pen when urged to it by stern necessity. Deep in debt, and harrassed by his creditors, who were all exasperated at his want of faith, he was at last consigned to the jail of Newgate, where he dragged on a very miserable existence for many months, and from whence he wrote a pathetic appeal to the literary fund, which is preserved in D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*. His last publication was a small work called the *Comforts of Life*, of which the first edition was sold in one week, and the second had a rapid sale.

The life of this accomplished writer was now fast drawing to a close. With a mind bowed down by want and despair, and a body emaciated from increasing disease, he was incapable of further exertion; and being removed to the fever institution, Gray's Inn-lane, as his last and only hope, in one week after his entrance there he breathed his last, without a friend to console or comfort him. Thus perished Robert Heron in the prime of life, whose memoir affords a striking instance of the impossibility of shielding genius from poverty and disgrace when blinded by passion or perverted by eccentricity. His appearance was at most times impressive and dignified; his figure above the middle size, stately and erect, and his countenance had a benevolent expression, though pale and care-worn from study and confinement. It is difficult to estimate the true depth of his genius by his miscellaneous publications in prose; his style was of a mixed description,—sometimes pompous and declamatory, at other times chaste and elegant. But it must be considered he was seldom allowed the choice of a subject, being all his life under the dictates of a publisher. With all his faults Robert Heron had still many redeeming virtues, and, above all, a strong sense of the respect which is due to religion and morality; but he committed the fatal error of being more a lover than a practiser of virtue.

1807, *May*. A printing-office established at Montevideo,* in the province of Buenos Ayres, South America, with the following ceremonies, as related by Isaiah Thomas. "In May, 1807,

* Montevideo was taken by the English, Feb. 3, 1807. Buenos Ayres was taken by sir Home Popham, but was obliged to evacuate it; and a second attempt under general Whitelock, July 5, 1807, was most disgracefully conducted, and defeated. Sir Home Popham, the admiral, was reprimanded by a court-martial, and general Whitelock, the commander in chief, was cashiered.

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a printing-house was opened with much ceremony at Montevideo, on the river La Plata, in South America, when in the possession of the British fleet and army. The first printing performed at the press in this place was the *Prospectus of a Gazette*. The commander in chief, the admiral, and other principal officers of the province were present. The first sheet from this press was presented to the governor, the second to the admiral, and so according to their rank. William Scollay, a young gentleman from Boston, educated at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was appointed conductor of the press, and the editor of the *Gazette*, for which he received a very liberal salary."

1807, *June* 4. *Died*, EDWARD DILLY, one of the most eminent and generous booksellers of his time. He was born May 22, 1739, at Southill, in Bedfordshire, where his family were of some consequence in the higher ranks of old English yeomen; and for which county his eldest brother, John Dilly, esq. who cultivated the paternal inheritance at Southill, served the office of high sheriff in 1783, and died March 18, 1806, aged seventy-five. Edward Dilly, the next brother, has already been noticed at page 744, *ante*.—So extensive were the connexions of Edward, as a bookseller, that he was happy to avail himself of the assistance of his brother Charles; who, after making a short tour in America, became a partner in Edward's trade; which, by his regular assiduity, was considerably extended. With the fortune of Edward, Charles inherited also his good qualities. Though neither of them had much pretensions to literature, they were zealous in cultivating the friendship of the literati. Their purchases of copyright were in such a princely style as had before their time been wholly unknown. To young and inexperienced authors, Mr. Charles Dilly, in particular, was a kind and faithful adviser; and to those who had occasion for it, his purse was at all times easy of access. In 1782, on a vacancy of an alderman for the ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown; but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr. Boydell. That of sheriff he escaped on the plea of nonconformity. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles—not with a prodigal, but with an unsparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent; and in general, so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of Whig and Tory.* Here high-church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemicks, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. Here Cumberland, whilst he contributed his full proportion to the general hilarity of conversation, stored his own mind with some of those valuable observations which have both entertained and instructed an admiring public. Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable Essays. Here Isaac Reed* (than whom no visitor was more cordially welcomed by Charles Dilly) was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response; or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed. Here Crakelt refined on the labours of an Entick. Here many a writer of less eminence, after comfortably enjoying a mental and bodily repast, engaged in his task with double pleasure, from the satisfaction he experienced in the liberality of his employer. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the master of the house from sitting so long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his kind-hearted and pleasant friend James Boswell, who sometimes, in that capacity, has tried the strength of *the oldest binn*. After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than forty years, Mr. Dilly, almost on a sudden, relinquished business; which he disposed of, on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. Joseph Mawman, at that time high in the same profession in the city of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly. He found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to cheer his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the counting-house and *very pleasant rooms*

* "To almost every part of Johnson's distinction of a Whig and Tory," says Dr. Parr, "I assent; there is no part which does not contain judicious remarks and useful information. 'A wise tory and wise whig,' he says, 'I believe agree.' Their principles are the same, though their modes of thinking are different. A high tory makes government unintelligible; it is lost in the clouds. A violent whig makes it impracticable; he is for allowing so much liberty to every man that there is not power enough to govern any man. The prejudice of the whig is for innovation. A tory does not wish to give more real power to government, but that government should have more reverence. Then they differ as to the church. The tory is not for giving more legal power to the clergy, but wishes they should have a considerable influence founded on the opinion of mankind; the whig is for limiting and watching them with a narrow jealousy."

It is said in the *Spectator* that the whig and tory are two creatures who are born with a secret antipathy to each other, and engage as naturally when they meet, as the elephant and rhinoceros.

* Isaac Reed was the son of a baker in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, London, and his early attainments were marked with that enthusiasm which frequently prevails in a strong uncultivated mind. He commenced his public life as a solicitor and conveyancer. But the law, however alluring its prospects, had not charms sufficient to engage his whole attention. His intimate knowledge of ancient English literature was unbounded; and there scarcely appeared any literary work in this country, of the least consequence, that required any extensive research, which had not the advantage of his liberal assistance. Even the labours of Dr. Johnson were benefited by his accuracy. His collection of books, which were chiefly English, was perhaps one of the most exensive in that kind that any private individual ever possessed. His own publications, though not very numerous, were all valuable. If ever there was a mind devoid of guile, it was Isaac Reed's; and an attempt to make "the worse appear the better cause," would have been with him a breach of moral obligation. He died at his chambers in Staple Inn, January 5, 1807, and was buried at Amwell. See *Bibliotheca Reediana*; a catalogue of the curious and extensive library of the late Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staple-Inn, deceased, comprehending a most extraordinary collection of books in English literature, &c.; sold by auction by Messrs. King and Lochee, November, 1807. 8vo.

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in the Poultry; and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, the sociability, if not the employment of the Poultry; and by the repeated visits of some inmates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy; and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort; distributing, not unfrequently, a portion of his large property in acts of the most disinterested benificence. His bounty to individuals it would be improper to mention. But it must be recorded to his honour, that in his life-time he gave £700 consols to the company of stationers (of which he was master in 1800) for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities, of ten guineas each, to the widows of two liverymen of that company. A very few weeks also before his death he gave £100 to the sea-bathing infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent institution he added £200 more by his last will; with the like sum to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts. He gave £100 to the society for the relief of the indigent blind; £100 to the society for the relief of the deaf and dumb; and £100 to the dispensary in Red Lion-street. He remembered also some of his old friends. To Daniel Braithwaite, esq. John Oswald Trotter, esq. and Miss Cumberland, he gave £1000 each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliott, the Rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, £500 each. Among the other legacies were, to Mrs. Crakelt, wife of Mr. Crakelt, £20 a-year: to her daughter, Mrs. Eylard, £20 a-year; to Mrs. Mary Greaves, the daughter of his half-sister, £52 a-year; to Mrs. Coulson of Bedford £100 a-year; to Miss Coulson, one of his residuary legatees, to the children of her sister, Mrs. Seilman, £100.; to the two Miss Davies's (daughters of the rev. Mr. Davies, perpetual curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell) £2000 each; to Mrs. Bodman and Mrs. May, all his shares in the Lancaster canal. And, besides other legacies, gave rings of ten guineas each to Mr. alderman Domville, and to Messrs. Baldwin, J. Nichols, Conant, Hughs, and Davies. The residue of his property (supposed to be about £60,000) to Miss Coulson, the two Miss Davies's Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May, who were all of them maternally related, his own name having become extinct. For the last twelve months his health evidently declined. He afterwards recovered so far as to undertake a journey to Ramsgate, on a visit to Mr. Cumberland, who happened to be at Tunbridge Wells with sir James Bland Burgess. Mr. Dilly arrived at Ramsgate on Saturday the 2d of May, 1807; and was on Sunday evening attacked by an oppression of breath, which took him off on the following morning. He was buried on the 12th, in the cemetry of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, in a grave nearly adjoining that in which the famous Robert Nelson was deposited in 1715; the funeral being attended by a considerable number of his oldest friends.

1807, *June* 4. *Died*, ROBERT BUTLER, the proprietor and editor of the *Blackburn Mail*, aged forty-six years.

1807, *July* 28. RICHARD PHILLIPS, bookseller, of New Bridge-street, London, (late of Leicester,) elected sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was on this day translated from the musicians' to the stationers' company. On going up with an address in behalf of ministers, he received the honour of knighthood.

1807, *July* 31. *Died*, THOMAS MILLER, a respectable bookseller at Halesworth, in Suffolk, where he had carried on business for nearly half a century, and died in his eighty-fourth year.

1807, *July*. ELIHU WHITE, of Threadneedle-street, London, obtained a patent for a machine for casting or founding types, &c.

1807, *Aug.* 20. The printing-office of Mr. Swan, Crown-court, corner of Salisbury-square, entirely consumed by fire, and four other houses much damaged. Mr. Swan lost above £2,000 over his insurance.

1807, *Oct.* 9. *Died*, JOHN WINGRAVE, many years a bookbinder of eminence, in Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, in the eightieth year of his age. He had the honour of being patronized by the duke of Grafton, major Pearson, Isaac Reed, and several other first-rate collectors of curious books, and also by many of the first booksellers in London. He was a citizen of London, father of the bookbinding trade, and one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Dunstan's parish, of which he was constable in 1767; and apprehended the notorious Mrs. Brownrigg. He at that time published a curious *Narrative of the many cruelties inflicted upon her apprentice Mary Clifford, for which she received sentence of death*, Sept. 12, 1767.

1807, *Oct.* 13. *Died*, JOHN WRIGHT, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, London, an excellent printer, and a worthy man, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Joseph Wright, his brother and successor, died, after a lingering illness, at his father's house in Leicestershire, May 1, 1809; and Edward Wright, a third brother, in the same profession, died April 26, 1810.

1807, *Nov.* 5. The warehouse of Mr. Bensley, printer, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, destroyed, by fire, containing much valuable literary property.

1807, *Dec.* 13. *Died*, GEORGE BURBAGE, for upwards of thirty years a proprietor and printer of the *Nottingham Journal*, and a member of the senior council of the corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly sixty years; during which period, by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks of society. He was aged eighty years. Mr. G. Stretton, who had been his apprentice, and also married his daughter, succeeded to his business.

1807, *Dec.* 13. *Died*, J. NORTHALL, of the firm of Northall and Dawson, booksellers, Stockport, Cheshire; a truly upright man, whose death was awfully sudden, dying in the arms of his partner.

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1807, *Dec.* 17. Mr. Roworth obtained a verdict, with £100 damages against Mr. Wilkes, bookseller, for having pirated a work written by the plaintiff, called the *Art of Self-Defence with the broad sword*. This work, together with the prints, were copied into the *Encyclopedia Londiensis*, published by the defendant.

1807, *Dec. Died*, — COLEMAN, a very ingenious engraver in wood, whose talents had at different times procured him distinguished premiums from the society of arts, manufactures, &c.

1807, *Jan. The Athenæum*, No. 1. A magazine of literary and miscellaneous information, published monthly. Conducted by Dr. John Aikin.

1807, *Feb.* 7. *The Preston Journal*, No. 1. printed and published by Thomas Croft.

1807, *Feb. The Ruminator*. For this highly interesting series of moral and sentimental essays, we are indebted to the editor of *Censura Literaria*, in which miscellany the first number of the *Ruminator* appeared, and continued monthly.

1807. *The Director*, a weekly literary journal, the author of which modestly observes, that he considers himself "as a mere guide-post to *direct* the course of others to moral and intellectual excellence;" and we must do him justice to declare that he has brought forward a work of merit.—*Drake.*

1807. *March* 28. *The Sheffield Mercury*, No. 1. Printed and published by William Todd. This paper was conducted by Mr. Todd until the 4th of October, 1826, when it was purchased by Mr. George Ridge, and still continues.

1807. *The Inverness Journal.*

1807. *The Caledonia*, published at Glasgow.

1807, *June. The Inspector*, written under the assumed name of Simon Peep, esq.

1808, *Jan.* 10. *Died*, WILLIAM EDWARDS, bookseller at Halifax, in Yorkshire, aged 86 years. He was a character of very great eminence in his profession, and of no common estimation for the energies of his mind. The catalogues which he published were astonishingly rich in scarce and valuable books, of which the ornamental bindings were peculiarly elegant. He brought up several sons to his own profession, all of whom acquired very high celebrity.

1808, *Feb.* 8. The extensive printing-office of Mr. John Nichols, Red-lion-court, Fleet-street, London, entirely destroyed by fire, in which were consumed several valuable literary works, both printed and in progress.

1808, *Feb.* 22. *Died*, THOMAS ETHERINGTON, bookseller, of Rochester, and son of Mr. Etherington of York.

1808. *Feb.* 29. *Died*, HENRY LASHER GARDNER, bookseller, opposite St. Clement's, Strand.

1808, *May* 8. *Died*, Sir CHARLES CORBETT, bart. one of the oldest liverymen of the company of stationers, aged about 76. He was, in the outset of life, well known as a bookseller, opposite St. Dunstan's church; where he afterwards kept a lottery-office; had dame Fortune at his command; and used to astonish the gaping crowd with the brilliancy of his nocturnal illuminations. But it is not in the power of the keeper of a lottery-office to command success. A very unfortunate mistake in the sale of a chance of a ticket, which came up a prize of £20,000, proved fatal to Mr. Corbett, and was with difficulty compromised, the chance having fallen into the hands of Edward Roe Yeo, esq. at that time M.P. for Coventry. Some years after, the empty title of baronet (a title, in *his* case, not strictly recognised in the college of arms) descended to Mr. Corbett, which he assumed, though he might have received a handsome *douceur* from some other branch of the family, if he would relinquish it.—Melancholy to relate! the latter days of this inoffensive character were clouded by absolute penury. Except a very trifling pension from the company of stationers, he had no means of subsistence but the precarious one of being employed, when his infirmities and bad state of health would permit him, in a very subordinate portion of the labours of a journeyman bookbinder.

1808, *May* 19. *Died*, JOSEPH COOPER, many years a printer of eminence, died suddenly, in a fit, whilst walking near Chelsea. Not a few splendid volumes were produced unostentatiously from his press, before the modern system of fine printing became so very prevalent. But he was unfortunate in business. Having no children, he acquired a tone of life *a little too theatrical*, and much too companionable; for he had considerable talents, and abounded in pleasantry and the milk of human kindness. He provided also, at an inconvenient expense to himself, for some relatives in the East Indies, in hopes of a princely return; which he never received. He speculated also in an attempt to make a species of printing-ink superior to any before known; but was not in that instance particularly successful. The evening of his life, however, was made comfortable, by the friendship of Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, who found in him a valuable assistant in their counting-house, and who proved to him inestimable friends.

1808, *June* 14. *Died*, JOHN WALKDEN, (son of Richard Walkden, an old member of the company of stationers, who died in 1780), was a stationer in Shoe-lane, where he long carried on a very extensive trade, in quills particularly, and a beautifully black ink; and acquired a handsome fortune with an unexceptionable character. He was passionately fond of Handel's music, of which he possessed a sufficient quantity to make a sale of six days. At his house, in Highbury-place, he built a spacious music-room, in which he placed the bust of Handel over an excellent organ, on which he was a complete performer. He had also a house at Old Windsor, where he died.

1808, *July* 2. HARRIOT HART, the publisher, and HENRY WHITE, the proprietor and editor of the *Independent Whig*, Sunday newspaper, received the following sentence in the court of king's bench, by judge Grose, for a libel on lord Ellenborough, and the juries who tried Bennet and Chapman, two slave captains tried and

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acquitted at the Old Bailey, for alleged murder of their respective crews: "that the defendants be imprisoned three years, Hart in Gloucester, and White in Dorchester jail, and at the expiration of that time, they give security for their good behaviour for five years in £500 each, and sureties in £250 each.

1808, *June* 1. *Died*, — TWOPENNY, bookseller, Nottingham.

1808, *June*. *Died*, SAMUEL GOADBY, stationer, at the royal exchange, London, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. It is hoped, that the remark will not be thought out of place; but, if a character is to be held up to the public as a proper subject for their respect and imitation, domestic and social virtues, piety and benevolence must form the grand outlines of a proper object of real respect. The hero, the statesman, the poet, or the painter, demand, and frequently, as such, deserve our admiration; but it is only to the man of domestic worth and social excellence, that the homage of the virtuous heart will ever be offered. Mr. Goadby was a man of universal benevolence, and of unwearied assiduity in every good work; to feel for misery, and relieve it, was the business of his life. He was the son of Samuel Goadby, who enjoyed a lucrative and respectable place under the city of London, was born in Moorfields, Sept. 20, 1719, and at a proper age was bound apprentice to a Mr. Virtue, a stationer at the royal exchange; and either a short time before Mr. Goadby had completed his apprenticeship, or very soon after, Mr. Virtue died, leaving a widow and two daughters. Mr. Goadby, at this early period of life, had conducted himself in so exemplary a manner, that it was thought right to take him into partnership with Mrs. Virtue; and at the expiration of eleven years, their interest was made one by marriage. Mrs. Goadby did not live more than fourteen years after their union; but, previous to her death, she said, that her marriage with Mr. Goadby was one of the most propitious circumstances of her life. Mr. Goadby was one of the six gentlemen, who about the year 1750, formed a society for the promotion of religious knowledge amongst the poor; and, for many years, he sent a rich supply of bibles, testaments, and pious books, for the poor of Hadleigh, and the villages around; and subscribed £50 to the patriotic fund; he was also, for many years, a subscriber to the lying-in charity, and to several dispensaries; and, by his will, left handsome legacies to the institutions he had subscribed to. Mr. Goadby's shop, at the royal exchange, was, for many years, in an evening, the meeting-place of a select party of men of superior abilities, for the purpose of conversation, and they had a very different effect upon the members of this friendly circle, to that produced by convivial meetings, where wine and riot preclude sentiment, and destroy reason. Mr. Goadby had survived every member of the circle, in which he had for many years enjoyed so much rational satisfaction. He had many singularities; he was very nice in his person; dressed very plain; but had made no change in the cut of his coat for near fifty years. He was a dissenter from the ceremonies of the establishment; but he felt all that cordiality which Christianity inculcates, for *every good* man, though he might not be able to say *Amen* to his creed in every point. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to secure the everlasting and present felicity of his fellow-mortals. His expressive countenance would be illumined or be clouded, as the tale you told presented to his view a suffering or happy fellow-being; but his feelings did not pass off in the vapour of sensibility; for he was known, when near eighty years of age, to ascend a dark and dangerous staircase, to visit the abode of sickness and want; and there, with the gentle hand of charity, and the warm heart of a Christian, relieve and soften the sorrows inflicted by poverty and sickness. Such a man is so incalculable a blessing to society, that we are called upon, by every good principle, to appreciate, respect, and emulate.

> Religion was his guide; he always stood
> Firmly obedient unto what was good.

Mr. Goadby had been a widower forty-two years; and, though he had much perplexity and trouble throughout his long life, the domestic comfort he enjoyed for the last twenty years was derived from his marriage fifty-nine years before, by the kind attentions of his daughters-in-law. His remains were deposited in the same grave with his wife, in Bunhill-fields' burying-ground, June 22, and the funeral oration was delivered at the grave by the rev. Hugh Worthington, with a warmth of expression that evinced how justly he appreciated the excellence of his departed friend.

1808, *July* 4. The editors of seven London newspapers were fined £25 each, for the insertion of a paragraph reflecting on the conduct of the jury, whose case was referred to in that of Hart and White.

1808, *July*. *Died*, GEORGE LEWIS, bookseller, Worcester, an honest and industrious tradesman.

1808, *Aug.* 16. An action was tried in the court of king's bench, in which sir John Carr, knight,* was plaintiff, and Vernor, Hood and Sharpe, booksellers, were defendants, to recover damages for the publication of a satirical work, called *My Pocket Book*,† in which the works of the plaintiff were held up to ridicule. The jury, under the direction of the judge, found a verdict for the defendants, considering the book a fair criticism. It appeared upon this trial, that sir John Carr had received for the copyright of the

* Sir John Carr, knight of the Sicilian order of St. George and Constantine, was a native of Devonshire, and bred to the law. He received the honour of knighthood in 1806, from the duke of Bedford, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and also from his Sicilian majesty, and in 1811, he married a lady of fortune. He was the author of some poems, and a considerable contributor to the *Annual Review*.

† *My Pocket Book; or, Hints for a ryght Merrie and conceitede Tour*. 12mo. 1807. By Edward Dubois, esq. of the Inner Temple, editor of the *Monthly Mirror*, a work chiefly relating to the stage. He also published the *Decameron of Boccacio, with remarks on his life and writings*. 1804, and *Francis' Horace, with additional notes*. 4 vols. 12mo. 1807.

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Stranger in France; or, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris, 4to. £100: for *A Northern Summer; or, Travels round the Baltic through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, part of Poland and Prussia*, in 1804, 4to. £500: for the *Stranger in Ireland; or, Travels in that Country*, 4to. 1806, £700. and for *A Tour through Holland along the right and left banks of the Rhine* in 1806, £600.

1808, *Aug.* 30. *Died*, WILLIAM BRISTOW, aged forty-seven years. He was a printer and bookseller at Canterbury, alderman of that corporation, and treasurer of the eastern parts of the county of Kent.

1808, *Oct.* 20. *Died*, JOHN COOTE, bookseller in Paternoster-row. He was a native of Horsham, Sussex; but it is supposed that the family originally came from France. His talents rose above mediocrity; and he evinced fertility in the invention of schemes, but did not possess sufficient steadiness or patience to carry them into effect, or beneficial execution. He who can write a lively farce is generally a facetious companion, and that praise will not be denied to Mr. Coote. He produced, with great rapidity of composition, an opera and five farces, three of which have been printed; but he had not that weight of interest which was requisite to bring them on the stage. Mr. Coote had seven children, six of whom survived him.

1808, *Jan.* 7. *Died*, WILLIAM FLEXNEY, a bookseller long settled in Holborn, aged seventy-seven. He was the original publisher of Churchill's poems; who has thus immortalized him:

> Let those who energy of diction prize,
> For Billingsgate, quit *Fleeney*, and be wise.

1808, *Jan. The Reasoner.* This periodical forms a work of some merit; but which, in general, does not rise above mediocrity.—*Drake.*

1808, *Jan.* 1. *Hull Rockingham*, No. 1.

1808, *Jan.* 2. *The Berwick Advertiser*, No. 1, printed and published by Henry Richardson.

1808. *The Comet*, a mock newspaper, 8vo. by Eaton Stannard Barrett, student of the Middle Temple. Mr. Barrett was a native of Ireland, and author of *All the Talents*, a poem, 8vo, 1807. *Woman*, a poem, 1810, The *Heroine; or, Adventures of Cherubina*, a novel, three vols. 12mo. 2d. edit. 1814. This work has been pronounced not inferior, in wit and humour to the *Tristram Shandy*, of Sterne,* and in point of plot infinitely beyond the *Don Quixote*, of Cervantes.

1808, *Jan.* 6. *The Liverpool Courier*, No. 1, printed and published by Thomas Kaye.

1808. *The Edinburgh Annual Register* commenced, and continued till 1825. Some of the earlier volumes of this work were written by sir Walter Scott and Mr. Southey; and it was throughout conducted with great ability.

1808. *The Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, commenced by Dr. (afterwards sir) David Brewster, and completed in 1830, in eighteen volumes.

1808. *The Perth Courier.*

1808. *The Christian Instructor.* This work was commenced at Edinburgh, by the rev. Andrew Thompson, an eminent divine of the church of Scotland, assisted by several of his clerical brethren, and is a work of great merit.

1808. *Nottingham Review*, printed and published by Charles Sutton.

1808, *April* 4. *The Spy.* In the title-page these essays are announced to be written "in the manner of the *Spectator*." It appears that the execution was not adequate to the intentions of the writer.—*Drake.*

1809, *Feb.* 12. *Died*, BENJAMIN UPHILL, a very worthy bookseller in May's buildings, Bedfordbury, London. The principal line of business which he pursued, as far as limited finances permitted, was, the purchasing of books at sales, and vending them again by small printed catalogues at marked and reasonable prices, in which his judgment and his fair dealing was duly appreciated by collectors. But, borne down by ill health, and keenly feeling the want of a proper capital, he sunk under a lingering disorder to a premature grave, aged forty-nine years.

1809, *March* 3. *Died*, JOHN PARTRIDGE, clerk to the company of stationers from 1759 to 1776, when he resigned the office to Joseph Baldwin, and retired to Croyden, where he died at the advanced age of ninety, having for several years before been totally blind.

1809, *March. Died*, MRS. HENRY CASLON,* celebrated in the annals of type founding. On the decease of Mrs. Caslon,† in 1795, (see page 744, *ante*,) the management of the foundry devolved on the above lady, who, possessing an excellent understanding, and being seconded by servants of zeal and ability, was enabled, though suffering severely under ill health, in a great measure to retrieve its credit. Finding the renown of William Caslon no longer efficacious in securing the sale of types, she resolved to have new founts cut. She commenced the work of renovation with a new canon, double pica, and pica, having the good fortune to secure the services of Mr. John Isaac Drury, a very able engraver, since deceased. The pica, an improvement on the style of Bodoni of Parma, was par-

* Lawrence Sterne was born at Clonmell, in Ireland, Nov. 24, 1713, and educated for the church, in which he obtained some preferments. He died March 18, 1768. His chief work was the *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, consisting of eight volumes, all of which were published in the course of six years. In the characters of uncle Toby and corporal Trim, he has, in the words of sir Walter Scott, "exalted and honoured humanity, and impressed upon his readers such a lively picture of kindness and benevolence, blended with courage, gallantry, and simplicity, that their hearts must be warmed whenever it is recalled to memory." In the last year of his life, Sterne published his *Sentimental Journey through France and Italy*, which is constructed with less eccentricity, and contains chapters of equal tenderness.

* Mrs. Henry Caslon was the widow of a grandson of the founder of this eminent family; and though she was married to Mr. Strong, a medical gentleman, in 1799, who died in 1802, we have chosen to designate her by the name of Caslon, as best known or appreciated by the profession.

† Her testamentary depositions required the interpositions of the lord chancellor, under whose orders the foundry was put up to auction, in March, 1799, and was bought by Mr. Henry Caslon, for £250. Such was the depreciation of the Caslon letter foundry, of which a third share, in 1792, sold for £3000.

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ticularly admired, and had a most extensive sale. Finding herself, however, from the impaired state of her health, which suffered from pulmonary attacks, unable to sustain the exertions required in conducting so extensive a concern, she resolved, after the purchase of the foundry, to take as an active partner, Nathaniel Catherwood*, who by his energy and knowledge of business fully equalled her expectations. This connection gave a new impetus to the improvements of the foundry, which did not cease during the lives of the partners, and their exertions were duly appreciated and encouraged by the printers. In 1808 the character of the foundry may be considered as completely retrieved, but the proprietors did not long live to enjoy their well-merited success. In the spring of 1808 Mrs. Caslon went to reside at Bristol hotwells, for the benefit of the air, where death put a period to her long and extreme suffering. She was buried in the cathedral of Bristol.

Mr. Henry Caslon, son of the above lady, continued the foundry, and upheld it both in the eminence of its character and in its original name. Until 1821 he was in partnership with John James Catherwood, brother to Nathaniel, the former partner in the house. From 1821 to 1822 the business was carried on by Mr. Caslon alone, when he admitted into partnership Mr. Martin William Livermore.

1809. *Died*, Charles Hering, a bookbinder, of London ; and, who after the death of Roger Payne, was considered the head of the craft.—He was an extremely skilful binder, and a remarkably industrious man. His bindings exhibit a strength and squareness, with a good style of finish, which renders his work of much value, and establishes the reputation accorded to him. His faults were a too great fondness for double headbands, and the use of brown paper linings, with a little inclination to the German taste. Possessing the reputation he did, the principal libraries of this country contain many of his bindings. Mr. J. Hering, his brother, succeeded to the business, and was one of the first binders that revived stamped calf binding.

1809, *April* 17. *Died*, George Rogers, a respectable bookseller at Plymouth, Devonshire.

1809, *May* 7. George Beaumont, printer of the *British Guardian*, Sunday newspaper, was sentenced, in the court of king's bench, London, to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine of £50, and at the expiration of his imprisonment, to give security to the amount of £500 for his good behaviour, for a letter to his majesty, Geo. III. inserted in that paper, signed Tiberius Gracchus.

1809, *May* 26. The printing-office of Mr. Smeaton, in St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London, destroyed by fire ; and, unfortunate to relate, both Mr. Smeaton and his wife perished in the flames.

1809, *June* 3. *Died*, J. P. De la Grange, a French bookseller in Greek-street, Soho, London, aged seventy-one years.

1809, *June* 29. The earl of Leicester obtained a verdict of £1000 against the printer of the *Morning Herald*.

1809, *Aug.* *Died*, Samuel Harward, bookseller, at Charlton, Gloucestershire. He was a man of uncommon activity and exertion, and in the early part of his life kept no fewer than five different shops. He left behind him very considerable property, and a large and valuable collection of books.

1809, *Aug.* 19. *Died*, Elizabeth Baldwin, widow of Richard Baldwin, bookseller ;* she bequeathed by her will, £250 stock three per cents. the dividends to be laid out and expended in the purchase of five great coats, to be annually given to five poor liverymen or freemen of the company of stationers, in the first week in December, for ever.

1809, *Aug.* 28. *Died*, Henry Parker, sometime an eminent stationer and printseller, in Cornhill, and many years deputy of that ward. In 1774, he quitted business, on purchasing the important office of clerk of the chamber at guildhall, which he held till within a few months of his death ; when, agreeably to the terms of his purchase, he alienated the office to Mr. James Boudon, his principal assistant. Mr. Parker was master of the stationers' company in 1801 ; where, as in every other department of life, his general knowledge of city business, and the remarkable placidity of his manners, very much endeared him to a circle of sincere friends. He died at Stoke Newington, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His only son, John Henry Parker, was Gresham professor of divinity, and curate of Wanstead, in Essex.

1809, *Oct.* 5. *Died*, James Bate, many years an eminent stationer in Cornhill, and one of the common-council for that ward. He was master of the stationers' company in 1799 ; and died at Chiswick. His father was the rev. James Bate, rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, who died in 1775.

1809, *Oct.* 30. *Died*, William Fenner, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London, in the eighty-third year of his age, and father of the stationers' company. He was the son of William Fenner, printer, of Lombard-street, who was one of the partners with Ged, in his attempt at stereotype printing ; after his death, about 1735, his widow was remarried to Mr. James Waugh, an apothecary, but continued to carry on the business of a printer till her death. The son was for some time her assistant and partner ; and afterwards, for a short period, followed the profession of a bookseller in Paternoster-row ; but, marrying early, and satisfied with a very moderate competence, he retired from the bustle of trade, in the prime of life ; and, for more than forty years, prolonged a life, devoted to acts of kindness and philanthropy. He was master of the stationers' company in 1786, and to whom, in 1777, he

+ Nathaniel Catherwood, the worthy and active partner, did not long survive his associate, being seized with a typhus fever, which baffled the medical art. He died very generally regretted, June 6, 1809.

* See page 738, *ante*.

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gave a large silver coffee urn, with a set of teaspoons, &c.; and, by his last will, left a reversionary legacy of £2,500, three per cent. consols to the company; the interest of which (£75) to be thus applied: £50 in annuities of 50*s.* to ten poor freemen, and ten widows; £20 for a dinner for the court of assistants, who are to attend divine service, on the 19th of July, at St. Martin's church; 20*s.* to the clerk of the stationers' company; 30*s.* to the rector, for a sermon; 20*s.* to the curate for reading prayers; 5*s.* each to the clerk, organist, and sexton; and 5*s.* each to the beadle, porter, and housekeeper of the company. Possessing a strong mind, improved by habits of early industry, and gifted by nature with a fine manly form, improved by polished manners, the conversation of Mr. Fenner was always pleasing; his friendship was very generally courted; and his advice was frequently requested in cases of difficulty, and always given freely and judiciously. He had been twice married; and the second wife survived him; but he left no child.

1809, *Dec.* 20. *Died*, JOSEPH JOHNSON, an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard, London. He was the younger of two sons of a farmer at Everton, near Liverpool, where he was born, Nov. 15, 1738, and had therefore just completed the seventy-first year of his age. His family were dissenters of the baptist persuasion; and he was apprenticed, at a suitable age, to Mr. George Keith, a bookseller, in Gracechurch-street, who had married the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Gill. It was about the year 1760, that Mr. Johnson first entered into business for himself, in partnership with a Mr. Davenport; and nearly at the same period, he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Fuseli, the celebrated painter. The partnership with Davenport being dissolved, Mr. Johnson formed a similar connexion with Mr. John Payne; and their business was carried on in Paternoster-row, till nearly the whole of their property was consumed by fire in 1770, no part of it being insured. By this time Mr. Johnson had acquired the highest character with those who knew him best, for integrity and a virtuous disposition; and now that he was on the ground, "his friends," as he expressed it to a particular acquaintance, "came about him, and set him up again." On this occasion, he removed to the shop in St. Paul's church-yard, where he dwelt for the remainder of his life. A short time after this epoch in his affairs, he became closely connected with the most liberal and learned branch of the Protestant dissenters in England. He published, in 1772, the poems of Ann Letitia Aikin, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld; and nearly at the same time, was placed in the same relation of publisher to Dr. Priestley, whose numerous writings were brought up by Mr. Johnson from that time forward. In 1774, when Theophilus Lindsey* came to London, having given up a living of £400 per annum and rich expectancies, because he could not reconcile his conscience to the articles of the church of England, he immediately formed a strict intimacy with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Lindsey's circumstances became greatly straitened by the sacrifice he had made; and Mr. Johnson procured, and caused to be fitted up for him, as a chapel, the great room in the house of Mr. Paterson, in Essex-street, in the Strand, and was extremely active in procuring subscriptions, and forming a regular religious establishment in that place, which he constantly attended, as long as Mr. Lindsey continued to officiate there. Mr. Johnson was so fortunate, (and this is one of the greatest honours that can fall to a bookseller) as to have been publisher to many of the most eminent authors of his time; among whom we may name William Cowper,* John Horne Tooke,† Dr. Darwin, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Aikin, Dr. Enfield,‡ Mr. Fuseli,§ Mr. Bonnycastle,|| Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Barbauld,¶ Mary Wolstonecraft,** and Miss Edgeworth. In May, 1788, he

* Theophilus Lindsey was born at Middlewich, Cheshire, June 20, 1723, and died November 3, 1808. He was an eminent and upright divine.

* Mr. Johnson first obtained the copyright of *Cowper's Poems*, which proved a source of great profit to him, in the following manner:—A relation of Cowper's called one evening, in the dusk, on Johnson, with a bundle of these poems, which he offered for publication, provided he would publish them at his own risk, and allow the author to have a few copies, to give to his friends. Johnson having, on perusal, approved of them, undertook the risk of publishing. Soon after they appeared, there was not a review that did not load them with the most scurrilous abuse, and condemned them to the butter-shops. In consequence of the public mind being thus terrified or misled, these charming effusions lay in a corner of the bookseller's shop, as an unsaleable pile, for a long time. Some time afterwards, the same person appeared with another bundle of manuscripts from the same author, which were offered and accepted on similar terms. In this fresh collection was the admirable poem of the *Task*. Not alarmed at the fate of the former publication, and thoroughly assured as he was of their great merit, he resolved upon publishing them. Soon after they had appeared, the tone of the reviewers became changed, and Cowper was hailed as the first poet of his age. The success of this second publication set the first in motion, and Johnson immediately reaped the fruits of his undaunted judgment. In 1815, the copyright was put up to sale among the members of the trade, in thirty-two shares. Twenty of these shares were sold at £212 per share, including printed copies in quires, to the amount of £82, which each purchaser was to take at a stipulated price; and twelve shares were retained in the hands of the proprietor. The work was satisfactorily proved, at the sale, to net £834 per annum. It had only two years of copyright, and yet this same copyright, with printed copies, produced, estimating the twelve shares which were retained, at the same price as those which were sold, the sum of £6764.

† John Horne Tooke, well known in the literary and political world, died March 18, 1812, aged seventy-six years. His valuable library was sold by Messrs. King and Lochee, in the course of the following year.

‡ Dr. William Enfield was born at Sudbury in 1741, and educated at Daventry. He died at Norwich, Nov. 3, 1797. His *Sermons*, with his life prefixed, was published by Dr. Aikin, in three volumes.

§ Henry Fuseli, R.A. was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, and no doubt related to Gaspard Fuseli, bookseller, noticed at page 752 *ante*. At an early age he came to England, and by the encouragement of sir Joshua Reynolds, devoted himself to painting. One of his greatest efforts was the production of the Milton gallery, which was publicly exhibited in 1799. He died April 26, 1825.

|| John Bonnycastle, a celebrated mathematician, died at Woolwich, May 15, 1821.

¶ Anna Letitia Barbauld was the sister of Dr. John Aikin, and born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, June 20, 1743. About 1774, she married the rev. Rochmont Barbauld, a dissenting minister at Palgrave, Suffolk, and died at Stoke Newington, March 9, 1825. She employed her excellent genius to the noblest ends, in exciting infancy to virtue, and maturer age to a love of freedom.

** Mary (Wolstonecraft) Godwin died Sept. 10, 1797.

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began a periodical publication, called the *Analytical Review*. Mr. Johnson was a man remarkably superior to mercenary views. He often proposed and entered into the reprint of books, which he considered as conducive to the best interests of his species, without the possibility of being reimbursed but in a very long time, and probably not at all. He often purchased the manuscripts of worthy persons in distress, when he had no intention ever to send them to the press. His benevolent actions are much too numerous to be related in such a work as this. His mind was of so admirable a temper, as almost never to be worn out with importunity; and he was not to be turned aside by the ingratitude of those he benefitted from doing that which he judged to be right. In his latter years, Mr. Johnson was uncommonly reduced by a series of infirmities; he walked with difficulty; his frame was worn to a shadow; and, having mentioned on some occasion, that it was his desire to be borne to his grave by four poor men; he added, that in reality two would do, for, "they would have nothing to carry." Yet his faculties, and his power of conversation remained; and he scarcely remitted his attention to business, and not at all his disposition to be serviceable to others. He was always found an advocate on the side of human nature and human virtue; recommending that line of conduct which springs from disinterestedness and a liberal feeling, and maintaining its practicability.

A handsome monument, in the north-east corner of Fulham church, is thus inscribed:

Here lies the remains of
JOSEPH JOHNSON, late of Saint Paul's, London,
who departed this life on the 20th day of December, 1809,
aged 72 years.
A man equally distinguished by probity, industry, and disinterestedness in his intercourse with the public, and every domestic and social virtue in private life; beneficent without ostentation, ever ready to produce merit, and to relieve distress; unassuming in prosperity, not appalled by misfortune; inexorable to his own, indulgent to the wants of others; resigned and cheerful under the torture of a malady which he saw gradually destroy his life.

1809. There were sixty-three newspapers published in London: ninety-three in the country: twenty-four in Scotland: and fifty-seven in Ireland: making a total of 217 newspapers in the united kingdom.

1809, *March* 15. *The Moderator*. A periodical published in London, and written with elegance and candour.—*Drake*.

1809, *April*. *The Quarterly Review*, No. 1, edited by William Gifford,* and published by Murray, Albemarle-street, London.

1809. *Sept.* 30, *Manchester Exchange Herald*, No. 1, printed and published by Joseph Aston.

1809. *The Antigallican*. This newspaper was established by Lewis Goldsmith, notary public.

1808-9. *The Librarian; being an account of scarce, valuable, and useful English Books, Manuscripts, Libraries, Public Records, &c.** By James Savage, London, three vols. 8vo.

1809. *Bibliomania; or, Book Madness; containing some account of the history, symptoms, and cure of this fatal disease, in an epistle to Richard Heber, esq.* London, 87 pages. By the rev. Thomas Frognal Dibdin.

1809. *The Bibliomania*, an espistle to Richard Heber, esq. by John Ferriar, M. D. London, 4to. This little poem very lightly touches the subject; and, to the regret of the reader, concludes almost as soon as begun.—*Horne*.

1809, *Bibliosophia; or, Book Wisdom; containing some account of that glorious avocation book collecting*, fc. 8vo. By an Aspirant. The author was the rev. James Beresford, fellow of Merton college, Oxford.

1809. *Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful books in the principal branches of Literature and Science, with lists of the most approved authors, including the best editions of the classics*. By Henry Kett,† B. D. 7th edit. London, two vols. 8vo.

1809. *The Political Register*, Sunday newspaper, began by Francis William Blagdon, in avowed opposition to that of William Cobbett.

1810, *March* 31. *Died*, JOHN WILKES, of Ave Maria-lane, London, proprietor of the *Encyclopedia Londinensis*,‡ and formerly a bookseller at Winchester.

1810. *Died*, ROBERT CLERK, many years a bookseller and publisher in Parliament-square, Edinburgh. His father, John Clerk, a printer, was said to have been descended from Alexander Clerke, lord provost of the city of Edinburgh at the commencement of the seventeenth century. Mr. Clerk was born in 1738; and, about the age of seventeen, after finishing his apprenticeship, married Barbara, daughter of John Williamson, farmer at Bellside, near Linlithgow; and with her it is believed he obtained a small portion, which enabled him to commence bookseller on his own account.§ Although at the period the book trade of Edinburgh was comparatively limited, he succeeded in establishing a profitable business—having a good many bookbinders employed, and latterly engaging in several fortunate speculations as a publisher.‖ In the course of a few years he purchased a house in the Cowgate, called "Kincaid's Land," where he resided some time. In 1782, he bought a property at Newhaven, known from its size by the name of the Whale. In 1809, having sold off his stock, and the Whale being without a tenant, Mr. Clerk let his house in Edinburgh, and retired to Newhaven. Here he continued for several years,

* At Mr. Gifford's death, in 1825, he requested his executors to destroy all confidential papers, especially those relating to the *Review*; so that the illustrated *Quarterly*, in which the names of the authors, and the prices paid for each article, are said to have been inserted, will never see the light. Amongst the contributors to the early numbers of the *Quarterly*, may be noticed Southey, Heber, Milman, Canning, Croker, Barrow, and others.

* *The British Librarian: an abstract of scarce books in all languages*. By William Oldys: London, 1738, 8vo.

† The Rev. Henry Kett was drowned at Stanwell, June 30, 1825.

‡ The *Encyclopædia Londinensis* began 1776.

§ They had eight sons, six of whom died in infancy. Robert, the eldest, died in 1786; and Alexander, the only remaining son, is a solicitor-at-law, in Edinburgh.

‖ Among other works published by Mr. Clerk, was the *Builder's Jewel*, a book of considerable note in those days.

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almost daily visited by his friends from Edinburgh, a party of whom, on Saturdays in particular, were in the habit of playing at quoits in his garden, and thereafter regaling themselves with a plentiful supply of gin and oysters, then and still a favourite indulgence at Newhaven. In 1800, in consequence of his wife's death, Mr. Clerk gave up housekeeping, and boarded with Mrs. Duguid, of "the Whale,"* being then an inn, where his old friends rallied around him as formerly, to enjoy the sea breeze, and the choice things which the hostess was careful to provide for them. He died much regretted by his acquaintances, aged seventy-two, and was interred in the Grayfriar's churchyard. He was a jolly, warm-hearted individual—amusing in conversation, and partial to the company of his friends; but, though fond of rational enjoyment, he was equally an enemy to excess; and, in the words, of one of his friends, now no more, there never existed a "more honest and inoffensive man." Kay's *Edinburgh Portraits*, p. 29.

1810, *Feb.* 14. JAMES PERRY, proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, tried in the court of king's bench on the charge of having published a libel in that paper, copied from the *Examiner*, reflecting on the character of George III. Mr. Perry conducted his own case, and was acquitted. He published *A Report of the trial on an information ex officio of the King v. John Lambert and James Perry on a charge of libel, in the Morning Chronicle*, 8vo. 1810.

1810, *March* 25, *Died*, JOHN COOKE, an extensive publisher of works in weekly numbers, at the Shakspeare's head, Paternoster-row,† London, aged seventy-nine years.

1810. *March* 30. *Died*, ROBERT BALDWIN, many years a bookseller of considerable eminence in Paternoster-row, London, where his industry and integrity were almost proverbial; whilst his mild and conciliatory manners secured him the sincere regard of all who knew him. He was the nephew and successor of Richard Baldwin, bookseller, noticed at page 738 *ante*, and was succeeded in Paternoster-row by Robert, son of an older nephew.

1810. *Died*, THOMAS KIRKGATE, for upwards of thirty years printer to Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford, at Strawberry hill, who *liberally* rewarded his long services in conducting his literary undertakings by a legacy of £100. Soon after his decease was published, *A catalogue of the valuable and curious collections, late the property of Mr. Thomas Kirkgate*. 1810. 8vo. The collectors of the Strawberry-hill publications, will find this catalogue of great utility, in furnishing them with a list of lord Orford's pieces. The books form only 424 articles of the catalogue, the remainder consisting of curious prints, drawings, painted glass, coins, &c.

1810, *April* 17. *Died*, JOHN IRELAND, bookseller, Market-place, Leicester, aged sixty-three. A man strictly independent in his principles, of great probity and much respected.

1810, *April* 26. *Died*, EDWARD WRIGHT, of the firm of Harding and Wright, printers in St. John's square, Clerkenwell, London. They were the printers of the *Monthly Mirror Magazine*.

1810, *June* 7. *Died*, WILLIAM DAWSON, of Paternoster-row, bookseller to the university of Oxford, aged sixty-five years. His life was a continued series of acts of kindness. He died at Hive House, Stanmore.

1810, *June* 17. *Died*, JAMES CHALMERS, printer to the city and university, and printer and proprietor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, which he conducted with uncommon ability, and steady and loyal consistency of principle for the long space of forty-six years. Few men have departed life in the city of Aberdeen with more unfeigned regret by a most numerous and highly-

* The Whale was totally destroyed by fire in 1834.

† Paternoster-row—now the greatest book mart in the world—did not begin to assume any consequence till the booksellers deserted Little Britain, in the reign of queen Anne. The south-west end, before that period, was more noted for mercers, lacemen, haberdashers, and similar trades: and a periodical newspaper, in 1707, adds to this list, "the sempstresses of Paternoster-row." One instance, however, of a bookseller living there, occurs much earlier, namely, in 1564, when Henry Denham, bookseller, lived at the *Star* in Paternoster-row, with the Latin motto,

"Os homini sublime dedit"

From 1774, when we find John Bew publishing the *Ambulator* and other small works; the character of the trade in the Row became changed from old bookselling, or the issuing only of large and important new works by the principal houses, to general publishing, and particularly of periodicals. The issuing of works in weekly numbers was more particularly confined to Cooke, Hogg, and Harrison. These all stood prominent as publishers of what have been called "Paternoster-row Numbers;" namely, *Family Bibles, with Notes*; editions of *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, and the *Works of Flavius Josephus*; *New and complete Histories of England, Histories of London, Life of Christ*, and various other denominations of works, which, years back, more than now, were calculated to catch the attention of mechanics, and they were seen in the shape of handsome-bound folios in several of their houses; and, however it may be customary to kick the ladder down when we find we no longer want it, these sort of publications must be confessed to have greatly contributed to lay the foundation of that literary taste and thirst for knowledge, which now pervades all classes. To give to such works as we have mentioned, all the attraction possible, the title-pages were copious to an extreme, enumerating the whole contents of the book: the authors were generally called *esquires*, and had two or three sounding christian names. In announcing the embellishments of these publications, language failed; and the terms, "beautiful," "elegant," "superb," and even "magnificent," became too poor to express their extreme merit. None of these puffers equalled Alexander Hogg. When the sale of a book began to slacken, this gentleman, like old Bernard Lintot, immediately employed some scribe to make him "a taking title; and the work, though not a line was altered, was brought out in a new edition; issued first in a feigned name, and subsequently published with a new title-page, as the production of "A Society of Gentlemen: the whole revised, corrected, and improved by William Thornton, esq. M. A., and other gentlemen." Hogg made money but Cooke (whose journeyman he had been) exceeded him. He is said, by one work alone, *Southwell's Notes and Illustrations on the Bible*, to have cleared several thousand pounds, and he had many similar publications. He left a son, successor to his business and his ample fortune. James Harrison, of Paternoster-row, and afterwards of Fleet-street, in both which places he failed in business, projected some works of merit, particularly the *Novelist's Magazine* and the *Poetical Magazine*. In 1806 he published the *Life of Lord Nelson*, two vols. 8vo. John Payne was an indefatigable manufacturer of books in numbers, under the high-sounding names of George Augustus Hervey, William Frederick Melmoth, &c. Some of these works were not wanting in merit, particular a *Naval History of Great Britain*, in five volumes 8vo: He wrote several works to which he added his own name.

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respectable circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the best virtues that adorn social life—inflexible integrity, steady friendship, a disposition, elevated, humane, and charitable, a temper unusually cheerful, and a memory rich in anecdote and information, chiefly of the literary kind.—His father, who cultivated his profession for some years in London, in the printing-office of Mr. Watts (where he had the celebrated Dr. Franklin for his fellow-journeyman), was afterwards ranked among the literary printers of his time, and at his death was recorded as a gentleman "well skilled in the learned languages." His father was the rev. Jas. Chalmers, professor of divinity in the Marischal college, who died in 1744. About the year 1740, his son returned from London, and in 1746 established the *Aberdeen Journal*, at the close of the memorable rebellion, during which he was a considerable sufferer from his attachment to the house of Hanover. His son, the subject of this article, was born in March, 1742, and, after a classical and academical education at Marischal college, removed to London, and improved himself in the typographical art, both there and at Cambridge, until September, 1764, when the death of his father put him in possession of the establishment in his native city. Although now engaged in a business which afforded but little relaxation, and with the cares of a numerous family, he found leisure to indulge his love of literature by that extensive course of reading which rendered him a valuable member of the literary societies of the place. With many of the professors of both colleges, and particularly with the late Dr. Gilbert Gerard,* and Beattie, he formed an intimacy which death only dissolved. Had he been able to devote more time to study, it was universally thought by all who knew him, that he might have excelled in any branch of polite literature. As a man of business he was more generally known for his unvaried integrity, industry, and punctuality, which recommended him to the confidence and friendship of men of the highest rank and superior attainments. In 1769, he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. David Douglas, of London, by whom he left four sons and six daughters, who, with his afflicted widow, had to lament the loss of a tender husband, an indulgent father, and an affectionate and engaging friend and companion.

1810, *July* 9. William Cobbett, author, Thos. Curzon Hansard, printer, — Baghsaw, newsvender, and — Budd, bookseller, were tried in the court of king's bench, under Pitt's act, for a libel. It appears that Mr. Cobbett wrote an article for his *Political Register*, relative to the flogging of some of the sons and servants of English farmers, who were serving their period in the local militia at Ely, in Cambridgeshire, for a trifling dispute or grumbling, construed by military law into mutiny, about an unpaid allowance for knapsacks. The ceremony was executed under a guard of the *German Legion*, which regiment happened to be then stationed at Newmarket. At that time it was thought but a degree less than sedition to speak even disrespectfully of our foreign mercenaries, especially if Germans; and sir Vicary Gibbs, then attorney-general, commenced a prosecution against Mr. Cobbett, *author*—Hansard, *printer*—Bagshaw, *newsvender*—and Budd, *bookseller;* for one and the same offence. Cobbett pleaded the general issue, and put himself upon his defence. Hansard, Bagshaw, and Budd, having no stomach for denying their respective avocations, or that they did print, or publish, or sell, the work in question; and, from nods and winks, having an idea of being excused the calling-up for judgment, even in case of a jury finding for the prosecutor (especially if they gave the attorney-general no trouble in proving *their* share of the crime), determined to take the chance of the verdict: and therefore said, we will trouble you with no defence—we let judgment go by default. But still further—Hansard was made a witness in the same cause for which he was to be tried as a culprit. He was served with a subpœna, to produce the manuscripts and give evidence of the hand writing, as a witness against Cobbett.* However, Cobbett admitted the authorship; and the witness was not wanted. A verdict of guilty was found; and to the astonishment of all England, Cobbett, Hansard, Bagshaw, and Budd, were all brought up for, and received judgment of the court. William Cobbett was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £1,000, to keep the peace for seven years, in the sum of £3,000, and two sureties in £1,000 each; Hansard three months' imprisonment in the king's bench, and to find sureties for two years for his good behaviour: that of Bagshaw and Budd, two months each, and sureties also. The paper in which the article appeared, be it remembered, was published on Saturday morning, and the manuscripts were received from the author, in piece-meal, by the posts of Thursday and Friday, so that there was no possibility of contemplating, or of taking *an opinion learned in the law*, before hundreds of the number were circulated. Such were the proceedings of a government, whose leader, Mr. Pitt,† in framing measures for *the liberty of the press*, took especial care that the blessing he granted, was only the forerunner of a curse.—See Hansard's *Parl. Deb.* v. 34, p. 987.

* Dr. Gilbert Gerard, author of the *Institutes of Biblical Criticism*, professor of Greek in the king's college, in the university of Aberdeen, died Sept. 28, 1815, aged fifty-five. His father was the rev. Dr. Alexander Gerard, an eminent divine and writer, and professor of divinity in Marischal college, Aberdeen, who died Feb. 22, 1795, aged 67 years.

* In some observations upon this event, Cobbett says, "I have been labouring seventeen years, since I quitted the army. I have never known what it was to enjoy any of that which the world calls pleasure. From a beginning with nothing, I have acquired means of making some provision for a family of six children, (the remains of thirteen) besides having for several years maintained almost wholly as many children of my relations."

† William Pitt was the second son of the first earl of Chatham, born May 28, 1759, and died chancellor of the exchequer, Jan. 23, 1806.

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1810, *July 25. Died*, THOMAS LUDLAM, who had filled the office of governor of Sierra Leone, and where he expired, on board the *Crocodile* frigate, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was the son of the rev. William Ludlam,* and inherited no small share of his father's natural talent for scientific pursuits; which having been cultivated by a sound classical education, his first views in life, in conformity to the particular wishes of his father, were turned to the liberal profession of a printer; and in that capacity, says Mr. John Nichols,† I gladly bear testimony to the excellence of his conduct during a regular apprenticeship. Gentle and unassuming in his manners, and industrious in his habits of business, his conduct gave general satisfaction both to his equals and superiors. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, an opportunity occurred, which was thought favourable both to his health, and his future fortune, of entering into the service of the Sierra Leone company; and in that infant colony he was for a considerable time one of the council, and at length became governor. On the colony being taken into the hands of the administration, a new governor was appointed by the crown; but Mr. Ludlam obtained an especial commission, with power to visit such parts of Africa as might be thought useful to the interests of Great Britain and the general cause of humanity; an undertaking for which, by his mild conciliatory manners, and by the experience acquired during a long residence at Sierra Leone, he was most eminently qualified. But his bodily strength was not equal to the task he had undertaken; and he fell a victim to disease, originally arising from a weak constitution; but with the pleasing consolation, both to himself and his surviving friends, that his life, though not a long one, was wholly passed in endeavours to be useful to all mankind.‡

1810. The *Book of Common Prayer*, in English, was printed at Verdun, in France, for the use of the English travellers who were detained by order of the French government after the breaking out of the war between the two countries, in 1803. The volume is in 12mo, and bears for imprint, *Verdun, printed by Lewis Christophe, Place d'Armes*, 1810.

1810, *July* 20. The printing-office of Mr. Paris, in Tooke's-court, Fleet-street, London, together with three houses, destroyed by fire, and one woman burnt to death.

1810. MATTHEW GALLAGHER, proprietor and printer of the *Trinidad Courant*, published *Letters and Documents relative to the imprisonment of the author*, 12mo. By Matthew Gallagher, printer and proprietor of the *Trinidad Courant*.

1810, *July* 28. The printing-office of Mr. Gillet, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, totally destroyed by fire.

1810 A. T. DE HEARNE, of East Smithfield, London, obtained a patent for improvements on the printing and stamping presses.

1810, *Dec.* 11. Nineteen journeymen printers of the *Times* newspaper, London, convicted of a conspiracy,* and were sentenced as follows:—Robert Howlett and John Gee, to be each fined one shilling and imprisoned two years in Newgate; William Clifton, Stephen Beckett, and George Westray, to be each fined one shilling, and imprisoned eighteen months; Stephen Hurley, Henry Byrne, and Thomas Woolley, to be each fined one shilling, and be imprisoned twelve months; Roderic Paskin, Edward Kidd, Wm. Williams, Corbet Lathom, William Coy, James M'Cartney, John M'Intosh, Nathaniel Collins, Malcolm Craig, John Simpson, and John Chapman, each to be fined one shilling, and imprisoned nine months.

1810. *The Pulpit*. This periodical was the production of Mr. Peter L. Courtier, (under the signature of Onesimus) an assistant in the house of Messrs. Rivingtons', booksellers, Paternoster-row; and forms two volumes 8vo. 1810-12.—Mr. L. Courtier was the author of several poems, and *Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. William Huntingdon*,† (by Onesimus,‡) 8vo. 1813.

1810. *The twelve labours of an editor, separately pitted against those of Hercules*, 12mo.

1810. *The Spy*, a periodical by James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, for which his little knowledge of society, and very poor education, by no means fitted him. It continued twelve months.

1810. *The Dumfries Courier* commenced. In 1818 this paper received an accession of talent of no common kind, in Mr. M'Diarmid, then a very young man, as editor and part proprietor. His enthusiastic interest in homely and rural matters—his piquant, lively, and often eloquent style—and the kindly benevolence that sparkles through all, render his lucubrations, even when they border on the marvellous, very attractive.

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* Mr. Ludlam was fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, rector of Cuckfield, in Suffolk, and was highly celebrated for his skill in mechanics and mathematics. He was author of a great number of works upon those subjects. He died March 19, 1788, aged seventy-one, and was buried at St. Mary's, in Leicester. Thomas Ludlam, his brother, was rector of Foston, in Leicestershire, confrator of Wigston's hospital, and an able polemic writer. See an account of him in the *Gents. Mag.* vol. 81, ii. page 492.

† See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. 643.

‡ His mother erected a monument at Leicester to the memory of so excellent a son. William Ludlam, surgeon, at Leicester, a younger brother, died April 1, 1813. He was on the high path of professional eminence, and deservedly esteemed in public and private life.

* Combinations amongst journeymen were forbidden by law, June 21, 1799; which act was repealed, Aug. 1825.

† William Huntingdon died July 1, 1813.

‡ *Letter to Onesimus*, in answer to his remarks on William Huntingdon, 8vo. 1810 By William Smith, a preacher of the Huntingdonian description, who, in imitation of his master, of leather breeches memory, subscribed M.G., that is, "Miracle of Grace."

§ James Hogg, originally a shepherd in the secluded district of Ettrick, in Scotland, enjoys the merit of having, from the condition of an unlettered peasant, struggled through many unfavourable and adverse circumstances, into a literary reputation which many men possessing every advantage might well envy. His qualifications as a poet have been described as "great powers of versification, an unusual copiousness and facility in the use of poetical fiction and imagery, a lively conception of natural beauty, with a quick and prolific fancy to body forth his conceptions." His principal works are, the *Queen's Wake*, 1813; followed by two volumes of *Dramatic Tales*, the *Pilgrims of the Sun*, 1815; *Queen Hynde*, 1825; *Winter Evening Tales*, and the *Shepherd's Calendar*. He died November 21, 1835, aged 59 years.

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1810. *The Imperial and County Annual Register*, two volumes 8vo. It seems to have been dropped after the first year.

1810. *New Caricature Magazine*, royal folio, by Thomas Rowlandson.

1811, *Feb.* 2. *Died*, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, many years a bookseller in Cornhill, London, aged seventy-five years.

1811, *Feb.* PETER FINNERTY,* a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, received sentence in the court of king's bench for a libel on lord Castlereagh, for which he was condemned to an imprisonment of eighteen months in Lincoln jail, and to find security for his good behaviour for five years from that time, himself in £500, and two sureties in £200 each. He published *His Case, including the law proceedings against him, and his treatment in Lincoln jail.* 8vo. 1811. Mr. Finnerty died May 11, 1822.

1811, *Feb.* 8. The printing-office of Mr. Bernard, in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London, destroyed by fire. It was occasioned by an accident in the press-room.

1811, *Feb.* 11. EUGENIUS ROCHE† was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months in the Marshalsea, and to give security for his good behaviour for three years from that time, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, for a libel in *The Day* morning newspaper, reflecting on the conduct of the military employed to preserve peace in Piccadilly, at the time of the serving of the speaker's warrant on sir Francis Burdett. On his liberation from confinement, Mr. Roche became editor of the *National Register*, a weekly paper; and subsequently the editor of a magazine called *Literary Recreations*. It is a curious fact, that in this periodical were printed some of the earliest productions of lord Byron, Allan Cunningham, and Gaspey.

1811, *March* 14. WALTER COX stood in the pillory, in Dublin, pursuant to his sentence, for a libel called the *Painter Cut*, published in the *Irish Magazine*, recommending a separation betwixt Great Britain and Ireland by a French force.

1811, *March* 29. *Died*, JOHN TODD, aged seventy-five years, and who was for upwards of fifty years an eminent bookseller in Stonygate, in the city of York, where he succeeded Mr. Hildyard in 1757. Few country booksellers had exerted themselves with greater ardour and perseverance in the laborious pursuit of catalogue-making, with the respective value of each book attached, than Mr. Todd; of which the many curious and extensive collections, which he purchased and arranged at different periods, afford a sufficient proof. He was succeeded in his business by his two sons, who carried on the firm in such a manner, and on such a scale, as to cause their shop to be considered equal to any out of London.

1811, *April* 5. *Died*, ROBERT RAIKES, proprietor of the *Gloucester Journal*, which had been instituted by his father, and conducted for many years with approbation. The name of Robert Raikes will not soon be forgotten among those who have diffused light over the *dark places of the earth full of the habitations of cruelty*. He was born at Gloucester, September 14, in the year 1735, and was descended of a good family. The education Mr. Raikes received was liberal, and calculated for his future designation in life. At a proper season he was initiated into his father's business, which he afterwards conducted with punctuality, diligence, and care. Several pieces, among which may be pointed out the works of the dean of Gloucester,* are such as will suffer nothing by any comparison with the productions of modern typography. The incidents of Mr. Raikes's life are few, and those not enough distinguished from the rest of the world to admit of a particular detail. It is sufficient to say, that in his business he was prosperous, and that his attention was not so wholly confined to it, but that he found time to turn his thoughts to subjects connected with the great interests of mankind, and the welfare of society. By this means some consolation has been afforded to sorrow and imprudence; some knowledge, and consequently happiness, to youth and inexperience. The first object which demanded his notice, was the miserable state of the county bridewell within the city of Gloucester, which, being part of the county jail, the persons committed by the magistrates, out of session, for petty offences, associated, through necessity, with felons of the worst description, with little or no means of subsistence from labour; with little, if any, allowance from the county; without either meat, drink, or clothing; dependent chiefly on the precarious charity of such as visited the prison, whether brought thither by business, curiosity, or compassion. To relieve these miserable and forlorn wretches, and to render their

* Peter Finnerty was the most celebrated reporter of his day, and was engaged for many years on the *Morning Chronicle*, under Mr. Perry. He was the son of a tradesman at Loughrea, in the county of Galway, in Ireland. At an early age he had to seek his fortune at Dublin, and was brought up as a printer. In 1798 he succeeded Mr. Arthur O'Connor, as printer of the *Press*. The violence of that paper causing it to be prosecuted, he removed to London, and engaged himself as a parliamentary reporter. Having become acquainted with sir Home Popham, he sailed on the Walcheren expedition, for the purpose of writing its history; but being prevented carrying that object into effect, after a delay of some weeks, he returned to England, and resumed his occupation as a reporter. He died at Westminster, May 11, 1822, aged fifty-six years.

A full and accurate report of the trial of the author, brought by Peter Finnerty against Samuel Tipper, publisher of the *Satirist*, for a libel: London, 1809, 8vo.

† Eugenius Roche, editor of the *Courier* London newspaper, died, deeply lamented by an extensive circle of acquaintance, in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Nov. 9, 1829. He was born in Dublin, in 1786, and, before he was two years of age, his parents emigrated to France, where he received a liberal education, and in 1804 he returned to England, and devoted himself to literature. The only publications of Mr. Roche, that bear his name, are two tragedies, called the *Invasion* and *William Tell*; the latter of which was in rehearsal at Drury Lane when that theatre was destroyed by fire, and was consequently never produced. Mr. Roche also appeared as the author of words to a set of *French Melodies*, arranged by Madlle. Jams.

* Josiah Tucker, a celebrated divine, was born at Langhorne, in Carmarthenshire, in 1711. He was an able writer on commercial, political, and theological subjects. His principal performance is a *Treatise on Civil Government, against Locke*, 8vo. He died in 1799.

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situation supportable at least, Mr. Raikes employed both his pen, his influence, and his property, to procure them the necessaries of life; and, finding that ignorance was generally the principal cause of those enormities which brought them to become objects of his notice, he determined, if possible, to procure them some moral and religious instruction.

> To every want and every woe,
> To guilt itself, when in distress,
> The balm of pity will impart,
> And all relief that bounty can bestow.

In this he succeeded, by means of bounties and encouragement, given to such of the prisoners as were able to read: and these, by being directed to proper books, improved both themselves and their fellow-prisoners, and afforded him great encouragement to persevere in the benevolent design. He then procured for them a supply of work, to preclude every excuse and temptation to idleness. Successful in this effort, he formed a more extensive plan of usefulness to society, which will transmit his name to posterity with those honours which are due to the great benefactors of mankind. This was the institution of Sunday schools, a plan which has been attended with the happiest effects.

> Like a lone husbandman, forlorn,
> The man of Glo'ster went,
> Bearing the seed of precious corn,
> And God the blessing sent.—*Mrs. Gilbert.*

The thought was suggested by accident. "Some business," says Mr. Raikes, "leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin manufactory) chiefly reside, I was struck with concern on seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. An inquiry of a neighbour produced an account of the miserable state and deplorable profligacy of these infants, more especially on a Sunday, when left to their own direction." This information suggested an idea, "that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it should be productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the sabbath. An agreement was soon after made with proper persons, to receive as many children on Sundays as should be sent, who were to be instructed in reading and in the church catechism, at a certain rate. The clergyman, who was curate of the parish at the time, undertook to superintend the schools, and examine the progress made.* This happened about 1781, and the good consequences evidently appeared in the reformation and orderly behaviour of those, who before were in every respect the opposite of decency or regularity. The effects were so apparent, that other parishes in Gloucester, and in various parts of the kingdom, adopted the scheme, which has by degrees become general, to the great advantage and comfort of the poor, and still more to the security and repose of the rich. Since the first institution, many thousands of children have been employed, to their own satisfaction, in acquiring such a portion of knowledge as will render them useful to society, without encouraging any disposition unfavourable to themselves or the world. Where riot and disorder were formerly to be seen, decency and decorum are now to be found; industry has taken the place of idleness, and profaneness has been obliged to give way to devotion. The outlines of a character so distinguished in the annals of his country as that of Robert Raikes, cannot fail to engage the reader. In proportion as he feels himself interested in the welfare of mankind, he will interest himself in every particular which concerns this bright example of unbended philanthropy.* Mr. Raikes was for some years a member of the court of assistants of the stationers' company.

His brother, Mr. Thomas Raikes, a very considerable Russian merchant, and long a director of the bank of England, established a rich and spreading family, very respectably connected, in the city of London.

Professor Austin remarks, on the education of the people, that it is not less incumbent on governments to *forward the diffusion of knowledge*, than to protect their subjects from one another by a due administration of justice, or to defend them by military force from the attacks of external enemies. A small fraction of the sums which are squandered in needless war would provide complete instruction for the working people—would give this important class that portion in the knowledge of the age which consists in the nature of their callings, and with the necessity of toiling for a livelihood.† And, further, bishop Tillotson, in one of his sermons, says, that education is the most effectual mode in reforming mankind, and that the most likely and hopeful reformation of the world must begin with children. Wholesome laws and good sermons are but slow ways, the most compendious way is a good education, this may be an effectual prevention of evil, whereas all after ways are but remedies.

* This worthy and benevolent clergyman was the rev. Mr. Stock, who had himself founded charity schools in two parishes of which he had before been curate. He took upon *himself* the inspection of the schools which Mr. Raikes had instituted. Mr. Raikes agreed to bear two-thirds of the expenditure necessary for their support, and Mr. Stock the other third; thereby it appears that this distinguished clergyman was an equal sharer with Mr. Raikes in the foundation of these useful institutions.

The Sunday-school Jubilee was held Sept. 14, 1831, the birth-day of Robert Raikes.

* Eulogium on Robert Raikes.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lviii. pp. 11, 15. *Nichols's Anecdotes*, vol. ix. 549.

† The first school, avowedly established in Great Britain, for the purpose of instructing adults, was formed in 1811, through the exertions of the rev. T. Charles, in Merionethshire. About the same time, and without any concert or connexion with the schools in Wales, an adult school was established at Bristol through the instrumentality of Mr. William Smith.

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1811, *April*. The first attempt at printing by a machine was at this time. After many obstructions and delay, the sheet H of the *New Annual Register* for 1810, "Principal Occurrences," 3,000 copies, were printed by this machine; and is the first part of a book so printed.

1811. *Died*, ROBERT LODER, printer and bookseller, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, where he had carried on his business with reputation for forty years, and died early in this year. His antiquarian tracts display considerable industry and research. His publications were, *Ordinances, &c. for Seckford's Almshouses in Woodbridge*, 4to. *Woodbridge Terrier, exhibiting an Account of all the Charters*, with notes. *Orders of the Free School in Woodbridge. Dowsing's Journal for demolishing Church Ornaments in Suffolk. History of Framlingham*, 1798.

1811, *May* 22. *Died*, GEORGE ROBINSON, an eminent bookseller of Paternoster-row, London. He was son of George Robinson, noticed at page 808, *ante*, and after the death of his father carried on the business conjointly with his uncle, John. His merits were accompanied by the most unassuming modesty; his good qualities were more solid than shining, more truly useful to himself and others than superficially glaring, or idly ostentatious. The successors to the extensive concern of the elder Mr. Robinson, were men of the highest integrity, and great skill in their profession. But the business was so immensely large, as to exceed their strength, when the grand pillar of the house was removed. Besides other unforeseen misfortunes, their exertions in trade were baffled in a single night, by the destruction of a printing office in which they happened to have property to a very large amount, by fire. Discouraged but not daunted, they met this misfortune with firmness, and for a long time struggled to free their vast affairs from the embarrassments which it had occasioned; but, finding their difficulties increase, instead of involving themselves still deeper, by resorting to the usual means of upholding a sinking credit, they met the evil day with resolution, and submitted their extensive concerns to an ordeal fatal to the credit of half the commercial world. They were declared bankrupts,* and patiently investigated every account, and punctually fulfilled every engagement; a considerable surplus rewarded their labour and perseverance, and they rapidly emerged with the highest honour to themselves, their credit gathered strength from the shock, which a short time before had menaced its annihilation. The unremitting exertions of Mr. George Robinson, throughout the whole of these difficulties, perhaps, shortened his life; but he lived to see them crowned with success, and a comfortable provision made for those most dear to him.

1811, *May*. JOHN DRAKARD, proprietor and printer of the *Stamford News*, sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned in Lincoln jail for eighteen months, for a libel on flogging the military. The paragraph had been copied from the London *Examiner*. A subscription of £400 was raised towards the support of Mr. Drakard. He published the *Life of Colonel Wardle*. 1810.

1811, *May*. *Died*, MR. WALL, bookseller, at Kew, near London, where his family had been known for upwards of one hundred years, as booksellers, stationers, newsmen, and keepers of the circulating library since the commencement of that institution.

1811, *May*. *Died*, ALEXANDER BARTHOLOMAN, proprietor and printer of the *York Herald*, and one of the common councilmen for Walmgate ward, in the city of York, aged forty-nine years.

1811. *Account of the London Daily Newspapers*, 8vo. by James Savage, author of the *Librarian*, and some time assistant librarian of the London institution.

1811, *July*. The printers, booksellers, typefounders, and press makers, of Holland and the Netherlands, were, by a decree published at Amsterdam, to have their names and residences registered.

1811. *Aug*. 30. *Died*, JOHN CRICKETT, of doctors' commons, marshal and serjeant-at-arms of the high court of admiralty. He was master of the stationers' company in 1810. He died at Hyde house, Edmonton, aged seventy-eight.

1811, *Aug*. 31. *Died*, HUGH BROWN, many years printer of the *Morning Herald*.

1811, *Aug*. The patent of king's printer for Ireland renewed for forty years.

1811, *Sept*. *Died*, WILLIAM TESSEYMAN, many years a respectable bookseller at York. He died at Beverley.

1811, *Sept*. 25. *Died*, JOSHUA EDDOWES, a respectable printer and bookseller at Shrewsbury, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

1811, *Nov*. 1. HENRY WHITE, proprietor and editor of the *Independent Whig*, London, was tried but acquitted, for a libel, having been previously confined for three years in Dorchester jail.—See page 832 *ante*. In December, a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in support of Mr. White, who for several years contended against the entire power of the crown lawyers. The following resolutions were carried:

1. That the liberty of the press is an inseparable part of a free constitution, and that they must exist or perish together.

2. That it appears to this meeting, that the manly and judicious conduct pursued by Mr. White, in his late struggle with the strong arm of power, in refusing to submit to a false confession, or to suffer judgment to go by default, has done signal service to the cause of truth.

3. That, taking into consideration the personal sufferings he has undergone in his banishment from society in a distant jail; the expenses incurred in the support of himself and printer, in their three years' imprisonment, and the consequent difficulties to which he is now exposed; it is earnestly recommended to the friends of

* At the sale of the Robinsons', the copyright of *Vyse's Spelling Book* sold at the enormous price of £2500, with an annuity of fifty guineas to the author.

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constitutional freedom, in whose cause the sacrifice has been made, to follow the example of the present meeting, and generously step forward to afford him that remuneration which he appears to be so justly entitled to.

1811, *Nov.* 12. *Died*, JOHN HAYES, bookseller, High Holborn, aged seventy-four. The abilities of Mr. Hayes were of no ordinary class, and his erudition very considerable.*

1811. *The Gleaner*, a series of periodical essays, selected from papers not included in the British Essayists, four vols. 8vo. By Nathan Drake, M. D. He died at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, 1836, aged seventy years.

1811. *Town Talk; or, Living Manners*, 8vo. by John Agg.†

1811. *The Philosopher*. This periodical was the production of general Sarrazin.‡

1811. *Essays, Literary and Miscellaneous*, by Dr. John Aikin.§

1811. *The Times*, by A Bickerstaffe. These essays appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

1811, *June* 29. *The Westmoreland Advertiser and Kendal Chronicle*, No. 1, printed and published by Richard Lough,‖ at Kendal. It was long a subject of wonder and regret, that the county of Westmoreland should not produce a permanent newspaper before this period; though Kendal, so early as the time of Camden, was a very populous and respectable town.

1811, *July* 5. *The Liverpool Mercury*, No. 1. printed and published by Egerton Smith & Co.

1811. *The Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin Review*, established, and was for many years distinguished by great ability of writing, while under the management of the late Mr. Watt.

1812, *Feb.* 7. *Died*, JOHN PAUL MANSON, bookseller, King-street, Westminster, and afterwards of Gerard-street, Soho. Of him Mr. Dibdin observes, "In the present Caxton-loving age, with what avidity would such a number of this printer's books be sought after. They will rarely ever again appear in one collection so numerous or so perfect. I am well acquainted with the skill and liberality of Messrs. Payne, White, Egerton, and Evans—that these know and love Caxton as well as Aldus, Froben, and the Stephenses; but I question if, in the ocean of English black-letter, they have taken quite so deep a plunge as Mr. Manson, of Gerard-street, Soho. It is due to the spirit and perseverance of this latter bookseller, to notice his love of the imprints, colophons, and devices of our venerable English typographers. Professor Heyne could not have exhibited greater signs of joy at the sight of the Townley manuscript of *Homer*, than did Mr. Manson on the discovery of Rastill's *Pastymes of the People* among the books of Mr. Brand. If I wished for a collection of Rembrandt's or Nanteuil's prints, or of old portraits and black-lettered books, catalogued, I would, with the utmost confidence, resign the whole to the integrity and discrimination of Mr. Manson."—*Director*, vol. II. p. 36.

1812. A splendid mode of printing in burnished gold letters was invented by the late Mr. John Whittaker, an ingenious and eminent bookbinder of Queen-street, Westminster; and who executed an edition of magna charta, from the original manuscript deposited in the British museum, on royal purple satin, and on superfine vellum paper.* He also executed a most singularly splendid work in letters of gold, of the august ceremonial of the coronation of George IV. the execution is truly superb, and reflects the highest honour on the artist. As a binder, Mr. Whittaker was celebrated as the restorer of deficient portions of the works printed by Caxton and other early printers, by the use of brass type. He introduced a new style of binding, to which the name of *Etruscan*† has been given.

1812. A fac-simile of the *Book of Psalms* was printed from the same manuscript and types as the *Codex Alexandrinus*, and published by the rev. H. H. Baber, one of the librarians of the British museum. The art of printing with types, so formed as precisely to resemble the characters of manuscript, was first practised at Florence, in the year 1741, when a fac-simile of the celebrated Medicean *Virgil* was published in small

* A Mr. Samuel Hayes, a very respectable bookseller, in Oxford-street, London, was induced in the line of his profession, during the peace of Amiens, to visit France; and was for many years detained a prisoner by order of the French government.

† John Agg served his apprenticeship to a printer and bookseller at Evesham, after which he established himself in the same capacity at Bristol, where he published a newspaper under the name of the *Mercury*. He also proposed to print by subscription a *History of Bristol*, in numbers, but the design failed, and the author also. He then repaired to London, where he continued to live by writing and compiling various books, some of which possess ingenuity. In 1814 he was confined in the king's bench prison for a libel on Thomas Best, esq.

‡ General Sarrazin quitted the French service in 1810, and came to England from Cherburg. Soon after his arrival here he made the most extravagant demands on our government for supposed services, which he valued at £3,000 a-year, £50,000 for what he had sacrificed, and £10,000 for immediate use, besides the rank of lieutenant-general, and other items equally moderate. He was the author of the *Confessions of Bonaparte to the cardinal Maury*. 8vo. *Memorial to the English Government*, 8vo. 1811. *History of the War in Spain and Portugal*, 8vo. 1815. This work gives a luminous view of the great scenes which occurred in the Peninsula, from the commencement of the contest, in 1807, to its termination in 1814.

§ Dr. John Aikin was born at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, Jan. 15, 1747, and died at Stoke Newington, Dec. 7, 1822. He originally practised as a surgeon, afterwards settled as a physician at Yarmouth, Norfolk, and for many years resided at Stoke Newington. He was the author of many essays in the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Athenæum*, the *Classical Journal*, and the *Reflector*. Of the first he was editor for many years, and also of the second from its commencement to its close. He was also the author of a *General Biographical Dictionary*, in 10 vols. 4to. published between the years 1799 and 1815, and other works of merit.

‖ Richard Lough died at Kendal, Feb. 9, 1831, aged 41.

* Mr. Craspelet, a celebrated Parisian printer, well known for the beautiful editions which have issued from his press, made several experiments towards printing in gold letters: at length he succeeded, and executed in this style twelve copies of Audebert and Viellot's *Oiseaux Dorés*. Cailleau, however, does not speak in the most favourable terms of these typographical refinements.—Cailleau, *Dict. Bibl.* tom. iv. p. 36. What his opinions might be at this time, on viewing the splendid productions of the British press, in gold, we cannot say.

† This style he employed for the binding of many of the copies of the Magna Charta, which is of a magnificent description. The covers are nearly a complete mass of gold ornament, appropriate to the times of king John. It is lined with crimson silk, richly gilt.

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4to. This mode of printing has chiefly been confined to the rarest manuscripts; which, being liable to decay, have thus been preserved for every valuable purpose of collation.

1812, *Feb.* 12. *Died*, ANDREW CHERRY, an eminent dramatist. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Cherry, a noted printer and bookseller, in the city of Limerick, in Ireland, whose ancestors possessed a considerable estate, on which they for centuries resided, near Sheffield, in Yorkshire. They were of the persuasion of Friends, one of whom, disclaiming the mild tenets of the primitive church, and possessing a thirst for martial glory, followed the fortunes of William III. of England, and fought under him as cornet of horse in all the Irish wars, at the end of which he married an Irish lady, and settled at Croome, near the city of Limerick. Andrew Cherry was born in the city of Limerick, on the 11th of January, 1762, and received a liberal education. At eleven years of age, he was placed under the care of Mr. James Potts, a respectable printer, of Dame-street, in the city of Dublin; but a desire for the stage induced him to quit his original profession, about the time he had completed his apprenticeship. He was the author of the comedy of the *Soldier's Daughter*, 1804, and the *Travellers; or, Music's Fascination*, an opera.*

1812. Queen Charlotte caused a printing press to be erected for her amusement at Frogmore-lodge, near Windsor; but the only publications from it were five sets of *Historical and Chronological Cards*, and two volumes of *Translations from the German*, in prose and verse.

> Make us eternal truths receive,
> And practice all that we believe.—*Dryden.*

Printed by E. Harding, Frogmore-lodge, Windsor. 12mo. pp. 112. There is a leaf following the title, with this inscription:

"The gift of the queen to her beloved daughters—Charlotte-Augusta, Matilda, Augusta-Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia: and, with her majesty's permission, dedicated to their royal highnesses, by the translator. Ellis Cornelia Knight."

The other, entitled *Miscellaneous Poems*, with the same imprint and date, 4to. pp. 99. To each of these is prefixed a neat vignette of Frogmore-lodge. Only thirty copies of each work were struck off, and the press ceased.

1812, *March* 11. The valuable printing-office established in the mansion-house at Serampore, in the East Indies, conducted by the rev. William Carey, and his colleagues, was totally destroyed by fire; which consumed seven hundred reams of English paper, expressly sent out for the Tamul and Cingalese New Tetaments. Every thing in the office perished, except the *six presses*, which were in a side-room. Altogether two thousand reams of English paper, worth five thousand pounds, were lost; also founts of type in fourteen languages (besides English), together with the cases, imposing stones, brass rules, chases, and all other furniture. Printed books perished to the amount of 5,000 rupees; and manuscripts of the value of 7,000 rupees: the total loss was not under seven thousand pounds sterling. Nine editions of the New Testament, and five of the Old Testament, were stopped by this accident. But providentially no human life was lost in the calamity, and no man's health was injured. The important matrices were saved, and the paper manufactory was not damaged. The missionaries, not dispirited, speedily returned to their work; they recast types from the metal which the fire had melted; so that by the month of June, six out of twelve versions of the scriptures were again in progress. See their *Third Memoir of Translations of the Scriptures.*

1812. *The Bloody Journal*, kept by William Davidson, on board a Russian pirate, in the year 1789. Mediterranean: printed on board his majesty's ship *Caledonia*. 1812. 8vo. 34 pages, four of preface. This man served on board his majesty's ship *Niger*, in 1791, then under the command of admiral sir Richard Keates. The journal contains a horrible narrative of the enormities committed by the crew of the pirate, in which Davidson acknowledges that he and other Englishmen on board took the most active lead. He was afterwards accidentally drowned, while in his majesty's ship *Royal George*. Sir Walter Scott, who had heard of the existence of such a memoir, desired to found a poem upon the subject; obtained an authentic copy in 1811, which sir Richard Keates verified, with some further particulars of this man's story. But, on perusal, sir Walter Scott pronounced it too horrible for versification, and inserted the substance of it in the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, in 1812. A copy of this work is in the library of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

1812. *The Cheap Magazine*, printed and published by George Miller, Dunbar, Scotland. This publication was one of the first attempts to diffuse a pure and useful literature among the less educated portion of Scotland. Mr. Miller was the author and compiler, and does equal credit to talent and intention. He was also the author of a work entitled *Popular Philosophy; or, the Book of Nature laid open.* Mr. Miller died July 23, 1835; and the following lines are from some verses to his memory.

> Within thy native district, first to rear
> The "*Press*," which in thy hands, was doomed to wear
> A chaster form:—No more, from door to door,
> The lounging pedlar hawked his poisoned lore;
> For now subservient to one virtuous end,
> Amusement with instruction, thou didst blend.
> And, lo! where Brougham and Chambers blaze in day,
> Thou "went before, and gently cleared the way;"
> Unmindful of the magic of a name,
> In secret toil'd, and "blush'd to find it fame!"

* Mr. Andrew Cherry was written to, with an offer of a very capital engagement from a manager, who, on a former occasion, had not behaved altogether well to him. Cherry sent him word, that he had been bit by him once, and he was resolved that he should not make two bites of *A Cherry*. At another time, in 1798, while performing *Druggett* with Lewis's *Sir Charles Rackett*, at the theatre-royal, Manchester; when in the quarrel scene, Cherry observes,—"Egad, he looks as if he was going to eat me." "Eat you! (replied Lewis) yes—damme, I would not make two bites of *A Cherry*."

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1812, *March* 25. *Died*, GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, a theatrical performer of the highest merit. He was born at Westminster, April 17, 1756. His father was a subaltern officer in the army, who, dying when young, left his wife in straitened circumstances. She went to reside at Berwick-upon-Tweed, where George Frederick was apprenticed to a printer; but he neglected the labours of the office, and engaged the *devils* and others of his companions, to assist him in performing plays. In consequence of this conduct, his indentures was cancelled, and he was dismissed. He was then tried in the navy, but his inclination for the stage overcame all restraint, and he at length joined an itinerant company of actors. He soon became the hero of the scene, and was engaged at York, Newcastle, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places. He acquired so much fame, that in 1794, he was engaged by the Dublin managers, where he performed four years. At length he made his appearance before a London audience, at Covent garden theatre, October 31, 1800, in the character of Richard III. His reputation was at once established as a histrionic performer of the first order. The talents of Cooke were obscured by indulgence in pernicious habits of intemperance, which ultimately destroyed his popularity.—Owing to the irregularity of his conduct, Cooke became the plague and terror of English managers; few, if any, of whom probably regretted his removal to the United States, where he had formed a theatrical engagement In America he displayed the same powerful abilities, and the same vicious weakness, which had distinguished him in his native country. Death, hastened by intemperance, put an end to his career. He married Miss Alicia Daniels, a lady possessed of considerable talents as a public singer, whom he treated with great cruelty, and from whom he was separated in July, 1811, by a decree of the ecclesiastical court.* It ought to be noticed, to the honour of the late Edmund Kean, that, during his visit to New York, in 1821, he erected a monument to the memory of Cooke, in the church of St. Paul, with the following epitaph :

> Three kingdoms claim his birth,
> Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

1812. During the months of May, June, and July, the noble collection of books belonging to the late John duke of Roxburghe,† was sold by auction, by Mr. Evans, at his grace's late residence, in St. James's-square, London. Few sales, perhaps, ever demanded and occupied so ample a share of public attention, as this of the late duke of Roxburghe, which lasted *forty-five days*, and called forth a competition of prices hitherto unrivalled in the annals of literary history. It is supposed that this library cost its late owner not more than £5,000, and produced about £23,341. After the auction, a list of the prices was published, both on small and on royal paper, with references to the number of the lots. No. 6292 was the far-famed *Il Decamerone di Boccacio*, fol. ediz. Venet. Valdarfer. This is certainly one of the scarcest, if not the very scarcest book extant. No other perfect copy is known to exist, after all the fruitless researches of more than 300 years. The biddings for this precious *morceau* were keen indeed: it was finally carried off by the marquis of Blandford, for TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY POUNDS! On the 17th of June, to commemorate this extraordinary sale, the *Roxburghe Club* was formed in London, consisting of thirty-one of the most eminent book-collectors in the kingdom—earl Spencer, president.*

Bibliomaniac Ballad.

To the **Roxburghe Club**, by way of dedication,
And all **black letter dogs** who have passed initiation: **Chese.**

MY late good-natur'd Eame oft would preach long & sage,
Censure idling of youth, extol virtues of age:
For he lov'd his old acres, old woods, and old rooks,
And his old easy chair, with old wine, and old books.

As he's dead, it were well in his library seat,
Conning technical phrases that he'd oft repeat,
And old printer's names from their colophons catch,
To write life, bibl'ographic:—take scrip of the sketch.

Though born **Georgii primo** he a CAXTON would prize
'Bove ten full-bottom'd Caxons to curl round his eyes:
And the *spell* of **black letter** he ne'er thought absurd,
For young *bibliomaniacs* love WYNKYN THE WORDE.

In a *rebus* no lady was half so deep read,
Or statesman with *devices* ere cramm'd so his head;
He his CREED thought *unknown*, but for WHITCHURCH would pray,
And in dark WINTER'S morn, cry: "*arise, it is* DAY!"

Long a LEGATE he sought, and a HOOD kept with care,
For saints, JULIAN NOTARY, and CRISPIN were there;
Though proud of an EMPEROWR, he'd an OLIVE display,
But like TURK to the poor ne'er gave PENNY away.

No FOREST he knew, he would swear by the ROOD,
Had *oak covers* to equal his BLACK—or CAWOOD.
That the FIELD and the SHAW, and the BANKS near at hand,
Were unrivall'd, except by his WAY—and COPLAND.

On the *ton* of dame fashion he laid little stress,
Save NOR-TON and SINGLE-TON in *vellum* we guess;
While GRAF-TON with MIDDLE-TON stood cheek by jowl,
Unique mayster FOLLING-TON raptur'd his soul.

Oft with smile showing JOY he called ENGLAND his OWN;
Boasted BARLEY though *short* and his CORNE *stain'd* and BROWN,
When LYNNE'S *goats* were *fox'd* he'd a simile steal,
'Twas in no case to sacrifice ABRAHAM'S VEALE.

He as FISHER caught FRIES (*Walton* tells no such thing)
While the barb of his HOOKE held the BAITE for a LING:

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* *Memoirs of the celebrated George Frederick Cooke, esq. late of the theatre royal, Covent-garden*, 2 vols. 8vo. published in London, in 1813. By William Dunlap, some time proprietor of the New York theatre, and author of several dramatic pieces, printed in America.

† John Ker, third duke of Roxburghe, died March 19, 1804, aged sixty-four years.

* One of the principal founders of the Roxburghe club, was the late Joseph Haslewood, esq. and who at his death, which took place at London, Sept. 21, 1835, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, left a very curious manuscript volume, tracing the rise of that society, which emanated from the literati who attended the sale of the duke of Roxburghe, under the quaint title of the *Roxburghe Revels*, and which records the annual festivities of the club from its first meeting, in 1812, to 1835, at the Old St. Alban's tavern, London. Although neither a classical scholar nor an elegant writer, Mr. Haslewood was a laborious and faithful editor of many rare and beautiful reprints of early English poetry and prose, which otherwise might have perished; and assisted several members in correcting and printing the volumes which they occasionally presented to the society.

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Then he'd COUSIN a CHAPMAN or KNIGHT to the treat,
Which the BUTLER and COOKE serv'd with CHARD that was *beat*.

WISE or WODE he would HUNT a bold RIDER for HILLS,
With STIRRUP & REYNES seeking JOHN, NICK, and WILL'S,
As a FOULER he'd WYER that no WOODCOCK could spring;
At the MEUSE, or in MARSHE, cast of MERLIN like KYNOE.

As he tippled his ypocras, malmsey, or sack,
With PINSON like BEDEL, standing close at his back,
He held converse with BERTHELET, GODFRAY, or FAQUES,
Or would chaunt all the *carols* of KELE* with new shakes.

If careless with BILLY MACHLINA he sate,
A WOLFE upon this side, and a LYON on that,
Why his PORTER, or CARTER, or SHEPPERDE was bid,
Of late, to place NELSON as a guard to his KID.

INSOMUCH as 'twas princely he ne'er would complain,
That no spinster once PREST him when LUSTE fill'd his brain;
He in *sheets* long'd for widows: widow REDMAN his joy,
He clasp'd widow CHARLEWOOD and kept HERFORD TO TOY.

Thus his heart was *unbound*, as love's BOWER gave room,
Widow VETSWEIRT was there, & the widows JOAN BROOME,
JOAN WOLFE and JOAN ORWIN, and while soft thing's he'd utter,
Of famous JOAN JUGGE, he would melt for JOAN BUTTER.

The *sygne of the sunne* might its radiance exhaust,
To count up from TREVERIS to old German FAUST:
He had POWELL for *Ireland*, LEKPREWIK the SCOTT,
But WELCH THACKWELL, uncertain, my Eame never got.

When his FLOWER was *cropt* he'd show MANTELL *uncut*,
He'd a VOWEL *inlaid*, and made HARRY TAR strut
By *Charles Lewis* in *hogskin*, who *bound* his *tall* MAN,
'Twas with SCARLET in *bands*, DEXTER *gilding* the van.

Here a *learned* CLARKE'S PEN might most glowingly speak,
Of the bright blazing *red* in the *lettres gothiques*:
Of *margins illumin'd*, and how *borders display*
Death and cardinal virtues, inviting to pray.

Then rich *missal* unfold, where the PAINTER bears part,
Whose colouring, though matchless, shows infantine art.
In *romance* seek a monster that with no text agreeth,
Nor thing heavenly, earthly, or in wave beneath.

Nor forget the *wood cuts* that such raptures afford,
Whose inventor founds lineage of *Andreas Boarde*:
And refer for choice *specimens* stole from that mint,
Unto DIBDIN'S new *Ames*, or a TRIPHOOK'S *reprint*.

But he's gone:—can one TRIPLET his memory save,
Can his BISHOP interr him? his BOYS WAL-DE-GRAVE?
With but *putting in boards* can his spirit be fled?
Why he ne'er got a COFFIN until he was dead!

Ah, no, with his *volumes* would tarry his soul,
Could *folios*, could big-belly'd *quartos* control,
Or *octavos et infra*; nay, studious be seen
With a *twelves* in *morocco*, or *russia sixteen*.

Shade of PATERSON, shall his *collection* disperse,
And *one alphabet crush every class prose and verse*?
Nor tell all that the *imp.* on *fly leaf* can portend?
Nor *imp.* that he hallow'd and no *devil* could *mend*?

What his *coll.* and *per.* means, leave the novice to guess;
Or, when made in *fac-simile per. by M.S.*
Leave surprise and delight for *maniacal* lover,
Neat joints, hollow back, and *small squares* to discover.

Leave EDITIO PRINCEPS, *uncut*, UNIQUE, *rare*,
With SMALL CAPS. and *italics*, friend LEIGH to declare
By *large paper catalogue* at *hammer's* decision,
As BEN *measures margin* to enter *commission*.

CRISTOFER VALDARFER.

The book trade, particularly that branch denominated "the rare and curious," was never in such a flourishing state as at the period of the dispersion of the magnificent library of the duke of Roxburghe: then truly was *Bibliomania* at its height—every book stall was ransacked for old books, and the price rose with the universal desire to possess them: the infatuation was compared to the tulip mania;* yet a few years afterwards, the late earl Spencer became the purchaser of the identical *Decamerone* of Boccacio, for less than £900. The taste for book rarities seems to have passed away in a great degree. One volume, which sold at the Roxburghe sale for £150, was offered by Longmans', in Paternoster-row, for a third of that sum, and no desire was evinced by any "bibliomaniac" to possess it.

1812. At this time there were only twelve working wood engravers in London.

1812. *Died*, HENRY FAULKNER, celebrated as a honest, industrious, and excellent bookbinder, who, in his mode of rebinding ancient books, was not only scrupulously particular in the preservation of that important part of a volume, the margin: but in his ornaments of tooling, was at once tasteful and exact. Faulkner, after thus giving satisfaction to his patrons, and bidding fair to be the first binder of his day, died of a consumption, leaving a large family, which, it is but justice to state, were materially assisted by those who had respected their father.

1812, *April* 30. *Died*, HENRY LEMOINE, bookseller, who was for many years known to the trade as a translator of German and other languages, and compiler of many of the numerous tracts with which London abounds; he was also a frequent contributor of poetical essays to the *Gentleman's Magazine*,† and other periodical works: he had for some years been a bookseller, in Bishopsgate church-yard. He published, in 1797, *Typographical Antiquities*; history, origin, and progress of the art of printing, from its first invention, in Germany, to the end of the seventeenth century; and from its introduction into England, by Caxton, to the present time: including, among a variety of curious and interesting matter, its progress in the provinces, with chronological lists of eminent printers, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Together with anecdotes of several eminent literary characters, who have honoured the art by their attention to its improvement; also a particular and complete history of the Walpolian press, established at Strawberry-hill—with an accurate list of every publication issued therefrom, and the exact number printed thereof. At the conclusion is given a curious dissertation on the origin of the use of paper; also a complete history of the art of wood-cutting and engraving on copper, from its first invention in Italy, to its latest improvements in Great Britain: concluding with the

* The faint rays of a well-preserved youth illumined his eyes, even at the verge of ninety-six, at the first perusal of those singular specimens of ancient Christmas melodies, reprinted in the *Bibliographical Miscellanies*, Oxford, 1813. It would be difficult to describe his joy when informed by his bookseller, that he had secured for him the last remaining copy.

* The tulip mania reached its height in the city of Haarlem, in the years 1636-7, when 10,000 florins were known to have been paid for a single root of that flower.

† Mr. Lemoine was the author of some verses to the memory of Mr. Francis Eginton, of Wandsworth, near Birmingham, justly celebrated for his ingenious discovery of painting and staining glass for surpassing that of the ancients, in which his numerous works (of which a good specimen may be seen in the window of stationers' hall, London, presented to that company by alderman Cadell,) will long continue a monument of his unrivalled abilities. He died March 25, 1805.

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adjudication of literary property, or the laws and terms to which authors, designers, and publishers are separately subject; with a catalogue of remarkable bibles and common prayer books, from the infancy of printing to the present time. Extracted from the best authorities, by Henry Lemoine, bibliop. London.

1812, *May. Died*, JOHN DRURY, printer and bookseller, Lincoln, aged seventy-two years.—He was postmaster of the city of Lincoln, and father of Mr. Drury, printer, at Stafford.

1812. The sheets G and Z of Clarkson's *Life of William Penn* were worked off by an entirely cylindrical press, which, with the aid of two men, worked off eight hundred sheets within the hour.

1812, *Aug.* The printing office of Mr. Flood, with several houses, at Canterbury, entirely consumed by fire, which threatened great devastation.

1812, *Aug.* DANIEL LOVELL, proprietor of the *Statesman*, sentenced, in the court of king's bench, to pay a fine to the king of £500; to be imprisoned in Newgate for eighteen months, to be computed from the expiration of his former sentence; and, at the end of the further term, to find security for three years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each, for a libel upon the commissioners for the transport service.

1812, *Oct.* 9. *Died*, DANIEL OGILVY, bookseller, of Middle-row, Holborn, London, aged seventy years. He died at Southgate.

1812, *Oct.* 17. *Died*, FRANCIS HODSON, many years proprietor, printer and publisher of the *Cambridge Chronicle*, aged seventy-five years. He had brought up a family of nearly twenty children.—Mrs. Hodson died Feb. 27, 1804.—Mr. Edward Hodson, their eldest son, who had succeeded to the business, died in Oct. 1817.

1812, *Oct. Died*, JOHN BARTLETT, printer, at Oxford, who came to a sudden death by falling into a hole on the castle hill, where he was conducting some friends for the purpose of viewing the city. He was in the 26th year of his age, and, after lingering nine days, he was removed by death from the bosom of an affectionate family, and a numerous circle of friends.

1812, *Nov. Died*, MYLES SWINNNY, nearly fifty years printer and proprietor of the *Birmingham Chronicle*. He died at Ashted, near Birmingham, aged seventy-four years.

1812, *Nov. Died*, JOHN WALTER, principal proprietor of the *Times*, London newspaper, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. It was reported that Mr. Walter had obtained a pension or sinecure of £700 a-year from Mr. Pitt.

1812, *Dec.* 9. JOHN and LEIGH HUNT, proprietors and editors of the *Examiner*, London Sunday newspaper, were found guilty in the court of king's bench, of a libel on the Prince Regent, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment each; to pay a fine of £500 each; and to find security for their good behaviour. The libel purported to be a reply to some fulsome verses on his royal highness, which had appeared in the *Morning Post*, in doggrel verse.

1812. *The Complete Family Bible*, with illustrative Notes, 2 vols. 4to. by the rev. John Styles.

1812, *Dec.* The university of Cambridge brought an action against the printer of Heywood's *Remarks on the Memoirs of the right hon. Charles James Fox*,* for not delivering to them the copy, which, after entry, ought to have been delivered to them by the warehouse keeper of the stationers' company; and, after a trial and solemn argument, a judgment was given against the printer—according to the 8th of Anne.† By this odious and oppressive tax, *eleven* copies of every new work was levied on the publisher. One copy being claimed, of right, by the British museum, Sion college, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in England—in Scotland, by the universities of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Perth; the university and the advocates' library, at Edinburgh—in Ireland, by Trinity college and the king's inns, Dublin. This is an unjust, because an unequal tax, for eleven copies are to be given, whether a work is worth one guinea or ten; so that a publisher who prints 1,000 copies of a work, which sells for one guinea, has to pay only eleven guineas out of 1,000; whereas, another, who publishes only 100 copies of a work worth ten guineas, has to pay a tax of 1!0 guineas out of the same sum of 1,000. The above trial took place on the instigation of Edwd. Christian, esq., and the pamphlet he printed, in 1807, (noticed at page 826 *ante*) was to render imperative and unavoidable this heavy tax upon literature. In answer to various arguments, that the expense of *eleven copies* seems altogether insignificant, and would hardly be felt, take the following facts:

Longman & Co. for the years 1812, 1813, & 1814,	£5500
White, Cochrane, and Co. for the last 12 years on the quartos and folios alone, without including octavos and others.	5289
Cadell and Davies, for the last four years on the small paper copies	1362
On ten books to one publisher	5198
Daniels's Oriental Scenery	2310
On Sibthorpe's Flora Græca	2500
On Rees's Encyclopedia	1446
Encyclopœdia Londinensis	1496
British Gallery of Engravings	1065

1812. *The Friend*, by S. T. Coleridge.‡

1812. *Poetical Magazine*, published by Mr. Ackermann, of the Strand, London. It was in

* The right hon. Charles James Fox was born Jan. 13, 1749, died Sept. 13, 1806, and buried in Westminster Abbey. For the *History of the Reign of James II.* 4to., commenced by Mr. Fox, and finished by his nephew, the present lord Holland, Mr. William Miller, bookseller, of Albemarle-street, London, gave £4,500, the largest sum then on record given for a work.

† *The Rights of Literature, or an inquiry into the policy and justice of the claims of certain public libraries on all the publishers and authors of the united kingdom, for eleven copies on the best paper of every new publication.* By John Britton. 8vo. 1814, Longman and Co.

By the statute 6 and 7 William IV. c. 110. the six named colleges—Sion college, London; the four universities of Scotland, and the king's-inn library, Dublin, are no longer liable to such copies: and they are to receive such annual sum from the government for any loss such library might sustain.

‡ Samuel Taylor Coleridge was born at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, in 1773, and educated at Jesus' college, Cambridge, and was one of those who formed what was called the *Lake School* of poets. He died 1834.

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this publication that the celebrated *Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque*, with engravings by Thomas Rowlandson,* appeared.

1812. *The Scotchman*, published at Glasgow.

1813, *Jan. Died*, GOTLOB SCHUTZLER, many years an eminent bookseller at Bristol.

1813, *Jan.* The following papers were published in London:—Eight morning; seven evening; seven every other evening; sixteen Sunday; eighteen other weekly. There were also published in the country 280 weekly publications throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

1813. *Bread and Bulls*, an apologetical oration, on the flourishing state of Spain in the reign of king Charles IV. delivered in the Plaza de Tores, Madrid, by don Gasper de Jovellanos. Mediterranean: printed on board his majesty's ship, *Caledonia*, off Toulon. 4to. pp. 96.

The speech of doctor D. Antonio Joseph Ruiz de Padron, deputy to the cortes from the Canary Islands, spoken in the sitting of Jan. 18, 1813, relative to the inquisition.

The translation of these two political pamphlets is dedicated to vice-admiral sir Edward Pellew, bart. afterwards lord Exmouth, commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

1813, *Feb.* 21. *Died*, HENRY BALDWIN, printer of the *St. James's Chronicle*. He was (except one) the oldest member of the company of stationers, of which he had been a liveryman fifty-seven years, and was master in 1792. As a printer, he was of the old school—bred under Mr. Justice Ackers, of Clerkenwell, the original printer of the *London Magazine;* and he commenced business for himself under the most promising auspices—first in Whitefriars, then in Fleet-street, and finally in Bridge-street, in a house built purposely for him. Connected with a phalanx of the first-rate wits, Bonnel Thornton, David Garrick, the elder Colman, Stevens, and others, commenced the *St. James's Chronicle*, on the foundation of a very old newspaper of nearly the same title; and had the satisfaction of conducting it to a height of eminence unknown to any preceding journal. From early association with men of eminence both in the literary and fashionable world, Mr. Baldwin had acquired elegant habits, and, without any profound stock of literature, he sufficiently cultivated a mind naturally strong, to render his company and his conversation in the highest degree acceptable. But the firm rectitude of his mind, the real tenderness of his heart, and the sincerity of his attachments, were best known in his domestic circle, and by his choice friends, who regretted in him the loss of one, who, in a rare and peculiar manner, united the sometimes opposed virtues of justice and generosity. About 1810, he lost two brothers, one older, the other younger than himself, and an only sister, all of a good old age; but their loss had a very visible effect on his usually cheerful spirits. Mr. Baldwin left two sons and three daughters, and a widow.

1813. A private press was erected at Lee priory, near Canterbury, the residence of sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, bart.* The following notice of its origin is taken from his *Autobiography*, page 191, vol. 2. "In 1813, a compositor and pressman (Johnson† and Warwick) persuaded me, with much difficulty, to allow them to set up a private press in the priory. I consented, on express condition that I would have nothing to do with the expenses; but would gratuitously furnish them with copy, and they must run all hazards, and, of course, rely on such profits as they could get. These printers might have done very well if they had been decently prudent. They quarrelled as early as 1817, and Johnson quitted. The press was not finally given up till Dec. 1822."—See Martin's‡ *History of Books Privately Printed*, and Dibdin's *Bibliomania*.

1813, *March* 5. HENRY WHITE,§ proprietor and editor of the *Independent Whig*, was tried and found guilty, in the court of king's bench, of publishing a libel on the duke of Cumberland,‖ insinuating that his royal highness was the murderer of his servant, Sellers; for which Mr. White was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £200.

* This well-known and admired artist was born in Old Jewry, London, July, 1756, of a very respectable family, and at a very early period gave presage of his future talent. The many works which his pencil illustrated are existing evidences of this. Many successions of plates for new editions of those popular volumes, *Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, The Dance of Death, The Dance of Life*, and other well-known productions of the versatile pen of the late ingenious Mr. Coombe, will ever be regarded as memento's of his graphic humour. No artist of the past or present school, perhaps, ever expressed so much as Rowlandson, with so little effort, or with so small and evident an appearance of the absence of labour. He died in 1827.

William Coombe, author of the *Tour of Dr. Syntax, Johnny Quae Genus*, and the papers entitled the *Modern Spectator*, in *Ackermann's Repository of Arts*, &c. died in Lambeth Road, London, June 18, 1823.

* Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges died Sept. 8, 1837, at Grosjean, near Geneva, aged 75 years. He was addicted to poetry from very early life, and began printing his effusions about 1790. The most admired of these was a sonnet called *Echo and Silence*. He was also a literary antiquary of great acquirements, and was the originator of *Censura Literaria*, *Restituta*, and *British Bibliographer*. He published several tales of considerable merit, and his historical researches have thrown great light on obscure portions of our annals. Not a few of his ablest performances of this kind, and some of his longer poems, were printed abroad, particularly at Geneva, near which city he latterly resided in great seclusion. For several years he scarcely quitted his bed, and, nevertheless, continued his labours with all the ardour and confidence of youth. At one period he was in possession of a very valuable library of old English literature, and he availed himself of it in the many curious and interesting reprints made at his private press of Lee Priory. At the time he was in parliament, he had a notion that he was destined by nature to become a great statesman and orator. His manners were sometimes eccentric, but very kind and cordial, and he was a warm encourager of all whom he saw struggling into notice, and, as he thought, deserving popularity; but his estimate was sometimes more amiable than judicious. During the latter period of his life he never shaved, and his white beard and hair gave him a most venerable and patriarchal appearance.

† John Johnson, author of *Typographia; or, Printers' Instructor*, two volumes London, 1824, and now a master printer in London. John Warwick has been dead some years.

‡ John Martin, who has distinguished himself in the literary world, was a bookseller in Bond-street, London, and succeeded J. H. Wiffin, author of *Aonian Hours*, &c. who died May 3, 1836, as librarian to the duke of Bedford.

§ Mr. White died at London, May 1, 1828.

‖ Ascended the throne of Hanover June 20, 1837.

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1813. In an edition of the *Liturgy*, printed in 4to. at Oxford, the second line—"O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the *world*"—is printed (at the end) "*the sins of the Lord.*"

1813, *March* 17. *Died*, NOAH ROLLASON, printer, of Coventry, and upwards of twenty-five years proprietor of the *Coventry Mercury*.

1813, *March* 25. *Died*, NATHANIEL COLLIS, an eminent bookseller at Kettering, Northamptonshire. The general disposition of this worthy octogenarian rendered him truly respectable to a large circle of acquaintance, as well as his sympathetic regard for all in distress, and more particularly for the poor, whom he amply relieved in his life, and did not forget at his death. He retained the full enjoyment of all his faculties to the last. He was at one time in partnership with Mr. Dash, in the same town.

1813, *April* 21. *Died*, THOMAS CURTIS, formerly an eminent wholesale stationer, in Fleet-street, Newgate-street, and Ludgate-hill; which latter place he quitted some years previous to his death, resigning business to his only son. He had been more than fifty-five years a liveryman of the company of stationers; and few men were more generally beloved and esteemed; his mild and conciliating manners having uniformly secured the friendship of all who were connected with him, either in business or in domestic life. He died at Camberwell, in his seventy-seventh year, and was brother-in-law to Henry Baldwin.

1813, *May*. *Died*, JAMES BOWLING, aged seventy-five years, formerly proprietor, editor, and printer of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he revived in 1767, and conducted with a degree of integrity and firmness that honoured a free press. He was one of the few provincial editors who raised a warning voice against those fatal measures which produced the ruinous hostilities that severed the American colonies from the British empire. In the year 1794, he resigned the conduct of his journal, and lived in retirement, employing himself, as long as strength and mental energy existed, in acts of benevolence.

1813, *May*. *Died*, E. EDWARDS, bookseller, Ruthin, Denbighshire, aged seventy-eight years. For upwards of forty years he might literally be said to be as stationary as his counter, for, excepting upon real emergency, he never parted from it from morning till night. By penurious saving he amassed the large sum of £4,600 in the three per cent. consols, besides other property; the whole of which he left, jointly, between two daughters, and in default of issue, in equal proportions to the Chester and Liverpool infirmaries; restraining one of his daughters from marrying men whose names he specified.

1813, *May*. *Died*, W. CLACHER, many years proprietor of the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, at Cottage-place, near Chelmsford, aged eighty years.

1813, *May*. *The Censor*, a periodical published at Oxford.

1813. The art of printing was introduced at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, in South America. A *Portuguese and English Grammar* by Freitag, was printed here in the year 1820.

1813, *May*. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN,* esq. M. P. for the town of Stafford, was presented by his constituents with an elegant vase cup, on which was engraved the following inscription:

To the Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN,
the eloquent, intrepid, and incorruptible
Guardian of that Palladium
of all the Civil, Religious, and Political
Rights of Freemen,
The Liberty of the Press.
This Cup is presented
by his *friends of Stafford*,
as a small Tribute of their unbounded Admiration,
irrevocable Esteem, and eternal Gratitude.

1813, *July*. *Died*, ROBERT SPENCE, one of the proprietors of that extensively circulated paper the *York Herald*, and son of the eminent bookseller of that name.† He died at York, aged thirty-four years.

1813, *Aug*. *Died*, BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON, an eminent printer and bookseller, at Plymouth, aged fifty-five years. He was a man universally esteemed for the excellence of his disposition, and the benevolence of his mind. He was never so happy as when he could render himself useful to his friends; whilst the cheerfulness and good humour which were so conspicuous in his manners and conversation, endeared him to all his acquaintance.

1813, *Aug*. 11. *Died*, HENRY JAMES PYE, poet-laureate,‡ who, if he did not possess great genius, was not deficient in the patriotic spirit of the times. He was born in London in the year 1745, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he was created LL.D. in 1772, and in 1784 was in parliament for Berkshire. Mr. James Pye resumed the practice of writing a new-year ode; but after 1796, neither new-year nor birth-day odes appear in the periodical publications; and we are therefore inclined to suppose that the serious events of the war put a final stop to this tom-foolery. He translated the war verses of Tyrtæus the Spartan, for the purpose of animating the British militia against the French; and a board of general officers, much impressed by their weight and importance, agreed to give all the effect in their power to his intentions. The verses were accordingly read aloud at Warley-common and Barham-downs by the adjutants, at the head of five different regiments, at each camp; and much was expected. But before they were half finished, all the front ranks, and as many as were within hearing or *verse-shot*, dropped their arms suddenly, and were all found fast asleep. Marquis Townsend, who never approved of the scheme,

* Richard Brinsley Sheridan was the third son of the celebrated Thomas Sheridan, and born in the city of Dublin, Oct. 30, 1751. As a parliamentary orator Sheridan stands unrivalled, and in real patriotism displayed more than his great leader Mr. Fox. He was the author of many dramatic pieces, and his *School for Scandal* is the most popular, and perhaps the most legitimate comedy of modern times. He died in London, July 7, 1816.

† Died Aug. 11, 1824, in his seventy-sixth year.

‡ *A Defence of Poetry, addressed to Henry James Pye, esq. with a specimen of a new version of Telemachus.* By J. D'Israeli, esq. 4to. 1790. The whole edition, excepting a few copies that had been sold, was burned by the author.

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wittily remarked, that the first of all poets had observed, that *Sleep* is the brother of Death. This laureate, who consented to the commutation of his butt of wine for twenty-seven pounds, was succeeded by Mr. Robert Southey, the present occupant of the title and its accompanying pension, and the first man of true poetical genius who has held it since the dismissal of Dryden. It is rather curious to observe, that the laureats appointed by the Stuarts were uniformly men of a high order of genius, and that those nominated by the Brunswick sovereigns, during the whole of the first century of their sway, were, with the single exception of Warton, the dullest pretenders to poetry who existed in their respective lifetimes.

Robert Southey, LL.D. as a poet, biographer, and historian, is unquestionably one of the first writers of the age. He has long been known to the trade as an author of all work; and original writing, compilations, and editorial superintendence, have, in turn, called forth the powers of his intellect, and the resources of his varied and comprehensive knowledge. He was born August 12, 1774, at Bristol, where his father carried on an extensive business as a wholesale linen-draper; and he received his education at Westminster and Baliol college, Oxford, with a view to the church.

1813, *Aug. Died*, D. Brewman, proprietor of the *Sunday Monitor*, *&c.* and many years an active printer and publisher of the metropolis. He died at Holloway.

1813, *Sept. Died*, William Appleton, bookseller, at Darlington, in the county of Durham, aged sixty-three years.

1813, *Nov.* 1. John Ruthven, printer, of Edinburgh, obtained a patent for a machine or press for printing from types, blocks, or other surfaces.

1813, *Nov.* 20. *Died*, John Baptist Bodoni, the celebrated printer of Parma, and no doubt, the most distinguished in his profession during the eighteenth century. He was born at Saluzzo in the Sardinian states, Feb. 16, 1740, of a respectable but humble family. He learned the rudiments of his art in the office of his father. In his earlier days he showed a taste for design, and at hours of leisure engraved vignettes on wood, which have been since sought for by the amateurs. At eighteen years of age a desire to improve his condition induced him to undertake a journey to Rome. He left Saluzzo with a school-fellow, Dominic Costa, who expected to receive assistance from an uncle, at that time secretary to a Roman prelate. The two friends proceeded on their journey, but their money failed. Bodoni, by selling some of his engravings on wood to printers, procured sufficient to enable them to get to Rome. But, upon their arrival there, Costa's uncle told them he could do nothing for them, and advised them to return. Bodoni, discouraged by this unexpected reception, yielded to the advice; but, before he quitted Rome, thought he would visit the printing house of the Propaganda. His general demeanour and vivacity attracted the notice of the abbate Ruggieri, the superintendent of that establishment, and, after an explanation, Bodoni had the good fortune to be engaged there as a workman. In this employment he attracted the notice of the cardinal Spinelli, at that time the head of the Propaganda, who became his patron, and by whose advice he attended a course of lectures on the oriental languages, in the university of La Sapienza, and learned to read Arabic and Hebrew. Being intrusted with the printing of the *Arab-Copht Missal*, and the *Alphabetum Tibetanum*, edited by Père Giorgi, he so acquitted himself, that Ruggieri put his name at the end of the volume, with that of his town: Romæ excudebat Johannes Baptista Bodonus Salutiensis, MDCCLXII. Ruggieri's suicide, however, in 1766 (or as other accounts say, as early as 1762) rendered Bodoni's longer stay at Rome insupportable from regret. At this time he had also accepted a proposal to come to England, but going to Saluzzo to see his parents, he fell ill; and the marquis de Felino, in the interval, offering to place him at the head of the press intended to be established at Parma, upon the model of that of the Louvre, Bodoni broke his engagements, and settled there in 1768.

In 1771 he published specimens of his art in *Saggio Tipografico di fregi e majuscole*, in 8vo.; followed in 1774 by *Iscrizioni esotiche*, composed by J. B. de Rossi; and in 1775, on occasion of the marriage of the prince of Piedmont with the princess Clotilde of France, a third work of the same description, entitled *Epithalamia exoticis linguis reddita*, exhibiting the alphabets of twenty-five languages. Between 1755 and 1788, although his fame became universal, his press was not over-actively employed.

In 1788 the chevalier d'Azara, the Spanish minister to Rome, made an offer to Bodoni to establish a press in his palace in that city, to print editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics. Bodoni however refused his solicitations; and in 1789 the duke of Parma, unwilling that so eminent a printer should be drawn away by any one from his dominions, formed a similar project, and furnishing Bodoni with a portion of his palace and a press, some of the most beautiful editions of the classics known issued from it: more especially a *Horace* in folio, in a single volume, in 1791; *Virgil*, in two volumes in folio, in 1793; *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, in 1794; and *Tacitus's Annals*, in three volumes, folio, in 1795. Dibdin says, of this last work, only thirty copies were printed, with a few on large paper. In 1794 Bodoni produced a most beautiful edition of the *Gerusalemme Liberata* of Tasso, in three vols. folio.

His most sumptuous work of all was his *Homer*, in three volumes, in folio, printed in 1808, with a prefatory dedication to the emperor Napoleon, in Italian, French, and Latin. When the French armies entered Italy, in the early part of the revolutionary war, Bodoni and his labours had received a marked protection. On the 21st of January, 1810, Bodoni presented a

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copy of this splendid work, printed upon vellum, in two volumes, to the emperor, in the gallery at St. Cloud, and in return, received a pension of 3,000 francs. While Italy was under the French rule, Bodoni received the most tempting offers to quit Parma. Prince Eugene Beauharnois offered him the superintendence of the press at Milan, and Murat that of Naples; but he pleaded age and infirmities, and his wish to remain at Parma. In 1811, having received the Cross of the Two Sicilies from Murat, he proposed to publish for the education of the young prince, the son of Murat, a series of French classics, and commenced the execution of his project by a folio *Telemachus* in 1812. *Racine* was not published till 1814, after Bodoni's death.

Bodoni had long suffered from the gout, to which a fever was at last superadded, which terminated the life of this eminent typographer. Within a few months of his death Napoleon nominated him a chevalier de la Réunion, and sent him a present of 18,000 francs to aid him in the publication of the French classics.

In 1816 Bodoni's widow sent forth a work which Bodoni had prepared so long as 1809, the date of which year appears on the title-page, entitled *Le piu insigni Pitture Parmensi indicati agli Amatori delle Belle Arti*, accompanied by engravings of the different pictures.

In 1818 the *Manuale Tipographico del Cavaliere Giambattista Bodoni*, containing specimens of his various types, appeared from the Bodonian press, the business of which was still carried on by his widow. It forms two splendid volumes in 4to. with his portrait prefixed.

Two works were printed by Bodoni in English; an edition of lord Orford's *Castle of Otranto*, printed for Edwards of Pall Mall, in 1791, 8vo; and an edition of Thomson's *Seasons*, in two sizes, folio and quarto, 1794.

Bodoni's classics were not all as correct as they were beautiful. Didot discovered about thirty errors in the *Virgil*, which were noticed in the preface to his own edition. Among the books belonging to George III. in the British museum, is one of twenty-five copies of the *Homer* on the largest paper, a most splendid specimen of typography. For more minute details of Bodoni's life, the reader may refer to Joseph de Lama's *Vita del Cavaliere Giambattista Bodoni*, 2 tom. Parma, 1816, the second volume of which is filled with an analytical catalogue of the productions of his press. A medallion with a portrait of Bodoni appears in the frontispiece to the first volume. See also the works of M. de Gregory Verceil, 8vo. and P. Passeroni, 8vo.

1813, *Nov.* 23. Richard Makenzie Bacon, of the city of Norwich, printer; and Bryan Donkin, of Foot-place, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, engineer, obtained a patent for certain improvements in the implements or apparatus employed in printing, whether from types, from blocks, or from plates.

1813. William Caslon, type-founder, Dorset-street, London, obtained a patent for improving printing types.

1813, *Dec.* John Magee editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, found guilty of publishing a libel against the duke of Richmond, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and sentenced to pay a fine to the king of £500, to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and to find sureties for his conduct for seven years, himself in £1000, and two others in £500 each. By a novel application of a temporary law, Mr. Magee's paper was suppressed by the disallowance of further stamps.

Mr. Ponsonby, a distinguished member of the Irish parliament, made a motion, impeaching the earl of Clonmell, chief justice of the court of king's bench, for an oppressive exercise of his power in the case of Mr. Magee. The charge was so clearly made out, that the crown lawyers in the house did not attempt to refute it, but contented themselves with shielding the chief justice from the consequences, by that majority of votes which it was in their power to interpose. Mr. Ponsonby, seeing how the matter was to go, warmly observed, that "he had done his duty in bringing the subject before the house; and he should leave it to them to do theirs. If the attorney-general was content to abandon the defence of his noble friend, the learned judge, by declining all argument, and trusting to the decision of the *Book of Numbers*, be it so; he was quite aware what would be the issue:—he might, it is true, lose his motion, but *lord Clonmell was d— for ever*." Mr. Ponsonby spoke prophetically. The question was indeed put, and negatived without a division; but the judicial character and mental feelings of lord Clonmell never recovered the blow. He survived but a few years.

1813, *Dec.* 2. *Died*, John Robinson, the last surviving member of the bookselling firm of G. J. and J. Robinson, of Paternoster-row, many years the greatest trading booksellers and publishers known in this country. After the death of the elder George, and the failure of the house, he went into partnership with Mr. George Wilkie, with whom he carried on a respectable country trade, and held shares in many established books. He was a man of considerable ability, a lover of literature for its own sake, and of indefatigable and laborious attention to business. The family name is sustained in the trade, by the grandsons of the elder George, who reside in the house of the original firm; and it is but justice to state, that literature was scarcely under greater obligation to the name of Tonson, than it has been to the energetic and enterprising spirit of the family of the Robinsons. He died at Putney, in his sixty-first year, leaving a widow, and two sons, John, and Richard, the former a bookseller in Paternoster-row, who was assisted by his brother.

1813. *The Intellectual Repository of the New Church*, published quarterly, by Edward Parsons, a preacher of the calvinistical methodists, at Leeds, and one of the conductors of the *Evangelical Magazine*.

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1813. *Pantalogia; or, a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, twelve volumes royal 8vo. The general editor of this work was Dr. Olinthus Gregory,* who furnished nearly three-fourths of the articles.

1813. *The Western Luminary*. This paper was established in the early part of the year, by Thomas Flindell, at Exeter, in 4to.

1813. *Western Star*, published at Glasgow.

1813. *The Glasgow Packet*.

1814, *Jan.* 12. *Died*, EVAN THOMAS, commonly called the rev. Evan Thomas, having once been in orders. He was a native of South Wales, and was classically versed in his vernacular tongue; was brought up a printer, and was at one time a swift and correct compositor; but he left the case and composing stick to take a flight among the stars, having been a judicial astronomer, a comet hunter, a dealer in the black art, and a teller of fortunes to the credulous. With all his sky knowledge, he was often *out of sorts*, till the walls of Shrewsbury workhouse received him, and where death finally *capped his balls* at the advanced age of eighty years.

1814, *Jan. Died*, JOHN BLAKE, proprietor of the *Maidstone Journal*, and one of the jurats of that town.

1814. *Chalcographimania; or, the Portrait Collector and Printsellers' Chronicle: with Infatuations of every description*;—a humorous poem, in four books, with copious explanatory notes. By Satiricus Sculptor, esq. London: 1814. 8vo. Of this the less is said the better.

1814, *Feb.* J. MAGEE,† proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Post*, sentenced to pay a fine of £1000, and to be imprisoned for six months, to commence from the expiration of his former sentence, and to give security to keep the peace, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. The cause of this further prosecution was the publishing the Kilkenny Catholic resolutions, which the chairman of the meeting, captain Bryan, had not the courage to avow.

1814, *Feb. Died*, ISAAC GARNER, printer, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged fifty-five. He was a poet of considerable talent.

1814. *Feb. Died*, JONATHAN KNOTT, for many years an eminent printer and bookseller, at Birmingham, where he died, aged forty-seven years. In 1804, Mr. Knott, in conjunction w th Mr. Robert Lloyd, purchased the copyright o! *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*. As a member of society, his conduct was ever generous and noble; as a tradesman, liberal and irreproachable.

1814, *March* 18. *Died*, JOHN VINT, editor of the *Isle of Man Weekly Gazette*.* Mr. Vint was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,† and during his apprenticeship officiated as editor and compositor. He afterwards went to London, where he was engaged as sub-editor on the *Morning Post* and *Courier* daily papers. His next situation was the conductor of *Harrop's Manchester Mercury* and *British Volunteer*, and his final at Douglas, where he was suddenly removed from this life in the sixtieth year of his age. Distinguished as he was by his talents and industry, he was, however, still more distinguished by his virtues and exemplary conduct in the relations of domestic life.

1814, *March. Died*, WILLIAM LANE, formerly of the *Minerva* printing-office, London; from which concern he had retired about ten years, in favour of his late partner, Mr. Newman. He was long distinguished for his copious publications of novels, and for the energy with which he established circulating libraries in every town, and almost every village of the empire. For many years he was senior captain of one of the regiments of the London militia. No man knew the world better, and none better how to manage and enjoy it. He was twice married, but left no children. He died at Brighton, aged seventy-six.

1814, *May* 8. *Died*, WILLIAM NELSON GARDINER, bookseller, of Pall-mall, London. He was a man of great eccentricity of conduct; regardless of all the forms of civilized life, both in his dress and deportment. He possessed considerable knowledge of books, and was a very spirited engraver. Accumulated misery, both bodily and mental, led him to commit the rash deed of dying by his own hand. The evening before his death (the manner of which must excite the commiseration of every good man) he addressed a letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, who had shewn him repeated kindnesses, enclosing a "brief memoir of himself."‡ In this letter he declared that his sun was set for ever—that his business had nearly declined—his catalogue failed—his body was covered with disease—and he had determined to seek that asylum "where the weary are at rest." He was born at Dublin, June 11, 1766, of poor parents.

1814, *May. Died*, WILLIAM ADAMS, many years a very worthy bookseller at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, where he died, aged seventy.

1814, *June. Died*, JOHN STOCKDALE, bookseller, Piccadilly, London, where he had carried on business for forty-four years. He was aged sixty-five years.—See page 764, *ante*.

1814, *July* 7. *Died*, PETER BOWER, bookseller, and arch-beadle of the university of St. Andrews, which office he had held nearly seventy years, and was at the time of his death one of the oldest and most respectable booksellers in Europe. He was in his ninety-second year.

* Olinthus Gregory was born at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, in 1774, and at an early age he conceived a strong predilection for mathematics, and became a contributor to the *Lady's* and *Gentlemen's Diaries*. About 1796 he went to Cambridge, opened a bookseller's shop, and at the same time began to teach mathematics both in town and university. In 1802 he was invited to the royal military academy at Woolwich, where he was second mathematical master, and in the same year became editor of the *Gentleman's Diary*. In 1804-5 he took the degree of A. M. and in 1808 received a diploma as LL.D. Dr. Gregory took an extensive part in the early volumes of the *Retrospect of Philosophical, &c. Discoveries*.

† John Magee, esq. died Sept. 2, 1822, at Ashford, near Newrath bridge, in the county of Wicklow.

* Mr. Beaston, proprietor of the *Isle of Man Weekly Gazette*, died July, 1814, universally regretted.

† Another account says he was born at Alnwick.

‡ See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 84, p. i. page 622-3.

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1814, *July* 29. By 54 Geo. III. c. 156. the period of fourteen years for copyright in any author, and of a further term of fourteen years if he should be then living, were extended on this day to twenty-eight years, from the day of the first publication; and if the author should be living at the expiration of that term, then for the residue of his life; but the entry of the title-page correctly at stationers' hall, with the name and abode of the publisher, is required within one month after the day of the first sale within the bills of mortality, and three months if sold elsewhere. Before the act of Anne (see page 593 *ante*) copyright was a common law right. An author left the profits of his works to his children, or sold them for ever to another, with whom they became property of a like kind. The act of Anne related only to books entered at stationers' hall, as a more ready way of securing penalties. The sending the copies there was merely optional—the common law right still remaining. If this be deemed incorrect, then the act of Anne was a violation of an existing right, taking away an author's *fee simple* and allowing him a *conditional leasehold right in its place*. Lord Ellenborough always asserted that an author had a right at common law. Nine out of twelve judges, in 1769 and 1774, were of this opinion. Large estates had been vested in copyrights, and assigned from hand to hand, and as large sums, or larger, were given for copyrights before the act of Anne, as were given after it. In 1798 to enter a book at stationers' hall was considered optional, and the books given to corporate bodies were only those so entered, and so acknowledged by 41 Geo. III.; and in the case of Beckford and Hood, in the king's bench, the foregoing doctrine was confirmed. The omission to enter at stationers' hall prevented a prosecution for the penalties inflicted by the statutes, but left a satisfaction for the violation of copyright at common law still the same. In 1812, with the peculiar felicity of our lawyers in common sense and consistency, they reversed the foregoing opinions and precedents, and made every printed book liable to the demand of the corporate bodies before alluded to, and that in the teeth of private right and ancient usage. By the act of 1814, the author had an absolute right of his own works for twenty-eight years, and a renewable right for twenty-eight years more, if he was alive at the expiration at that period, else the copyright was lost, and his family, which before the decision of 1812 had a claim to copyright for ever if he had retained it, lost the property, which became any body's.* Such a law is a mockery of protection, which under pretence of benefiting literature, and literary men,—takes from them the inheritance of their labours, and by taking a number of books from them or their booksellers, enriches certain exclusive bodies which have ample means of their own.

1814, *Aug.* 10. *Died*, WILLIAM COWDROY, proprietor, editor, and printer, of the *Manchester Gazette*, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Cowdroy was a man of rare genius—a poet—a wit—a facetious companion—an unshaken patriot—a kind father—a firm friend—and a truly honest man. As conductor of the *Manchester Gazette*, his light punning paragraphs had no equal. His columns frequently supplied the newspapers with wit and humour on current topics; and many of his old compositions, with changes of name and date, were often revived at intervals of five or six years. At Chester, while he employed himself as editor and compositor, he displayed the singular faculty of composing his paragraphs without writing them; and some of his happiest efforts, in prose and verse were produced in that manner. He left four sons, all printers,* and two daughters.†

The following lines are from a poem written to his memory by his friend Edward Rushton:

Ye lovers of social delights
Whose bosoms are mild and humane,
Ah! pause from your perilous rites,
And mark for a moment my strain.
Poor Cowdroy, by nature endowed
With talents to please and illume,
To nature's dread fiat has bow'd,
And silently sunk to the tomb.

As the elephant's trunk can upraise
The lords of the forest as straws,
So Cowdroy could pen on a phrase,
Or advocate nature's great cause.
If hate ever rankled his breast,
'Twas against the dark foes of mankind;
And each claim that corrodes the opprest,
'Twas the wish of his soul to unbind.

His heart was the nest of the dove,
There gentleness found an abode,
And like the bright day-star, his love
For the whole human family glow'd:
But that bosom with feeling once fraught,
And that tongue, the dispenser of mirth,
And those eyes ever beaming with thought,
All, all are descended to earth!

1814, *Aug.* 12. *Died*, CORNELIUS LEIGH, a worthy and universally respected journeyman printer at Manchester, where for upwards of half a century he was employed as pressman on *Harrop's Mercury*; and whose interest, records his employer, he was ever anxious to promote, and to whom he regularly discharged his duty with fidelity, diligence, and integrity.

* The law of other countries is in this respect far more equitable than ours. In America, and in Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, only *one* copy of every work is required from the author; in France and Austria *two* copies are required; and in the Netherlands *three*. The governments of the most despotical states treat the authors better than they have hitherto been treated by the legislature of England.—*Edinburgh Review*, June, 1831.

For a masterly article, exposing the injustice and impolicy of the copyright acts, see No. 41 of the *Quarterly Review* for May, 1819.

* William Cowdroy, who had been in partnership with John Slack, as printers and periodical publishers, in Salford, succeeded to his father's business, and died March 24, 1824.

Thomas Cowdroy had been in partnership with his brother William, but marrying the widow of a chemist and druggist, took to that business.

Benj. Cowdroy held a situation as a printer, in London.

Citizen Howarth Cowdroy, in partnership with Mr. Rathbone, commenced a newspaper called the *Manchester Courier*, January 4, 1817. He died in 1828.

† Mrs. Clarke, his youngest daughter, appeared on the stage at Covent-garden, and other theatres, with considerable *eclat* in tragedy.

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1814, *Aug.* 29. *Died*, WILLIAM NICHOLSON, printer of the *Weekly Dispatch*, London, aged thirty-seven years. He was a native of Netherwasdale, in Cumberland.

1814, *Sept.* DANIEL ISAAC EATON, a noted bookseller, of High Holborn, and Ave Maria Lane, London, after many vicissitudes died at Deptford. He stood two or three times in the pillory for different offences, and to avoid a heavier punishment emigrated to America, from whence he returned, when he fancied that no prosecution was to be dreaded. Falling again into his old practices, he was pilloried opposite Newgate for a blasphemous publication. During his confinement his business was carried on by a female, and a scandalous pamphlet, again calling for the notice of the government, he was brought up for judgment, but on delivering up the name of the author, he was released, and died soon afterwards in poverty and contempt.

1814, *Nov.* 22. *Died*, EDWARD RUSHTON, bookseller, of Liverpool, whom M'Creery calls "a true friend to liberty, and an example of inflexible independence rare to be met with."

> And Rushton—thou—whose independent soul
> Nor ills of life—nor adverse fates control;
> Tho' solemn darkness shroud thine orbs of light,
> Strong are thy beams of intellectual light;
> For like immortal Milton—thine the doom
> To strike thy harp amid the cheerless gloom.

It is peculiarly pleasing, says James Wilson,* to observe how many individuals in the middle and lower ranks of life, without the advantages of education, have raised themselves to a distinguished place in society, by the cultivation of their literary talents; and among the many which are recorded in these pages, was Edward Rushton of Liverpool, who, though he did not attain to the higher departments of literature, was remarkable for the clearness and perspicuity of his style, and for employing his pen in the cause of humanity and truth. He was born in John-street, Liverpool, Nov. 11, 1756, and his education, which he received at the grammar school, terminated with his ninth year. Before he had entered his eleventh year he was bound apprentice to Watt and Gregson, and became a "sea boy on the high and giddy mast." He performed the various duties of his station with skill and credit; and before he was sixteen, he received the thanks of the captain and crew of the vessel, for his seaman-like conduct during a storm. Before he was seventeen, whilst yet in his apprenticeship, he signed articles as second mate of the vessel, in which, a short time before, he entered as cabin-boy; and so continued until the term of his indentures was expired. At this period, the offer of a superior situation induced him to proceed to the coast of Africa on a slaving voyage. On this fatal voyage, whilst at Dominica, he was attacked by a violent inflammation of the eyes which in three weeks left him with the left eye totally destroyed, and the right eye entirely covered by an opacity of the cornea. This misfortune was occasioned by his exertions in assisting his brethren of the sable race, among whom an infectious fever had broken out.

In 1776, attended by his father, he visited London, and among other eminent men consulted the celebrated baron Wentzell, oculist to to the king, who declared him incurable. In this hopeless situation, poor Rushton returned to Liverpool, and resided with his father, with whom he continued but a short time, as the violent temper of his stepmother compelled him to leave the house and mantain himself on four shillings a-week. An old aunt found him lodgings, and for seven years he existed on this miserable, and, considering the circumstances of his father, this shameful allowance. From this state he was removed to one much more comfortable. His father placed one of his daughters with Rushton in a tavern, where he lived for about two years, and while in this situation he married. Finding, however, his pecuniary circumstances rather diminishing than increasing, he gave up the business. He now entered into an engagement as editor of a newspaper, called the *Herald*, which for some time he pursued with pleasure but little profit, until finding it impossible to express himself in that independent and liberal manner, which his reason and his conscience dictated, he threw up his situation and had to begin the world once more. With thirty guineas, five children,* and a wife to whose exertions he was greatly indebted, he commenced the business of a bookseller,† as no other seemed more agreeable to his taste, his habits, and his pursuits. At this time politics ran very high in Liverpool.

* *Biography of the Blind; including the lives of all who have distinguished themselves as poets, philosophers, artists, &c. &c.* By James Wilson, who had been blind from his infancy. Birmingham: printed by J. W. Showell, and sold only by the author. 1833. Demy 12mo. The biographical sketch of the writer, prefixed to this volume, is a most extraordinary instance of the difficulties which the blind can overcome.

* Edward Rushton, esq. the eminent barrister of London, is one of his sons, and who was at one time connected with the press in the establishing of the present *Liverpool Chronicle*, in 1826.

† Nathaniel Price, late a bookseller at Norwich, on quitting business in that city, exported goods to a considerable amount from London to America, and on his voyage thither, lost his sight in consequence of a severe cold. After much distress and fatigue, he at length arrived in his native country, after an absence of nearly five years. This remarkable man makes every part of his dress, from the shoes on his feet to the hat on his head. He has, since the loss of his sight, followed the employment of a bookbinder, and bound several books in the first style, and is, indeed, the first instance of a blind man being capable of binding books, that is known of. As a proof of his abilities, there is a quarto bible, elegantly bound by him, in the marquis of Blandford's library, Sion-hill, Oxfordshire. Strange as this may appear to those unacquainted with the extraordinary genius possessed by many of the blind, this account had been credited by many.—Wilson's *Biography of the Blind.*

A bookseller of the name of Winprecht, of the city of Augsburgh, is one of the greatest curiosities of the place. He had the misfortune to be born blind; but whose enterprising spirit had enabled him to struggle successfully against the melancholy privations he was doomed to sustain, and to procure by his industry and intelligence a respectable and comfortable support for a large family dependent upon him. His library consists of more than eight thousand volumes, which are frequently subject to change and renewal, but as soon as he acquires a new stock, the particulars of each book are read to him by his wife, and his discrimination permits him to fix the value;

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He had published several pieces, all in favour of the *rights of man*. He became a noted character, was marked and shot at; the lead passed close to his eyebrows, but did not do him the least injury. If by his manly and upright conduct he became the object of dislike to a clique of petty tyrants in his native town, he experienced the satisfaction of enjoying the steady attachment and unremitting attention of a few tried friends, who with him had rejoiced in the triumphs of liberty in whatever land they were achieved.—The purses of W. Roscoe* and Rathbone, were offered to him; he was invited to take what sum he might want, he refused them both, determined to maintain his independence. About the year 1800, among his poetical productions, was the beautiful poem of *Mary le More*. In the summer of 1805, hearing of the repeated successes of Mr. Gibson of Manchester, as an oculist, he was induced to obtain his opinion, and after enduring five dreadful operations, he was, in the summer of 1807, ushered into that world from which for more than thirty years, he had been excluded. His feelings on this occasion are truly recorded in the lines addressed to Mr. Gibson on this happy event. During the last years of his life, Rushton did not write much, but those poems which he did produce, are excellent. *The Fire of English Liberty*, *Jemmy Armstrong*, *Stanzas addressed to Robert Southey*, are all strongly in favour of those principles which, with fire unabated, he preserved till the last moment of his existence. He was occasionally troubled with the gout—his health visibly declined—but under all afflictions he preserved his usual cheerfulness and gaiety till the last. His works are not numerous, but they are truly valuable for their moral excellence. They first appeared in the periodical journals of the day, and were afterwards collected together, and published under the title of the *Neglected Tar and other Poems*, London, 1804; these, with his *Letters to General Washington* and *Thomas Paine*,† are the only productions of his which were given to the public.

his touch enables him to recognize it at any period, however distant, and his memory never fails him in regard to its arrangement in his shop. His readiness to oblige, his honesty and information on books in general, has procured him a large custom; and, under such extraordinary natural disadvantages, he has become a useful, and haply will render himself a wealthy member of the society to which he belongs.

* William Roscoe, from an obscure birth and scanty education, became by far the most eminent historical writer who appeared in the latter years of the eighteenth century. He was born in Bold-street, Liverpool, in 1752, and was first an attorney, afterwards a banker, and represented his native town in parliament. His *History of the Life of Lorenzo de Medici* appeared in 1795, in 2 vols. 4to. An eminent critic characterised it as a phenomenon in literature, and said it was 'pleasant to consider a gentleman, not under the auspices of an university, nor beneath the shelter of academic bowers, but in the practice of the law and business of great extent, resident in a remote provincial town, investigating and describing the rise and progress of every polite art in Italy at the revival of learning, with acuteness, depth, and precision; with the spirit of the poet and the depth of the historian.' In 1805, he published the *Life and Pontificate of Leo X.* in 4 vols. He died June 30, 1831, aged 80 years.

† Thomas Paine, author of the *Rights of Man*, was born at Thetford, in Norfolk, Jan. 29, 1757, and died at Baltimore, in North America, June 8, 1809.

1814, *Nov.* 28. On this day appeared the first newspaper ever printed by steam. The inventor was Frederick König,* by birth a Saxon, and by occupation a printer; and the artisan by whom it was brought into action, was Mr. Baur, also a native of Saxony. The first steam-engine printing machine brought to maturity in this country, was erected for Mr. John Walters, proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, whose readers of this day were informed, that "they then held in their hands one of many thousand impressions of the first newspapers printed by steam." Whether Mr. König was indebted to Mr. Nicholson† for his elementary principles, or whether almost the same ideas spontaneously occurred to each individual, is a question that cannot at this time be ascertained.

> And out of the witchcraft of their skill
> A creature he call'd to wait on his will—
> Half iron, half vapour, a dread to behold—
> Which evermore panted, and evermore roll'd,
> And utter'd his words a million fold:
> Forth sprang they in air, down raining like dew,
> And men fed upon them and mighty grew.

Mr. König, after failing in his application for encouragement and support at the hands of the most eminent printers in several of the continental capitals, turned his eyes towards England. Arriving in London about the year 1804, he submitted his scheme to several printers of repute, who, not being disposed to incur the risk of property which a series of experiments were sure to incur, and perhaps placing little confidence in a successful issue, received his overtures very coolly; but, on his being introduced to Mr. Bensley, senior, who, being attracted by König's plans, speedily entered into an arrangement with him. In a short time afterwards, Mr. Bensley was joined by Mr. George Woodfall, who, however, soon retired, and Mr. R. Taylor. It was at length discovered that the intended improvement of the common press could not be brought to bear, unless more radical alterations were invented. Cylindrical printing was now thought of—and after some two or three years of renewed exertion, a small machine was produced. Considerable promise of success attended this production; and after continued experiments

* Mr. König, in the *Times* of Dec. 28, published a very interesting account of the origin and progress of his invention. He died January 16, 1833, at Oberzell, near Warsburgh, in the prime of life. For fourteen years Messrs. König and Baur had a large establishment at Oberzell, of presses and other machinery.

† William Nicholson, to whom both the public and the patentees of printing machines seem to be indebted, was a very ingenious mathematician and mechanic, died in June, 1815. He had been for some years in great difficulties, owing to the failure of many projects, and the multiplicity of his engagements. While in confinement for debt, he suffered his name to be prefixed to an Encyclopædia, in six volumes. Upon referring to the patent which Mr. Nicholson took out in 1790, it appears that he completely took the lead upon the subject of printing by machinery; and it is probable that had he joined the actual practice of the art of printing by machinery to his knowledge of the theory, little would have been left for subsequent mechanicians to perform, and still less to be claimed as their original inventions.

The *Literary Gazette* of October 26, 1822, contains a brief notice of the origin and progress of this invention, and its first application to the purposes of printing bookwork, with an excellent view of the machine.

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it was deemed practicable to extend the general principles to a more powerful machine. To print a newspaper was considered highly desirable—and on exhibiting to Mr. Walters the machine already erected, and showing what further improvements were contemplated, an agreement was entered into with that gentleman for the erection of two large machines for printing the *Times* newspaper. So secret had been the operations of the patentees, that but few persons knew of any attempt going on for the attainment of the above object; whilst among those connected with printing, it had often been talked of, but treated as chimerical.

The next advance in improvement was the manufacture of a machine for Messrs. Bensley, distinguished from the above by the mode of perfecting, or printing on both sides of the paper, and causing the pages to fall precisely on the back of one another. Deficiences were now detected in the inking; and, after many attempts, an elastic preparation of glue, treacle, &c. was at length discovered and brought to perfection.*

By this time the invention had attracted the attention of various individuals, who thought the manufacture of printing-machines an easier task than they afterwards found it to be; and far the greater number of attempts failed almost as soon as undertaken. A machine, much more simple in it construction, was brought out under the direction of some eminent English engineers.† These gentlemen were requested to apply their inking apparatus to Messrs. Bensley's machine; and at one stroke, as it were, forty wheels were removed—so great was the simplification: and at the same time the defects of the former system of communicating the ink to the types were most effectually remedied. Another important point respecting the new machine was, that it occupied scarcely half the space of the original one. The press of König, like most first attempts, was extremely complicated. It possessed sixty wheels. Applegath and Cowper's machine has sixteen only.‡ The inking apparatus of this machine is by far the most complete and economical that ever was invented. Nothing can be more perfect than the distribution of the ink, and its application to the types, while the exceeding accuracy and elegance of the workmanship, (since solely made by Messrs. E. and E. Cowper, now of London and Manchester,) can never be surpassed. The machines of these gentlemen have, therefore, not only entirely superseded König's machine, but almost those of every other manufacturer; and their use has rapidly extended, not only in Great Britain, but throughout Europe. By repeated improvements they have reduced the number of wheels to six.

The following is a brief notice of four different machines, calculated to produce register and non-register sheets, under various modifications and rate of speed:

1. A machine with one cylinder, called a single, or hand machine, generally used for printing newspapers; it throws off from 900 to 1200 in the hour on one side, requiring two boys, one to lay on the paper, and the other to receive it when printed.* The power of one man is sufficient to turn these single cylinder machines; but two or three are kept, who relieve each other at intervals.

2. A machine with two cylinders, called a double machine, but only printing from one form of types at the rate of from 1600 to 2200 in the hour, requiring two boys to lay on the sheets, and two to take them off, exclusively used for newspapers.†

3. A machine with four printing cylinders,‡ requiring the attendance of eight boys, and throwing off about 4,000 sheets within the hour.

4. This is called a book or perfecting machine, printing both sides of the sheet in register before it leaves the machine, and throwing off from 750 to 900 in the hour, requiring the attendance of one man and two boys. The printing machines of König, Walters, Bensley, Applegath and Cowper, Bacon,§ Donkin, Brightley, Winch, Cooper and Millar, sir William Congreve, Wood, Napier, Rutt, Bold, Spottiswoode, Parkins, and Hansard, all possess one and the same general principle, applied in a variety of forms; and the curious inquirer has only to investigate the vari-

* So sanguine were the patentees of having now arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of their labours, that they issued a prospectus, dated March 18, 1817—offering three different sorts of machines at a high scale of prices, and, besides demanding a large sum to be paid as purchase money for them, requiring a considerable annual premium, calculated upon a principle most effectually to prevent any one from venturing to erect a machine. It need scarcely be added, that after the issuing of this prospectus, the original patentees never sold a single machine!!

† Executed by Mr. Dryden, a very clever and ingenious engineer, who managed the extensive concern of Mr. Lloyd, under the instructions of Applegath and Cowper.

‡ Messrs. Applegath and Cowper commenced business as printers, in London, and with their machines produced work of such a description as surpassed every thing deemed practicable.

* The proprietors of the *News*, Sunday-paper, in an article addressed to their readers, Dec. 8, 1822, publicly declare, "that now they are enabled, without any extra exertion, to work off from 1,200 to 1,500 in the hour;" and the *Courier*, of Nov. 14, 1823, says, "we think it right to announce to our readers, that the *Courier* is now printed by a machine of such extraordinary mechanical power, that it is capable of throwing off considerably above *two thousand* papers per hour; it has, indeed, on one occasion, produced at the rate of 2,800 impressions within the hour." Both of these speak of the single machine, and reckon by one side only; so that in each case, a second machine must be employed to perfect, or print on the other side.

† In 1829, a machine, with two cylinders, called a double machine, but only printing on one side, at the rate of from 1,200 to 2,400 sheets an hour, and made by Applegath and Cowper, for Messrs. Gray, Edinburgh, proprietors and publishers of the *North British Advertiser*.

‡ The invention of Augustus Applegath, in 1828, for the London *Times*. The inking apparatus was the invention of Mr. Cowper.

Mr. Helfarth, a printer at Erfurt, in Germany, invented a press to print eight sheets at a time. This machine, which may be made of any size, supplies 7,000 copies of each sheet in twelve hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides. The machine is put in motion by one horse; and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets and take them away. Each sheet perfects itself.

§ In the *Norwich Mercury* of Nov. 30, 1814, published by Mr. Bacon, there is a prospectus of his machine, and the progress which it had then made. See also Rees's *Cyclopædia*, art. *Printing*.

The first printing machine set up in Ireland was made by Napier, for the *Dublin Evening Post*; and the first by steam was erected by Mr. Gunn, for P. D. Hardy, printer, Dublin, in July, 1833; and soon afterwards the *Dublin Evening Mail* was worked by a machine.

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ous printing patents from the time of Nicholson, and he will find that they have become so involved in each other's ideas, that they cannot claim an exclusive right as a *whole* to any subsequent machine. To give a minute description of these different machines, would far exceed our limits, even if within our power.

The prejudice against cylindrical printing led to very numerous and expensive attempts to apply steam power to machines with flat printing surfaces. Some of those made by Mr. Napier have succeeded tolerably well, but they were never found to equal, either in point of expedition, quality of work, or economy, the cylindrical machine. To produce an impression with a flat surface from a large form, requires a force of about forty to fifty tons! and even with a cylinder, where a line only is impressed at a time, the pressure is little short of a ton. But, in the machine, to prevent any undue pressure of the cylinders upon the forms, there are wooden bearers of the same height as the types, screwed upon the end of the carriage under the ends of the cylinders; thus effectually shielding the types from the enormous and injurious pressure which a cylinder might, through accident or otherwise, be caused to exert.

A peculiar machine, the invention of Mr. Cowper, intended to print from convex stereotype plates, which, instead of being fixed flat upon blocks, are fastened upon cylinders, so as to give them a bent form, and the printing is effected with the face of the plates or type surface downwards; wherefore the paper is placed undermost instead of uppermost, as in all other modes of printing.*

By the erection of steam presses, the three grand requisites, speediness of execution, quantity, and cheapness of labour, are procured to an extent demanded by the necessities of the age, and, without the aid of such machinery, the tide of knowledge and human improvement would be forced back greatly to the injury of society. Whatever may have been the prejudices of the profession with regard to cylindrical printing, the experience of a few years proved how ill-founded were those melancholy anticipations.—With the aid of stereotyping, the press of England presents the most extraordinary combination of intellectual and mechanical power in the world; and is, not only the means of disseminating knowledge among her own population, but also the high moral advantage of giving a tone to the literature of other nations, which shall be favourable to peace, and a right understanding of the common interests of mankind. Judging from the extraordinary perfection to which machine printing has been brought, it might justly appear that no further improvements could be effected on this department of the art of printing. But there is no discovered limit to human ingenuity. Every year is producing some curious if not valuable addition to printing machinery, and at present no one can foresee the termination to this as well as any other class of improvements within the compass of British manufacturing industry.

1814. *The Holy Bible, with the Apocrypha*, illustrated with one thousand and fifty engravings, by the first artists, both ancient and modern, ruled with red lines throughout, and bound in nine volumes 4to. This bible is known by the name of FITTLER'S,* the engraver.

1814. *The Military Magazine*, edited by captain Fairman, formerly of the Northampton militia, and afterwards aide-de-camp and military secretary to the governor and commander in chief of Curaçoa. He also attracted some notice by his pedestrian performances.

1814. *The Tradesman*, a monthly publication, edited by John Clennel, F. S. A. of Hackney.

1814. *The Philanthropist*, published quarterly.

1814. *Seren Gormer*, a weekly newspaper in the Welsh language, edited, printed, and published by David Jenkins, at Swansea, in South Wales. Mr. Jenkins died in May, 1822.

1814. *The Manchester Magazine; or, Chronicle of the Times*, published monthly, by Joseph Hemingway and Martin Began, price 1*s*.

1814, *Sept.* 10. The *Durham County Advertiser*, No. 1, was published in Durham, under the firm of Francis Humble and Co. This was originally the *Newcastle Advertiser*, and after having had various owners, was removed to Durham. It is at present (April, 1838,) published by Mr. Francis Humble.

1815, *Jan.* 1. *Died*, WILLIAM CREECH, bookseller, Edinburgh, of which city he had the honour of being twice lord provost, and where for half a century he was known to almost every family. He was the son of a most respectable clergyman, minister of Newbattle, and received a very complete classical education. In 1771, he succeeded to that part of the business of his early friend and patron, Mr. Kincard, at that time his majesty's printer for Scotland, which was not connected with the patent of king's printer. He continued in this business for the long period of fifty-four years, and was concerned in all the principal publications during that time. He was well-fitted to be an ornament to society: with a mind highly gifted and improved, he possessed the most pleasing manners, and that habitual cheerfulness and playfulness of fancy which rendered his company so fascinating. The frequent light pieces and essays which came from his pen, evinced the elegance of his taste, his knowledge of character, and his capability of a higher attainment in composition, if he had chosen to aim at it. Several of these essays were afterwards collected into one vol.8vo.1791, entitled *Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces*, to which a portrait of him is prefixed.

* Mr Jonathan Ridgeway, of London, obtained a patent for a method of casting and fixing metallic types upon cylinders, Sept. 1815.

* James Fittler, engraver to his majesty, published *Scotia Depicta, or the antiquities, castles, public buildings, gentlemen's seats, towns and picturesque scenery of Scotland, from drawings by Nattes, accompanied with letter-press descriptions*, imp. long 4to. 1801.

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He was one of the original founders of the Speculative society of Edinburgh. It has perhaps fallen to the lot of few men to have enjoyed, more than Mr. Creech did, the correspondence and confidence of most of the literary characters who flourished in Scotland from about the middle to the end of the last century. His stock of books and copyrights were sold in July, 1815, at the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh.

1815, *Jan.* 10. *Died*, ROBERT GILBERT, a partner in the respectable firm of Law and Gilbert, printers, St. John's-square, London.

1815, *Jan.* 11. *Died*, JOHN YOUNG, proprietor and publisher of the *Inverness Journal*.

1815, *Jan.* 19. *Died*, R. WETHERALD, printer, at Durham, aged fifty-two years. He was the youngest son of Mr. R. Wetherald, who was the first that established the printing business at Sunderland, in the county of Durham.

1815, *Jan.* 23. *Died*, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, printer, Bristol.

1815, *Jan.* 26. *Died*, JOHN ROSE, printer and bookseller, Bristol. He was the author of *A Constitutional Catechism*, 8vo, 1795; and *Letters to the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst relative to the imprisonment of John Gale Jones*, 8vo. 1811.

1815. BENJAMIN FOSTER, an ingenious compositor, in the employ of Mr. S. Hamilton, bookseller and printer, at Weybridge, invented the composition balls. The inventors of printing *machinery* soon caught the idea, and by running the composition as a coat upon wooden cylinders, produced the apparatus so long and unsuccessfully sought by lord Stanhope, and without which, no machine-printing would ever have succeeded. Mr. Foster was afterwards in business, in London, as a printers' ink manufacturer.

1815. *Died*, JOHN TRUSLER, LL. D. who may be considered the very cameleon of literature, and whose long and versatile life would furnish much amusement. He was born in London in 1735, and was bred to physic in a very humble line, though he afterwards contrived, without any academical education, to obtain orders, and for some time officiated as curate in and about London. In the year 1771, he started a project peculiar to himself, that of abridging the sermons of eminent divines, and printing them in the form of manuscripts, so as not only to save clergymen the trouble of composing their discourses, but even of transcribing them. The scheme succeeded, and to the disgrace of the age there were not wanting many dignitaries of the church who gave their encouragement to this scandalous species of quackery. Dr. Trusler next established a printing and bookselling business upon an extensive and very lucrative scale. He resided several years at Bath on the profits of his trade, and latterly on his estate on Englefield green, in Middlesex. This wholesale dealer in compilations manufactured a great number of works, several of which, however, it must be acknowledged, have the merit of utility. In 1798 he published *an Essay on Literary Property*, 8vo.

1815, *March* 30. *Died*, — DRURY, printer and bookseller, at Lincoln, aged fifty-seven years.

1815. *An account of the visit of his royal highness the prince Regent, and their imperial and royal majesties the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, to the university of Oxford, in June*, 1814. Oxford: printed at the Clarendon press, 1815, folio, pp. 98, with a ground plan of the Radcliffe library, a view in outline, of the part of the interior of the theatre, and a sheet containing specimens of the various types used at the Clarendon press. This volume was not printed for sale. Twelve copies struck off for the royal personages, or public libraries. A copy was sold at the duke of York's* sale for £4 14*s.*

1815. The stamp duty on newspapers was raised to fourpence, discount 20 per cent. Price to the public, sevenpence; to the trade, 13*s.* per quire of twenty-seven. The duty payable on pamphlets was, for one whole sheet, and not exceeding eight sheets in 8vo, or any lesser page, or not exceeding twelve sheets in 4to, or twenty sheets in folio, for every sheet of any kind of paper contained in one copy thereof, 3*s.*

1815. An act of parliament was passed, to provide for the collection and management of the stamp duties on pamphlets, almanacks, and newspapers, in Ireland.

1815, *March. Died*, JAMES GRIST, many years a respectable printer and bookseller at Portsmouth.

1815, *April. Died*, JAMES CLARIS, bookseller, at Canterbury, of which city he was a senior common councilman. In his profession, his knowledge was most extensive; and it was generally and truly remarked, that "he died without an enemy."

1815, *June. Died*, WILLIAM HENRY LUNN, a very eminent bookseller and proprietor of the Classical Library, Soho-square, London. Mr. Lunn resided as a bookseller at Cambridge for ten years. In March, 1797, he removed to London, and succeeded Mr. Samuel Hayes, in Oxford-street; and afterwards, with the approbation of his friends, established the Classical Library, upon a new and extensive plan. The views of Mr. Lunn were announced in a perspicuous and even elegant advertisement, with a tone of thinking far raised above the narrow and selfish views of a mind intent only upon profit. The fortune which Mr. Lunn inherited from his father, was very inconsiderable. On his first settlement in London, a part of the property bequeathed to him ultimately by his uncle, Mr. Rabutte, of Cambridge, amounting nearly to £10,000, came into his possession, and enabled him, doubtless, for some time to carry on with effect the concerns of the Classical Library. His vigilance and integrity were manifested in the good condition of his books; and perhaps his munificence was more to be commended than his discretion. The whole of his property was embarked in his trade, and under circumstances more favourable his accumulation must have been rapid. But he had to struggle with unusual and most stubborn difficulties. Like every

* Born August 16, 1762, and died January 5, 1827.

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other bookseller, Mr. Lunn was doomed to losses from the inability of his customers to make their payments. He dealt with men whose rank, whose delicacy, and, upon some occasions, whose poverty protected them from that importunity with which the generality of tradesmen enforce their claims. In the mean time, for the support of his credit both at home and abroad, he was compelled to fulfil his own engagements without deduction and without delay. The return of peace, by opening a free communication with the continent, was beneficial to other traders, but most injurious to Mr. Lunn, and was, no doubt, the chief cause of those embarrassments which disturbed his spirits, and shortened his existence. Disappointed in his expectations—alarmed at the prospect of impending losses—perplexed by the application of creditors, whose demands he had frequently satisfied with exemplary punctuality —unaccustomed to propitiate the severe by supplication, to trick the artful by evasion, and to distress the friendly by delay, he was suddenly bereaved of that self-command, which, if he could have preserved it, would eventually have secured for him unsullied respectability, undiminished prosperity, and undisturbed tranquillity. But in the poignant anguish of his soul, delicacy prevailed over reason, and panic over fortitude.—Happily for the human race, all the extenuations which accompany such cases, are reserved for the tribunal of that Being, who knoweth of what we are made, and remembereth that we are but dust. Many a Christian will be disposed to commiserate the circumstances of Mr. Lunn's death, and many a man of letters may find reason to deplore the loss of his well meant, and well directed labours. Unfortunately Mrs. Lunn and her daughters had not the means of carrying on the business in which Mr. Lunn was engaged.—Their doom was to lament an affectionate husband and an indulgent father.

1815, *July*. *Died*, WILLIAM MARIA ANNE BRUNE, who from an humble birth, and the rank of a journeyman printer, became a celebrated marshal of the French army, a peer of the empire, and a counsellor of state. He was born at Brivez la Gaillairde, in March, 1763. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he was engaged as overseer of a printing-office at Limensin, and first became known by publishing some small works of his own composition. He afterwards devoted himself ardently to the cause of the revolution, became a member of the club *des Cordeliers*, and played an active part in the tempests of that period. In 1793, he entered the military service in the revolutionary army in the Gironde, and soon gave proofs of intrepidity and military talents. Afterwards he distinguished himself as general of brigade in the Italian army, in 1797, in the attack of Verona, and in the battle of Arcoli. In January, 1798, he received the chief command of the army sent against Switzerland: he entered that country without much opposition, and effected a new organization of the government. In 1799, he defeated the English in the north of Holland, near Bergen, and compelled the duke of York to agree to the treaty of Alcmaer, by which the English and Russians were to evacuate the north of Holland. In Jan. 1800, he was made a counsellor of state, and was placed at the head of the army of the west. In 1803, he went as ambassador to the court of Constantinople, and received from the Turkish ministry the highest marks of honour; and, during his absence, he was appointed a marshal of the empire. At the end of 1806, Napoleon appointed him governor-general of the Hanseatic towns, and soon after commander of the troops in Swedish Pomerania, against the king of Sweden. He drew upon himself the indignation of Napoleon, by allowing a personal interview with the king of Sweden, and also by favouring the English contraband trade in Hamburgh. He was in consequence recalled, and suffered to remain without employment. After the revolution of 1814, he recognised Louis XVIII. and received the cross of Louis, but no appointment. This was the cause of declaring himself for Napoleon immediately upon his return from Elba, in 1815. He received the chief command of an important army in the south of France, and was made a peer. When circumstances changed again, he delayed a long time before he gave up Toulon, and sent in his resignation to the king. While retiring from Toulon to Paris, he perished, the victim of the most atrocious assassination, at Avignon, planned by the royalist reactionaries of that period, and directed by a well-known person, who, having betrayed his country in 1814, sought to recommend himself in 1815, by inflaming the passions and pointing the vengeance of a vindictive faction. The insurgents surrounded the hotel, and with loud shouts demanded the death of the marshal. In vain did the prefect and the mayor strive to defend him (as there were no troops in the city) for more than four hours, at the peril of their lives. The door was at last broke open, a crowd of murderers rushed into the chamber, and the unhappy marshal fell under a shower of balls, after a fruitless attempt to defend himself and justify his conduct. His body was exposed to the most shameful insults, and then dragged from the hotel to the bridge over the Rhone, from which it was thrown into the river. Thus perished marshal Brune, of whom it is recorded, "that during his command in Switzerland and Holland, he displayed a noble disinterestedness rarely equalled. He approved himself a good citizen, and a good Frenchman; he deceived no friends, betrayed no cause, sacrificed no principle, and passed through the ordeal of the revolution, and of the empire, without a stain on his character."

1815, *Sept*. 20. *Died*, WILLIAM HUTTON, bookseller and stationer, at Birmingham, aged ninety-two years; who from the very depths of poverty, and from a state of neglect and abandonment, fought his way up to wealth, and to no mean degree of literary fame. He was born at the bottom of Full-street, Derby, Sept. 30, 1723. His father was a master woolcomber; but two years after the birth of William, he

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failed and became a journeyman. The education which the son received was, of course, very scanty, for at the age of seven years he was bound apprentice to the silk mill at Derby; and at fourteen he entered on a second apprenticeship to a stocking maker at Nottingham. From the age of twenty-one to twenty-seven, he worked at the latter trade. He had now acquired an inclination for reading; and, having met with three volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, contrived, in an awkward manner, to bind them himself—a profession to which he afterwards applied himself with some success. He opened a shop at Southwell, at the rent of 20s. a-year, with about twenty-shillings-worth of books. Finding great labour and little profit from the market-day concern at Southwell, in February, 1750, he took a journey to Birmingham, in order to see if there were any probability of succeeding in a shop there. He found there were then three booksellers in Birmingham—Aris, Warren, and Wollaston; but he judged from the number, activity, intelligence, and prosperity of the inhabitants, that there might be room for a fourth in a small way; and he hoped that he, as an ant, would escape the notice or envy of the "three great men." He took half a shop, for which he paid a shilling a-week. He soon after purchased the refuse of a dissenting minister's library; and from that period his affairs began to wear a pleasant and promising aspect. At the end of the year he had saved £20, and, being persuaded to take a house of £8 a-year, he soon carried on business on a larger scale, and secured many valuable and intimate friendships. In 1756, he married Sarah Cock, the niece of Mr. Grace, a respectable farmer at Aston, near Birmingham, with whom be lived forty years,* and by whom he had several children; and two of them, a son and daughter, survived him. Soon after his marriage he opened a paper warehouse, the first ever seen in Birmingham, and added the stationary business to that of bookselling, with so much success as to induce him in time to relinquish the latter altogether. At the age of fifty-six Mr. Hutton commenced author, and the first fruits of his application appeared in the *History of Birmingham, to the end of the year* 1780, 8vo. published in 1782, of which a fourth edition was published in 1815. In the riots of 1791, notwithstanding his pacific habits, his house, stock-in-trade, and furniture, in Birmingham, were destroyed, and the infuriated mob demolished his residence in the country.† At the age of sixty-nine, he retired from business with a handsome fortune, and resided on Bennett's hill, near Birmingham. In an essential point, Hutton stands as a shining example. When the race, after many a hard year's labour, was fairly won, he showed no triumph or conceit; but was grateful, and as modest as when he knew the bitterness of other people's bread, and of waiting at other men's doors. His wealth did not make him purse-proud, (that most repulsive of all prides) and the consideration in which he was held by people of condition and rank, did not make him ashamed of the lowness of his origin or of his poor relations. He enjoyed his faculties with uncommon vigour, though considerably advanced beyond the ordinary period of human existence. He had retired from business twenty-two years; but after he had ceased to receive any emolument from the concern, he attended it with the same regularity, first for his son, and afterwards for his grand-nephew, to whom it was successively given. Six days in the week he walked to the scene of his old employment and back again, though the distance was four miles and a half; and this he did to a very advanced age. One day, when he wanted but five of completing his ninetieth year, his strength failed before he reached his house, and he was carried home in a chair. His daughter, Catherine Hutton,* published the *Autobiography*† of her father in 1816, which is full of example and encouragement to that vast majority of mankind whose inheritance is poverty and hardship; and shows the acquirement of knowledge under the pressure of the heaviest difficulties; and that there is many a point well stocked with comfort which the sober and persevering may be almost sure of reaching. Even as a literary composition, Hutton's *Autobiography* has great merits: he condenses much meaning in few words; he describes events with astonishing vivacity; he is playful and pathetic by turns; his quiet drollery never misses the mark; and his deep, short, quick pathos affects us like Crabbe's poems. Here, too, all is real, simple, and *naïve*, without any aiming at effect; and this makes the effect produced the stronger.

1815, *Oct.* 1. The university of Cambridge received from government during the seven previous years, as a drawback for the duty on paper printed at their press, the sum of £13,087 7*s.* 6*d.*; the university of Oxford, for the same period, the sum of £18,658 2*s*, 6*d*. The number of bibles printed at Cambridge during the seven previous years, was 392,000; of new testaments, 423,000; of prayer books, 194,000. At Oxford the number of bibles printed of all kinds was 460,500; of

* Mrs. Hutton died Jan. 23, 1796.

† Mr. Hutton, in one of his *Letters* to John Nicholls, esq., says:—"Among other pursuits, I spent much time, and more attention, in conducting the court of requests, which, for nineteen years, chiefly devolved upon myself. But from the 14th of July, 1791, when the rioters chose to amuse themselves with the destruction of £10,000 worth of my property, I declined public business. Thus *I paid*, instead of *being paid* for my labours. As I had never with design, or neglect, offended any man, the surprise, the loss, the anxiety, the insult, the trouble, nearly brought me to the grave."

* She published the *Miser Married*, a novel, in three vols. 12mo. 1823.

† Mr. Hutton's literary labours were closed in 1811, by *A Trip to Coatham, a Watering-place in the North Extremity of Yorkshire*; written in 1808, (in his 86th year,) and published in 1810; in which he thus takes leave of his readers:—"As it is, perhaps, the last time I shall appear before the world as an author, allow me the liberty of exhibiting my performances in that character. I took up my pen, and that with fear and trembling, at the advanced age of fifty-six, a period in which most authors lay it down. I drove the quill thirty years, in which time I wrote and published *fourteen books*.

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testaments, 386,000 ; of prayer books, 400,000 ; of catechisms, psalters, &c. 200,000. The value of the whole was £212,917 1*s.* 8*d.* Value of books not sacred, printed at Oxford, £24,000.

1815. The Glasgow stationers' company commenced. It originated from the bookbinders' society, which had been instituted at Glasgow so early as the year 1740.

1815. *Scribbleomania; or, the Printer's devil's Polychronicon, a sublime poem.* London, 8vo. A copy was sold at Brockett's sale for 6*s.* 6*d.*

1815, *Oct.* 22. *Died*, JOHN DEAN, printer and bookseller, at Congleton, in Cheshire, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Dean was an alderman of that corporation.

1815, *Nov.* 22. *Died*, JAMES LACKINGTON, the celebrated bookseller of Finsbury-square, London ; who, from a very humble birth, retired from the bookselling business with a competent fortune, the reward of his own ingenuity, industry, and tact. This remarkable individual, in his *Autobiography*, informs us that he was born at Wellington, in Somersetshire, August 31, 1746; that his father, George Lackington, was a journeyman shoemaker, and a person of such dissipated habits, that the whole charge of rearing his family fell upon his wife, a very industrious woman, who could not afford to pay twopence a-week for schooling. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker at Taunton, with whom he remained seven years, and worked as a journeyman at Bristol and other places. In 1770, he was married at St. Peter's church, Bristol, to a young woman named Nancy Smith, to whom he had been attached seven years. In August, 1773, he arrived in London, with two shillings and sixpence in his pocket, and soon obtained plenty of work. In June, 1774, he opened a little shop in Featherstone-street, in the parish of St. Luke, as a master shoemaker and bookseller ; and the first stock which he purchased was a bagful of old books, chiefly on divinity, for a guinea, and with some old scraps of leather, laid the foundation of his future good fortune. "At that time," says Lackington, "Mr. Wesley's people had a sum of money which was kept on purpose to lend out, for three months, without interest, to such of their society whose characters were good, and who wanted a temporary relief. To increase my little stock, I borrowed five pounds out of this fund, which was of great service to me. In our new situation we lived in a very frugal manner, often dining on potatoes, and quenching our thirst with water; being absolutely determined, if possible, to make some provision for such dismal times as sickness, shortness of work, &c., which we had been frequently involved in before, and could scarcely help expecting not to be our fate again." In 1775 he lost his wife, which involved him in the deepest distress ; but on the 30th of January 1776, he married again. From this period, success attended him in all his business arrangements, as a dealer in old books; and he mentions, that nothing did him so much good as the practice of selling only for ready money. He also adopted the plan of publishing catalogues of his books : the first catalogue, he says, contained twelve thousand volumes. From buying small quantities of books, he rose to be able to purchase whole libraries, reversions of editions, and to contract with authors for manuscripts of works. This extensive and lucrative business now enabled him to live in a very superior style. "I discovered," says he, "that lodgings in the country were very healthy. The year after, my country lodging was transformed into a country house, and, in another year, the inconveniences attending a stage-coach were remedied by a chariot. As usual in such cases, the envy of the world pursued Lackington for his supposed extravagance; but it appears he was strictly honourable in trade, and spent only what was his own. He assures his readers that he found the whole of what he was possessed of in "*small profits*, bound by *industry*, and clasped by *economy*." In 1792, the profits of his business amounted to £5000. The success of Lackington enabled him in 1798, to retire from the bookselling business with a competent fortune, the reward of his own ingenuity, industry, and tact, in the way of reprinting books at a cheap rate, leaving Mr. George Lackington, a third cousin, at the head of the firm. Lackington at first took up his residence in Gloucestershire. Subsequently, he purchased two estates in Alvestone, one of which was a genteel house, in which he made various improvements, and took up his abode, keeping a carriage, and living in great style. In his retirement, he again joined himself to the methodists, for whom he built and endowed different chapels, and, till the last, expressed his great sorrow for the manner in which he had spoken of that body in his published memoirs.* He finally retired to Budleigh Sulterton, in Devonshire; but soon after, his health declined, and at length his decease took place in the seventieth year of his age.

Mr. Lackington observed in the motto of his carriage, "Small gains do great things;" and in him was exemplified the quotation very aptly selected for him in more than one of his catalogues : "Sutor ultra cressidam feliciter ansus."

1815, *Dec.* 22. *Died*, JOHN DREW, a worthy honest journeyman printer, aged seventy-two years. He had been a compositor in the employ of Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols, but, about 1785, becoming almost totally blind, he supported himself with credit as a bookseller and stationer in a small way, in Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, where he died. He had for some years enjoyed one of the pensions left by Mr. William Bowyer for the benefit of deserving journeymen printers.

1815, *Dec.* 30. *Died*, DANIEL BOND, who, in the capacity of a journeyman printer, afforded an example which others will do well to imitate. He was brought up under his father's eye in the printing-office of Mr. John Nichols, London;

* *Memoirs of the first forty-five years of his Life*, 8vo. 1791. Mr. Lackington published *Confessions, to which are added, Letters on the bad consequences of having daughters educated at Boarding Schools*, 12mo. 1804.

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and continued there (with the exception of a short period, during which he carried on business as a printer on his own account, but unsuccessfully) till his death. As a compositor, he was a most valuable assistant, and his steady service might always be relied on. Moral in his conduct, temperate and rationally frugal in his habits, mild and unassuming in his manners, it is no wonder, with such qualities and claims to esteem, that his death should have excited the sincere regret of those with whom he was connected. Mr. Bond to more general acquirements, added a considerable taste in music. He died at Battlebridge, in his fifty-sixth year.

1815. A private press was erected at Auchinleck, in the county of Ayr, in Scotland, the residence of sir Alexander Boswell, bart.* He was seized with the "*type fever*,"† upon which he converted a little building near the house into a printing-office, a view of which is prefixed to some of the works there printed. The first fruit of this press was the *Tyrant's Fall*, 8vo. pp. 5. Auchinleck: printed by A. and J. Boswell, MDCCCXV. By Alexander Boswell.

1815. A printing establishment was erected at Astrachan, a city in the Russian empire, at which was printed an edition of the *Tartar Turkish New Testament*, 1815. *The Psalter*, 1815. *The Gospel of St. Luke*, 1815. *The New Testament*, 1820.

1815. *Bibliographiana*, a collection of original literary contributions to Aston's *Manchester Exchange Herald*, and afterwards published for private distribution, in 12mo. consisting of twenty-four numbers. The principal contributors were F. R. Atkinson, esq. Mr. Nathan Hill, the late William Ford, bookseller, and others.

1815. The number of newspapers published in Great Britain was 252. Of these 55 were published in London, 15 daily, and 40 periodically; 122 in the country parts of England, 26 in Scotland, and 49 in Ireland. The total number of these papers printed during three months, ending April 1, 1815, was 5,890,621, making the annual average 22,762,764.

1815. The *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* commenced. This work comprises the twofold advantage of a philosophical and an alphabetical arrangement, and published in such portions throughout the successive volumes, as to insure to the work, at its completion, the latest discoveries and improvements relative to every subject. It was projected and arranged by S. T. Coleridge, who wrote the *General Introduction*. It forms twenty-five 4to volumes, and has gone through several editions.

1816, *Jan.* 17. *Died*, THOMAS BILLINGE, printer and proprietor of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, and afterwards of the *Liverpool Marine Intelligencer*, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife died in April, 1804.

1816, *Jan.* 28. *Died*, ROBERT TRUEMAN, junior, one of the proprietors and editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, and a member of the common council of that city, aged forty-nine years.

1816, *Feb.* 16. *Died*, WILLIAM PICK, of York, printer and publisher of the *Historical Racing Calender*, *Turf Register*, *Sportsman's Vade Mecum*, *&c.* in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

1816, *March*. *Died*, JOSEPH MAGUIRE, printer, formerly of Baltimore, and for many years a reporter of the proceedings of congress, at Washington. This learned and ingenious young typographer at different times amused the public through the columns of the *Portfolio*, and the columns of the different newspapers. His last productions were the admirable letters under the signature of "Nicholas Pedrossa," which have so often afforded a fund of entertainments.—He was perfectly versed in the dead, and several of the living languages; he was a poet of no ordinary merit, an accomplished stenographer; a belles lettres scholar, scarcely inferior to any in the age: a printer of taste and skill, and a man of the most generous and upright principles; yet eccentricity and frailty buried all these admirable qualities in obscurity; and we see, sinking in a grave, dug by himself in early life, one on whom nature and education had bestowed almost all the shining gifts which adorn humanity.

1816, *March* 25. *Died*, RICHARD DOWELL, at Dulwich college, where he had filled the office of organist for thirty-four years, with the greatest satisfaction to his brother collegians, and highly respected by the neighbouring gentry. He was born at Great Geddon, in Huntingdonshire, in 1748: his father was one of the proprietors of the York coach, which he drove himself. At the age of fourteen he brought his son Richard to London, and he was bound an apprentice in the printing-office of Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols, where he conducted himself with great credit and satisfaction, and laid the foundation of his good fortune in future life. He continued in that office several years. Mr. Dowell, though diligent in business, filled up his leisure hours with the study of music, in which he made great proficiency. When an advertisement appeared, inviting candidates for the office of organist at Dulwich college, Mr. Dowell was chosen one of the two candidates to draw lots. Two bits of paper, of equal size and folding are put into a glass, and then held to the candidates. It was offered to Dowell first;—with a trembling hand he took one, the other sticking to it came out of the glass, and dropped upon the floor. The master asked him if he would keep that he had got, or take the one that fell; he hesitated, fearful that he had let the prize slip through his fingers; but after a little while said, with a faltering voice, he would keep that he had got; but he had not courage to open it. His opponent, who was no less a man afterwards than the famous Dr. Burney, eagerly opened the other, which appeared a blank. Dowell then opened the other, and to

* Eldest son of James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. He was created a baronet in 1821, and killed in a duel with James Stuart, esq. arising out of a political quarrel, March 26, 1822.

† See *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. p. 454.

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his unspeakable comfort saw the words "God's Gift;" and a gracious gift it was, for if it had not been so, he might, for ought he knew, have been obliged to seek parish relief, as his eyes failed him so much, that soon after his induction he was totally unable to work at his profession; and as he frequently said, "God sent him there to fit him for heaven." His heart was filled with gratitude to his very reverend patron, Dr. Percy,* and he continued to discharge his duty until within a short time of his decease, which took place in his sixty-eigth year.

1816, *May* 23. *Died*, CALEB STOWER, a very ingenious and industrious printer, of Hackney, where he carried on a respectable business, and died, aged thirty-seven years, leaving a widow and four children to deplore his loss. He was a native of Taunton, in Somersetshire, and first commenced business in Paternoster-row, London. Mr. Stower was the author of *Typographical Marks used in correcting Proofs explained and exemplified*, 8vo. 1805. *The Compositor's and Pressman's Guide to the Art of Printing*, royal 12mo. 1808. *The Printer's Grammar*, 8vo. 1808. *The Printer's Price Book*, 8vo. 1814.—"The press," says Mr. Stower, "is the great engine by which man is enabled to improve the faculties of his nature; it is the preserver of the knowledge and acquirements of former generations, and the great barrier when not preverted by the hand of power, against the debasement of the human mind, and the equalizing effects of despotism."

1816. *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica.* This publication is a splendid catalogue of old English poetry, compiled by Mr. Griffiths, for Messrs. Longman, in Paternoster-row, London, which excited great interest among the book collectors. In this catalogue it is stated, that, as many gentlemen might wish to possess one of the precious volumes, the "affair" would be decided by ballot. At the present such an announcement would be considered a jest. Even the books which emanated from the press of William Caxton, which a few years back would have produced from £150 to £200 and upwards, may be now occasionally met with for £15 or £20. To prove that even at the above period books had began to fall in price, the far-famed *Bedford Missal*, at the sale of James Edwards, esq. of Harrow, April 11, 1815, was sold to the marquis of Blandford for £687 11*s*. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*—At this sale was also sold a very curious and valuable manuscript, entitled *Psalterium Græco Latinum*, folio, of the *ninth* century, upon vellum, written in a very fair and legible hand, with this peculiarity, the Greek is written in Roman. The marquis of Douglas was the purchaser at £110 5*s*.

1816. *The Holy Bible*, 32mo. beautifully printed by Mr. Corrall, of London. This diamond edition of the bible and prayer book, in the beauty of eye-straining minuteness surpassed all others, and took the lead of all future efforts. Charles Whittingham, in small editions of the *Common Prayer*, was eminently successful.

1816, *June* 18. *Died*, ISAAC CLARKE, bookseller, Market-place, Manchester, aged seventy-three years. By his general integrity of character, and accuracy and punctuality in business, few tradesmen gained higher respect than Mr. Clarke.

1816. The rev. J. KAM, a missionary from the London society, erected a printing press at Amboyna, metropolis of the Dutch Molucca isles, in the Indian ocean. In 1820, a second press was sent from London.

1816. The first circulating library in Glasgow, established by John Smith: it contained 20,000 volumes.

1816. Bibles issued from the Glasgow university printing-office, during the year, 200,000; and about 2,500,000 other books and tracts.

1816. The *Encyclopædia Ediensis* commenced, edited by J Miller, forms six volumes 4*to*.

1816. *Journal of Science and the Arts*, published quarterly, edited at the royal institution of Great Britain.

1816. *The Colonial Times*, printed and published by Mr. A. Bent, at Hobart town, a British settlement, established on the south-east coast of Van Dieman's land, in 1804. *The Hobart Town Gazette* was instituted in 1816. The first book from this press was the *History of a fugitive exile named Michael Howe, who at the head of twenty-eight other runaways disturbed the tranquillity of the colony for six years*, 8vo. 1818. This work derives importance from the singularity of the circumstance, and from the story. A copy is in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

1817, *Feb.* Cobbett's *Political Register* obtained a sale of fifty thousand copies weekly.

1817. *The Literary Gazette* commenced. it was the first newspaper devoted to literature in England.

1817, *March* 14. *Died*, JAMES GIBSON, printer and bookseller, as Malton, Yorkshire, in the 35*th* year of his age. Mr. Gibson went to the assizes at York, as a witness, in apparently perfect health; he was suddenly seized at his inn during the evening of the 13th, and died the following morning. A very awful instance of the uncertainty of human life. He was most exact and punctual in all his transactions as a tradesman, and in all his public duties; a cheerful companion; a warm sincere friend; never forgetful of benefits received; and exemplary in all the relative duties of life.

* Thomas Percy, whose literary talents need no encomium, was a native of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford. He was rector of Wilbye, and vicar of Easton Mandit, in Northamptonshire; in 1778, he was dean of Carlisle, and in 1782, bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, where he died Sept. 30, 1811. In 1764, he furnished notes for an edition of the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, for which the Tonsons gave him one hundred guineas. In 1765, he gave to the world his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, which constitutes an era in the history of English literature in the eighteenth century, and may be described as having been the means of awakening a taste for the unaffected strains of simple narrative and genuine passion. This work has gone through several editions. In 1770, he conducted the *Northumberland Household Book* through the press. For more than half a century Dr. Percy was well known by various learned and ingenious publications, and distinguished by the most active and exemplary public and private virtues. His only son died April 2, 1783.

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1817. According to the catalogue of the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, *Selections from the Scriptures*, in modern Greek, were printed at Corfu, capital of the island of Corfu, in the Ionian sea, probably by the rev. S. Wilson. In 1818 and the following years we have a series of Corfu *Gazettes*, published at the government press, both in Italian and in modern Greek. At a more recent period, Mr. Lowndes, an English missionary, printed an *Albanian version of the Scriptures*, at Corfu, which is supposed to be the first book ever printed in that language.

1817. The English Baptist missionaries, at Serampore, presented a press and types, in 1816, to the American Baptists, which were set up at Rangoon, a large city and seaport of the Burmese empire, and early in 1817, Mr. Hough, printer, executed a *Summary of Christian doctrine*, in seven pages, and a *Catechism*, of six pages; one thousand copies of the former, and three thousand copies of the latter work were printed. In the same year the *Gospel of St. Matthew*, translated into the Burmese language by Mr. F. Carey,* was printed at Rangoon.

1817, *April*. *Blackwood's Magazine*, commenced by William Blackwood, Edinburgh. In the management of the magazine, Mr. Blackwood at all times bore in his own person the duties connected with the editorship for seventeen years,† with a degree of skill, on which it is not too much to say, that no small portion of the success of the work depended; and it eventually reached a circulation not much short of ten thousand copies; and, while reprinted in America, found its way from the publisher's warehouse into every other part of the world where the English language was spoken. Instead of the lame literary essays, and topographical and antiquarian notices which formerly filled most of the magazines, Blackwood's presented articles of fiction, criticism, and observation, equal to the best composition of the kind which appeared in any other shape; to which were in time added political disquisitions, and it has ever since been a strenuous advocate for tory principles.

1817. *The Bibliographical Decameron; or ten days' pleasant discourse upon illuminated manuscripts, and subjects connected with early engraving, typography, and bibliography*. By the rev. Thomas Frognal Dibdin. 3 vols. 8vo. 1817.

1817, *May* 22. Roger Didot, formerly a paper manufacturer in France, but now of Paddington, Middlesex, son of Peter Francis Didot, jun. late a celebrated printer in Paris, deceased, obtained a patent for certain improvements upon the machines already in use for making wove and laid paper in continued lengths, or separate sheets.

* In 1814, Mr. Carey obtained leave from the king of Ava, the ancient capital of the Burmese empire in the east, to erect a printing-office in that city, for the purpose of publishing the Holy Scriptures in the Burmese language; which permission was immediately granted.

† The amiable Thomas Pringle was the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* during the first six months of its existence, and for many years secretary to the London Anti-Slavery Society. He died at London, December 5, 1835.

1817. Mr. John Murray, the eminent publisher, in Albemarle-street, London, bought the works of the rev. George Crabbe,* for which he gave the munificent sum of £3000.

1817, *June* 6. Thomas Jonathan Wooler, proprietor and editor of the *Black Dwarf*, was tried in the court of king's bench, London, for a presumed libel on his majesty's ministers; when doubts arose respecting the validity of the verdict of guilty, there being ground to believe the jury were not unanimous.

1817, *June*. A petition from Thomas Fisher to the House of Commons, against the act of parliament for enforcing eleven copies of a work which he was about to publish.† Mr. Fisher published, in 1813, *The present circumstances of literary property in England considered, in a Letter to a member of parliament*. London, 1813. 8vo. See *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813.

1817, *July* 1. *Myers's Mercantile Advertiser*, No. 1, printed and published by James and Jonathan Smith, Liverpool. This paper was commenced and edited by Thomas Marshall Myers, whose name it bears.

1817, *July*. Bleale Blackwell, esq. gave to the stationers' company so much bank stock as at the time of his death would produce the annual sum of £100, to be every year distributed equally amongst twenty deserving journeymen letter-press printers; the first distribution of which took place in October, 182?.

1817, *Dec*. 18, 19, 20. William Hone, bookseller, London, tried in the court of king's bench, before Lord Ellenborough,‡ for publishing three separate parodies, and acquitted, after an extemporaneous defence of seven hours on the first charge, eight hours on the second, and nine hours on the third.

* George Crabbe was born December 24, 1754, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where his father was an officer of the customs. He was educated at the village school, and in 1768 was apprenticed to a surgeon. In 1782, through the interest of Mr. Burke, he was ordained by Dr. Yonge, then bishop of Norwich. It early occurred to him, that if the characters of rustic society were painted in their actual lineaments, without the elevation and embellishment which the poetry of all ages had given to them, the result would be something strikingly novel, and not destitute of a moral use. *The Village*, a poem in two books, published in 1782, was formed upon this plan; and its correct, though sometimes unseemly descriptions, made a strong impression upon the public mind. It was followed, in 1785, by a short poem entitled *The Newspaper*, after which for many years Mr. Crabbe devoted himself to his clerical duties, and to theological study. In 1807, he re-appeared before the literary world with *The Parish Register*, a longer composition than either of the preceding, but devoted to the same unflattering views of rural life. *The Borough* (1810), *Tales in Verse* (1812), and *Tales of the Hall* (1819), were poetical works of considerable magnitude, published by Mr. Crabbe during his lifetime; and a third series of *Tales* appeared after his death, which took place Feb. 3, 1832. With all his severity, he has much tenderness; and it must excite our surprise that this quality is more apparent in his later than in his earlier poems. His works are also distinguished throughout by high moral aims.

† Statement of the Grievances imposed on authors and publishers by the late copyright act. By sir Egerton Brydges, bart. 1818.

‡ Edward Law, lord Ellenborough, was one of the sons of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, who died August 14, 1787, and brother to George Henry Law, first bishop of Chester and afterwards of Ely. He resigned the chief justiceship September 21, and died Dec. 13. 1818.

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1817. LITHOGRAPHY, the invention of Alois Senefelder, introduced into England by Mr. R. Ackermann, bookseller, of the Strand, London, and M. Willich.

1817. *The Round Table; a collection of Essays on Literature, Men, and Manners.* These essays were the production of William Hazlitt* and Leigh Hunt, and first appeared in the columns of the *Examiner* newspaper, and collected into two volumes 8vo.

1817. *The Sheffield Independent*, printed and published by Henry Andrew Bacon.†

1817. *Literary Advertiser*, published in London.

1817. *Shadgett's Weekly Review.* This paper was set up expressly to counteract the inflammatory publications of Cobbett, Wooler, Sherwin, Hone, and their coadjutors.

1817. *The Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, an excellent quarterly publication, well known to orientalists: this was planned and conducted by Dr. Milne, in 1817, when the Dutch were owners of Mallacca; and it continued until 1822, when Dr. Milne died, and his publication dropped.

1818, *Jan.* 7. *Died*, PETER GEDGE, the respectable and intelligent proprietor and editor of the *Bury and Norwich Post*,‡ which was first published by him on Thursday, July 11, 1782; the first number was given *gratis*, and afterwards sold at threepence. Mr. Gedge died at Bury St. Edmund's, aged fifty-nine years, and was buried in the parish church of St. Mary, with the following epitaph on a marble tablet.

* Near this place are deposited the remains of Peter Gedge, printer, who established the first newspaper that has ever been published in this town. Like a worn out type, he is returned to the founder, in the hope of being recast in a better and more perfect mould.

1818, *Jan.* 10. *Died*, MATTHEW BROWN printer, late of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell'. He was the son of Robert Brown, many years a printer in Windmill-court, West Smithfield.—Both the father and son were respectable in their profession; and from their presses have issued many good and correct editions of the Greek and Roman classics. Mr. Robert Brown was master of the stationers' company in 1777, and died in the year 1781. Matthew had been a liveryman of the same company more than fifty years; and was much esteemed by those who intimately knew him. He was modest and unassuming, and occasionally exhibited a vein of pleasantry and wit. His efforts in business were not successful. Yet his latter days were cheered by the kind regard of some of his oldest friends; and he had the satisfaction of having been selected as a proper person to enjoy an annuity of £30 bequeathed by Mr. William Bowyer, jun. to be given to a learned printer, under the sanction of the stationers' company. He died at the age of seventy-two years, leaving five dutiful and affectionate children. He was succeeded by Thomas Farnworth as the annuitant of Mr. Bowyer.*

1818. *Asa Spencer*, afterwards of the firm of Draper, Underwood, & Co., introduced into England the art of *medallic engraving*. It has been ascertained beyond all doubt, that this invention is not of domestic growth in England. It was in the year 1817 that a die-sinker of the name of Christian Gobrecht, then living at Philadelphia, produced by a machine an engraving, upon copper, of the medallic head of the emperor Alexander of Russia, several impressions of which were distributed in that city. This machine was principally designed for ruling straight and waved lines; it was employed in London, and its uses exhibited and explained by Mr. Spencer, to several artists.

1818. The art of printing introduced into the Society islands at Tahiti or Otaheite, and the first books executed were the *Spelling Book*, 2600 copies; a *Tahitan Catechism*, 2,300 copies; a *collection of texts or extracts from Scripture*; and the *Gospel of St. Luke*, which bear for imprint, *Tahiti, printed at the Windward Mission press.* The press was erected at Afareaitu, under the direction of their king, Pomare, who took an especial interest in the proceedings of the first work, and who requested that he might be sent for whenever the press should begin to work. A letter having been sent to inform him, says the missionary, that we were nearly ready, he hastened to the printing office, accompanied by a few favourite chiefs, and followed by a large concourse of people. I took the composing-stick in my hand, and observing Pomare looking with curious delight at the new and shining types, I asked him if he would like to put together the first *A. B.*, or alphabet. His countenance lighted up as he answered in the affirmative. I then placed the composing-stick in his hand; he took the capital letters, one by one, and made up the alphabet.

* William Hazlitt, the well known critical and miscellaneous writer, was born in Shropshire, and educated at the Unitarian college, at Hackney. He began life as an artist, and thus obtained a knowlege of art, which qualified him for the criticism in which he was afterwards eminent. He then came to London, and was engaged as parliamentary reporter for some of the daily papers, particularly, about 1809 and 1810, for the *Morning Chronicle*. From this laborious but useful drudgery, he was *promoted* to purveyor of theatrical critiques, and other occasional paragraphs. Mr. Hazlitt's first acknowledged literary production was *An Essay on the Principles of Human Action*, in which much metaphysical acuteness seems to have been displayed. But the work by which Hazlitt will be remembered, and through which he desired to transmit his name to posterity, is the *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*. It was the greatest undertaking in which he ever engaged. It exhibits his powerful mind in a position most favourable for its display; and presents an imperishable record of the strength and versatility of his genius. For some unaccountable reason, which Hazlitt could never fathom, *Blackwood's Magazine* took an extraordinary pleasure in ridiculing him. They went beyond ridicule—they made him appear all that was base in public and private, until at last his fame became a sort of dangerous notoriety. It was not surprising that a man of Hazlitt's solitary habits should feel and resent this in his brooding moods. He did resent it, and fearfully, and the passion of revenge was instilled into his being, subdued only by the imperious presence of philosophy. He died Sept. 18, 1830. He was twice married, and left an only son.

† There was a newspaper published in Sheffield about 1736, called the *Sheffield Public Advertiser*, bearing the name of William Ward, as printer.

‡ The first title was the *Bury Post and Universal Advertiser*.

* A more detailed account of these charitable donations and benefactions will be found in a pamphlet of 32 pages, printed by order of the court, in 1819, and given to each liveryman.

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He put the small letters together in the same manner; and the few monosyllables composing the first page of the small spelling-book, were afterwards added. The king examined, with great minuteness and pleasure, the form as it lay on the press, and prepared to take off the first sheet ever printed in his dominions. Having been told how it was done, he jocosely charged his companions not to look very particularly at him, or to laugh if he should not do it right. I put the ink-ball into his hand, and directed him to strike it two or three times upon the face of the letters: this he did, and then placing a sheet of clean paper upon the parchment, it was covered down, turned under the press, and the king was directed to pull the handle: he did so, and when the printed sheet was lifted up, the chiefs and assistants rushed towards it, to see what effect the king's pressure had produced. When they beheld the letters black and large, and well-defined, there was a simultaneous expression of wonder and delight. The king took up the sheet, and having looked first at the paper, and then at the types, with attentive admiration, handed it to one of his chiefs and expressed a wish to take another. He printed two more: and while he was so engaged, the first sheet was shown to the crowd without, who, when they saw it, raised one general shout of astonishment and joy. The king with his attendants passed by the printing-office every afternoon, and seldom omitted to call, and spend some time in watching the progress of the work. The curiosity awakened in the inhabitants of Afareaitu by the establishment of the press, was soon satisfied; day after day Pomare visited the printing-office; the chiefs applied to be admitted inside, while the people thronged the windows, doors, and every crevice through which they could peep, often involuntarily exclaiming, Beri-ta-ni-e! *fenua paari*, O Britain! land of skill, or knowledge. The press soon became a matter of universal conversation; and the facility with which books could be multiplied, filled the minds of the people in general with wonderful delight. Multitudes arrived from every district of Eimeo, and even from other islands, to procure books and to see this astonishing machine. In 1820, a printing establishment was formed at Burder's point, a missionary station on the north east coast of the island of Otaheite.

1818. *Hints on the propriety of establishing a typographical society in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Newcastle: printed for Emerson Charnley, MDCCCXVIII. pp. 8. Written by Mr. Brockett. A short time after printing these hints, the author and several other literary gentlemen belonging to Newcastle and its neighbourhood, formed themselves into a society, and agreed that the same should be denominated *The Typographical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and that their number should not exceed thirty. Two hundred copies were printed.—For the origin of this society, and the works printed by its members, see Martin's *History of Private Presses*, and the *Newcastle Reprints and Local Tracts*.

1818, *March* 30. *Died*, THOMAS BENNETT, a deserving and intelligent journeyman printer, of London. He was born at Chichester, Sussex, Feb. 12, 1745. In 1760 he was apprenticed to Mr. Lewis, printer, of Paternoster-row, London. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, (after working a short time with Mr. Richardson, author of *Pamela*, &c.) he entered into the employment of Messrs. Bowyer and Nichols,* with whom he continued forty-seven years, and was so fortunate as to enjoy two pensions which those benevolent gentlemen had severally allotted for indigent aged printers. He was secretary to the Union society, established for benevolent purposes, and affording money, in cases of death, of a member or his wife. Though anxious to be generally useful, his family was the first object of his attention; and the tender regard which was felt for him by his wife and children, prove him to have been a kind husband and an affectionate father. His last trial he bore with the resignation that became a christian, and his intellects remained unclouded to the last.

1818, *April* 23. AUGUSTUS APPLEGATH, of Nelson-square, Great Surry-street, Surry, printer, obtained a patent for certain improvements in the art of casting stereotype or other plates, for printing bank or bankers' notes, or other printed impressions, where difficulty of imitation is a desideratum.

A very ingenious apparatus for printing bank notes was invented by Mr. Solly, but we believe never fully adopted by the bank of England. It is described in a volume published by the society of arts, and containing their report on the best means of preventing the forgery of bank notes.

1818. MESSRS. COWPER and APPLEGATH, obtained a patent for improvement in printing presses to work by steam, and for rollers for distributing the ink.

1818, *April* 24. *Died*, JOHN GRIFFITHS, proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*.

1818, *June* 20. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Joseph Downes, printer, Temple-bar, in the Strand, London, which entirely consumed the interior, and a large stock of books, printing materials, and other valuable property.

* John Nichols, esq. now a member of the court of assistants, transferred to the company, in June, 1817, £500 four per cent. annuities, "as an addition of a small supplement to the works of my late friend and partner, Mr. William Bowyer," to pay the dividends to the persons mentioned in the following list; one of whom has worked for me more than fifty years, another much more than forty, and the others nearly thirty years.

£15 a-year to Thomas Bennett, in addition to the annuity he now enjoys.

£5 a-year to William Morlis, in addition to what he now enjoys, or may hereafter enjoy.

On the death of Bennett, his £15 to be divided into three annuities—for James Rousseau, John Meeson, and James Robinson, if then living—otherwise to any other compositor or pressman, of good character, not less than 45 years of age, and who shall have been at least 21 years free of the stationers' company.

On the death of Morlis, his five pounds to be added to the person who then stands first on the list; so that eventually there will only be one annuitant of ten pounds, and two of five pounds each.

The annuitants to be paid at the same times as those of Mr. Bowyer. J. N.

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1818. GEORGE CLYMER, of Philadelphia, in North America, arrived in London, and took out a patent for the *Columbian Press*, which he had invented some years before in America. No greater eulogium can be paid to this beautiful piece of mechanism, than the fact, that where the art of printing has extended its blessing, the Columbian press distributes the favour.

1818, *July* 9. *Died*, RICHARD BEATNIFFE, an eminent bookseller at Norwich, and author of the *Norfolk Tour*. This worthy man was a native of Louth, in Lincolnshire, and was born in 1740. He was brought up by his uncle, the rev. Samuel Beatniffe, rector of Gaywood and Bawsey, in the county of Norfolk, whose kindness and attention he gratefully acknowledges in his *Norfolk Tour*. At an early age he was placed with Mr. Hollingworth, a bookseller, at Lynn, when, having become dissatisfied with his situation, he waited on his uncle, at Gaywood, to complain of the harsh treatment of his master. His uncle, after eying him attentively, said, "Richard, you look well;" to which Richard immediately replied, "Yes, sir, I am perfectly well in health." "Then go back to your master," said his uncle, "and serve out your apprenticeship, and never come to me again with your complaints." This advice of the uncle was implicitly obeyed, and Mr. Beatniffe completed his term of servitude to the complete satisfaction of his master. He was, however, the only apprentice that ever did; for although Mr. Hollingworth was in business for more than forty years, and always had four apprentices at a time, they all, with the exception of Mr. Beatniffe, either ran away, went to sea, or enlisted into some regiment. Nor will this occasion any surprise, when it is known they were all compelled to sleep in the same bed, had clean sheets but once a-year, and were dieted in the most *economical manner*. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Hollingworth offered him the hand of his daughter, accompanied with the tempting lure of a share in his business; but the lady being very deformed, and not according to Mr. Beatniffe's taste, he declined the offer, and repaired to Norwich. Here he worked for some years as a journeyman bookbinder. On the failure of Mr. Jonathan Gleed, a bookseller, in London-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, Mr. Beatniffe, with the assistance of his old master, who generously lent him £500, purchased the stock, and commenced business on his own account. After having been settled here a short time, a dignitary of the cathedral stopped at the door, and inquired who had taken the concern? On being told that it was Mr. Beatniffe, he replied, "Then I give him half a-year." His first catalogue was published in 1779, and his last in 1803, to which an appendix appeared in 1808. In politics he was a very warm and decided tory; and on one of his workmen once voting against that interest at a general election, was observed to shed tears. For many years Mr. Beatniffe was supposed to possess as large and as valuable a stock of old books as any provincial bookseller in the kingdom. His decease took place at Norwich, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His very valuable stock of books was disposed of by auction. His remains were deposited in the nave of the church of St. Peter at Mancroft, in Norwich, where on a flat stone is the following inscription to his memory:

To the memory of
RICHARD BEATNIFFE,
who died July the 9th, 1818,
aged 78;
also
Martha Dinah, wife of
Richard Beatniffe,
who died June the 6th, 1816,
aged 69.

Mr. Richard Beatniffe will be remembered with respect by those who shared in the pleasure of his acquaintance: he was particularly blunt in his manners to his customers, and many instances of his singularity in this respect are related; the following is well authenticated. A Scotch nobleman once called to purchase a bible: the bookseller took one down, and named his price. "O, mon!" quoth his lordship, "I could buy it for much less at Edinburgh!" "Then, my lord," replied Mr. Beatniffe, replacing the volume on the shelf, and abruptly quitting his lordship, "go to Edinburgh for it,"

1818, *July* 28. *The Kaleidoscope*,* No. 1. Printed and published by Egerton Smith and Co., Liverpool. This weekly publication, price threepence, was conducted with very considerable ability for many years.

1818, *Aug.* 11. *Died*, JOHN GOUGH, bookseller, Dublin, a member of the Society of Friends. He was son of the celebrated John Gough, author of a *Treatise on Arithmetic*, *History of the Quakers*, and other works; and who, with his cotemporary, John Rutty, contributed to raise high in Dublin the literary character of the sect to which they belonged. John Gough the younger, like his father, engaged with zeal in useful literary pursuits: he commenced the business of a bookseller in Meath-street, and was long famous for compiling, editing, and publishing cheap tracts and books for the instruction of children. His last and most original was, *A Tour through Ireland in the years* 1813 *and* 1814, published in one large octavo volume. In order to answer, with more appearance of impartiality, the strictures of some English writer, it is stated in the title-page that this tour was also written by an Englishman, a fiction not according either with the scrupulous veracity of his own character, or with that of the sect to which he belonged; nor was it of any use, as the honest zeal of the author soon betrayed his country, in confuting some of those absurd calumnies which had been uttered against it. He seemed to inherit from his father not only his moral but his physical organization, the same literary and the same

* This name was derived from the Kaleidoscope, a new optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh, in the year 1818

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constitutional propensity. The father died suddenly in the act of revising his *Tour through Ireland*. He had left his desk to procure some medicines for his wife, and dropped dead while in the act of leaving the apothecary's shop.

1818, *Sept.* 10. *Died*, STEPHEN JACKSON, for more than forty-three years the respectable proprietor and editor of the *Ipswich Journal*, and nephew of Mr. Craighton, who first printed that paper Feb. 17, 1739. Mr. Jackson was in the employment of Mr. Woodfall, in London, at the time the *Letters of Junius** were printed. He died at Ipswich, aged seventy-one years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. Postle Jackson, as proprietor of the *Ipswich Journal*.

1818, *Oct.* 28. *Died*, GRIFFITH WRIGHT, proprietor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, which he established in the year 1754; and was, perhaps, at the time of his death, the oldest proprietor of a newspaper in the kingdom. He died at Harehills, near Leeds, aged eighty-seven years.

William Nichols was for about forty years a compositor in the *Leeds Intelligencer* office; he also filled several public situations in the town, viz., clerk of the markets, serjeant-at-mace, &c. and was a man much respected for his upright honest conduct. He died Dec. 22, 1815.

1818, *Nov.* 4. JAMES HAWLEY, JOHN JACKSON, DANIEL GULSTON, and CHARLES PRIEST, pressmen, in the employ of Mr. Thorne, printer, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, were convicted, at Guildhall, of printing almanacks upon unstamped paper, from the forms they were employed to work for the stationers' company.—The charge was fully proved against them, and they were sentenced to hard labour in the house of correction; Jackson and Priest, three months; Hawley, two months; and Gulston, one month.

1818, *Dec.* 24. *Died*, JAMES CRUTWELL,† proprietor and editor of the *Dorchester and Sherborne Journal*; in the conducting of which he displayed that love for his country, which in a narrower sphere he uniformly exemplified to every object around him. He died at Sherborne, aged forty-six years.

1818, *Jan.* 3. *The Manchester Observer*, No. 1. Printed and published by the proprietor, Thomas Rogerson. Saturday. This paper, after changing hands many times,* was discontinued, June 21, 1821.

1818, *May* 23. *The Westmorland Gazette*, No. 1, published at Kendal.

1818. *The Scotsman*, published at Edinburgh.

1818. *The Edinburgh Magazine.*

1818. *The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

1818, *Nov.* 7. *The Spectator*, No. 1. Printed by Thomas Wilkinson, for John Knight, Manchester. Saturday.

1819, *Jan.* 1. *Died*, WILLIAM HARROD, a worthy but eccentric printer and bookseller. He was the son of a respectable printer and bookseller at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, who was also master of the free school in that town. William was bred to his father's profession; and, after having worked some time as a journeyman in London, commenced business on his own account, at Stamford, where he became an alderman; and published the *History and Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin*, compiled chiefly from the annals of the rev. F. Peck, with notes; to which is added, their present state, including Burghley, 1785, two vols. 12mo. In 1788 he projected a republication and continuation of Wright's *History and Antiquities of Rutland*; but the work was discontinued, after the appearance of two numbers, for want of proper encouragement. Whilst residing at Stamford, he also commenced a newspaper, of which he was the editor and the sole working printer; but the sale not being at all encouraging, he soon desisted. He afterwards removed to Mansfield; and published the *History of Mansfield and its Environs*, in two parts, 1804, 4to. On a smartly contested election for the town of Nottingham, Mr. Harrod compiled and published a very facetious volume, under the title of *Coke and Birch*. The paper war, carried on at the Nottingham election, 1803; containing the whole of the addresses, songs, squibs, &c. On the death of his father, which took place December 11, 1806, Mr. Harrod returned to Market Harborough, the place of his nativity, and published the *History of Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and its Vicinity*, 1808. Here he hoped to have ended his days with comfort, but a second marriage embroiled him in difficulties, which at length compelled him to relinquish his business, and his death took place at Birmingham in consequence of an apoplectic fit. He left a son and two daughters by the first wife, and two young children by the second. Notwithshstanding his eccentricities, Mr. Harrod was much respected

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* Sir Philip Francis, son of Dr. Francis, the translator of *Horace*, was a miscellaneous writer of repute, and the supposed author of *Junius*. He died December 31, 1818.

† Richard Crutwell, proprietor and editor of the *Bath Chronicle*, was unfortunately overlooked at the proper time. He died at Cheltenham, June 1, 1793. A conscientious performance of his duty towards God, and an unbounded benevolence towards his fellow-creatures, were his rules of action in every relation of his state and situation. If we consider him in a professional point of view, the deservedly celebrated *Bible* of bishop Wilson, in 3 vols. 4to. which he printed, and the extensive circulation of the *Bath Chronicle*, which his own unremitted exertion raised to respectability, are monuments of his superior skill and persevering industry. But, if we view him in the more endearing lights of a neighbour, father, and a christian, his memory takes a farther hold on our regard and respect. His friendship was warm, sincere, and active; his heart, tender and affectionate; his religion, pure and practical. This, indeed, was a principle which he never lost sight of, amid the hurry of business, or in the quiet of domestic enjoyment; genuine, fervent, and sincere, it animated him with hope in the hour of affliction, enabled him to bear the pains and languor of a tedious illness with calmness and resignation, and, when the night of the grave opened upon him, to repose his head upon the pillow of death in tranquillity and peace.

* Mr. James Wroe, now a bookseller at Manchester, was a proprietor of the *Manchester Observer*, and in the course of four months had no less than thirteen processes against him and his family, for what were deemed libels. On September 22, 1819, Mrs. Wroe and a shop boy were taken into custody for merely vending the papers (Mr. Wroe being then in prison); she had an infant only five months old at her breast, and, after being some time in custody, was discharged upon two persons giving bail for £50 each. This was the second time she was in prison within ten days.

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1819. Sir Thomas Phillips, bart., of Middlehill, in Wiltshire, a diligent collector of manuscripts and rare books, erected a private press at his residence, at which he struck off from time to time a few catalogues of some of his collections, and other pieces, but none of them bears an imprint, except one, the Catalogue of Anthony à Wood's manuscripts, which has, *Typis medio-montanis, in turre Lativiensi reimpressus.* 1824.

1819, *March.* Benjamin Foster, of Blackfriars-road, London, invented an inking cylinder for the purpose of distributing the ink in more equal proportions before it is taken on the roller that passes over the types.

1819, *April. Died*, J. Parkhouse, printer and bookseller, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, of which place he was also a native, and was descended in the female line from the family of Gay, the poet. He was originally designed for the church; but on the death of his patrons, or some other disappointment, he commenced printer and bookseller. For many years he had been engaged in preparing for the press a *Talmudic Lexicon.* He was a member of the corporation of Tiverton, and a man of singular industry and unbounded reputation.*

1819, *May* 18. *Died*, William Coke, bookseller, at Leith, who carried on business, in the same premises, for the long period of fifty-five years, and was father of the bookselling profession in Scotland. He commenced bookseller in 1764, in the shop now occupied by Messrs. Reid and Son; and his stock, consisting principally of minor publications, and the common articles of stationery, was not very extensive. By perseverance and economy, his trade gradually increased, though it is somewhat doubtful if ever he attained to easy circumstances. He was a most indefatigable person, however; for he has been known to travel to Edinburgh three or four times in one day for the purpose of supplying the orders of his customers; and he would have performed the journey to obtain a sixpenny pamphlet.† He was a ready-money dealer; and whatever he purchased was paid in cash, and carried away by him on the instant. Mr. Coke possessed a rather quick and irritable temper, and his politics being decidedly of the Pitt school, he was often embroiled in some laughable altercations. One day, having overheated himself so much in walking from Leith to Edinburgh, that on arriving at his friend bailie Creech, the publisher's shop, he sent for a small quantity of whiskey to bathe his forehead, as the fatigue had produced a very severe headache. Creech, who entered whilst the remedy was applying, exclaimed—"Bless me! what's that you are doing Mr. Coke?" "Rubbing my head with whiskey," was the reply. "No wonder," rejoined the civic Joe Miller, "that you are so very *hot-headed!*" Mr. Coke lived to be above eighty years of age. He was married and had a family. His son went to sea, and was never heard of. Three of his daughters resided in Edinburgh; we cannot say how many are alive. —From Kay's *Edinburgh Portraits.*

1819, *May* 24. William Rutt, printer and stereotype founder at Shacklewell, near London, obtained a patent for improvements in printing machines, which improvements do not extend to the inking apparatus.

1819. Messrs. Perkins and Co. of Philadelphia, introduced into London a mode of engraving on soft steel, which, when hardened, will multiply fine impressions indefinitely.

1819, *June. Died*, Francis William Blagden, an active and laborious writer for the press, and some time co-editor of the *Morning Post.* He began his career as a horn-boy to vend the *Sun*, whenever it contained extraordinary news; then became amanuensis to the late Mr. Willich, under whom he studied the German and French languages, and afterwards set up for himself as editor of a monthly volume of translated travels. He soon after appeared as editor of an annual volume, called the *Flowers of Literature,** and as conductor of a newspaper called the *Phœnix.*—He commenced a Sunday newspaper, called the *Political Register*, in opposition to Mr. William Cobbett, but was ruined by the speculation. As none of these, nor other projects, would provide for a growing family, he latterly lived on a salary derived from assisting in the management of the *Morning Post.* Incessant care undermined his constitution, and he sunk under a general decline in the forty-second year of his age. His connections and immediate interests led him to support the administration and measures of the day; but in his private character he was amiable, ingenuous, and benevolent. Mr. Blagden had long in his possession a copy of *the Book*,† as it was emphatically denominated, and announced his intention of publishing its contents in his newspaper, but was prevented by an injunction from the lord chancellor.

1819, *June* 9. *Died*, Robert Peck, for upwards of twenty years the printer and proprietor of the *Hull Packet.* He died at Kingston-upon-Hull, aged forty-five years, much respected.

* Mrs. Hannah Cowley, author of the *Belle's Stratagem*, and other comedies, was the daughter of Mr. Parkhouse, and was born at Tiverton, in 1743. In 1772 she married Mr. Cowley, in the service of the East India Company at Bengal, by whom she had several children. It was not until the year 1776 that Mrs. Cowley appeared as a dramatic writer, but such was the success of her first piece that she was induced to proceed, and produced many comedies and farces in quick succession. In all, with considerable elegance and variety of style, she combines that happy observation of natural life and manners which furnishes well-discriminated characters, and apposite humour and satire, free from the unreal exaggerations of imagination. Mrs. Cowley was the "Anna Matilda" of the "Della Crusca" school. She died at Tiverton, March 11, 1809.

† A calculation was made from Mr. Coke's own information, respecting his journeys between Leith and Edinburgh, when it was found that he had walked a distance more than twice equal to the circumference of the globe. The late Mr. David Ramsay, publisher of the *Courant*, used to compare him to a squirrel in a cage, always endeavouring to get to the top.

* *Flowers of Literature*, 1802-9, 7 vols. 12mo. The early volumes were compiled in association with the late rev F. Prevost.

† *Letters to the Princess of Wales, comprising the only true History of the celebrated Book*, 8vo. 1813.

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1819, *June* 16. *Died*, THOMAS HALL, for many years the highly respected proprietor of the *Worcester Herald*. He died at his residence at Cheltenham, aged sixty-three years.

1819. The English church missionary society sent out Mr. Thomas Brown to Benares, a large and celebrated city of great antiquity, situated on the left bank of the river Ganges, capital of the district of Benares, in Hindostan, with all the materials of a printing establishment.

1819, *June*. Mr. Daniel Lizars, engraver, of Edinburgh, invented a method of engraving upon copper to imitate a wood cut, the first specimen of which appeared in the frontispiece to *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, three vols. 8vo. 1819.

1819. MATTHEW WEST, printer, Capel-street, Dublin, introduced the first public stereotype foundry into Ireland.

1819, *June* 26. The premises of Messrs. Bensley and Son, printers, extending from Bolt-court to the back of Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, totally destroyed by fire, including the printing offices, warehouses, and a part of the dwelling-house in Bolt-court, formerly the residence of Dr. Johnson; several other houses were much damaged.

1819. Composition rollers were introduced to the profession, which rapidly became general.

1819. Stereotype applied in printing tabular work, in Coxhead's *Ready Reckoner*, and of *Logarithms*.

1819, *July* 12. *Died*, ROBERT CHRISTOPHER, printer and bookseller, at Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, in his sixty-ninth year. He had been in business nearly fifty years. During the whole of this period he was remarkable for assiduity, punctuality, and scrupulous integrity; whereso-ever known he was respected. His whole life was marked by such liberality and benificence, as more know how to praise, than how to imitate.

1819, *Nov.* 16. RICHARD CARLISLE, bookseller, Fleet-street, London, convicted of publishing Paine's *Age of Reason*, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Dorchester jail, and fined £1500.

1819. *The Indicator*. This was a weekly publication by Leigh Hunt, and was a professed attempt to revive the interest that had been taken more than a century before, in such periodical essays, recommended neither by party politics nor any other stimulus derived from the topics and passions of the day, but addressing themselves to our common humanity in its permanent tastes and affections. We fear the design was not crowned with any very large success. The circulation of the work was but limited; and the lot of the author was to find at most "fit audience, though few." In 1834 the papers were collected, and published in two volumes, crown 8vo. price 12s.

1819, *Nov.* 1. *The North Georgia Gazette and Winter Chronicle*, No. 1. During the voyage undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage by captain Edward Parry, in the ships Hecla and Griper, in 1819 and 1820, a printing press, which had been taken on board the Hecla, was set to work, upon the ships being icelocked for the winter, in Winter Harbour, off Melville island, situate in the North polar sea, in latitude 74 N. longitude 112 W. and the above paper was published until the 20th of March, 1820, when No. 21, closed the labours of the press.—This paper was afterwards reprinted in London.

1819, *Dec.* 15. A meeting of booksellers and printers, resident in the city of London and the neighbourhood thereof, was held at the London coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, to consider the provisions of a bill then before parliament, for the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious libels, Joseph Butterworth, esq. in the chair. The resolutions embodied in this petition, for eloquence and argument, are not to be surpassed by any production of the same nature. Its effect was, to place Botany Bay one stage more distant, by the intervention of such a trifle as "*simple banishment*" at the offender's own expense, to a foreign country.

1819, *Dec.* 30. Act 60 Geo. III. c. viii.—*For the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious Libels*:—

I. That from and after the passing of the act, in every case in which any verdict or judgment by default shall be had against any person for composing, printing, or publishing any blasphemous libel, or any seditious libel, tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the regent, or the government and constitution of the united kingdom as by law established, or either house of parliament, or to excite his majesty's subjects to attempt the alteration of any matter in church or state as by law established, otherwise than by lawful means, it shall be lawful for the judge, or the court before whom or in which such verdict shall have been given, or the court in which such judgment by default shall be had, to make an order for the seizure and carrying away and detaining in safe custody, in such manner as shall be directed in such order, all copies of the libel which shall be in the possession of the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had, or in the possession of any other person named in the order for his use; evidence upon oath having been previously given to the satisfaction of such court or judge, that a copy or copies of the said libel is or are in the possession of such other person for the use of the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had as aforesaid; and in every such case it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or for any constable or other peace-officer acting under any such order, or for any person or persons acting with or in aid of any such justice of the peace, constable, or other peace-officer, to search for any copies of such libel in any house, building, or other place whatsoever belonging to the person against whom any such verdict or judgment shall have been had, or to any other person so named, in whose possession any copies of any such libel, belonging to the person against whom any such verdict or judg-

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ment shall have been had, shall be; and in case admission shall be refused or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been first demanded, to enter by force by day into any such house, building, or place whatsoever, and to carry away all copies of the libel there found, and to detain the same in safe custody until the same shall be restored under the provisions of this act, or disposed of according to any further order made in relation thereto.

2. That if in any case as aforesaid judgment shall be arrested, or if, after judgment shall have been entered, the same shall be reversed upon any writ of error, all copies so seized shall be forthwith returned to the person or persons from whom the same shall have been so taken as aforesaid, free of all charge and expense, and without the payment of any fees whatever; and in every case in which final judgment shall be entered upon the verdict so found against the person or persons charged with having composed, printed, or published such libel, then all copies so seized shall be disposed of as the court in which such judgment shall be given shall order and direct.

3. Provided that in Scotland, in every case in which any person or persons shall be found guilty before the court of justiciary, of composing, printing, or publishing any blasphemous or seditious libel, or where sentence of fugitation shall have been pronounced against any person or persons, in consequence of their failing to appear to answer to any indictment charging them with having composed, printed, or published any such libel, then and in either of such cases, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to make an order for the seizure, carrying away, and detaining in safe custody, all copies of the libel in the possession of any such person or persons, or in the possession of any other person or persons named in such order, for his or their use, evidence upon oath having been previously given to the satisfaction of such court or judge, that a copy or copies of the said libel is or are in the possession of such other person for the use of the person against whom such verdict or judgment shall have been had as aforesaid; and every such order so made shall and may be carried into effect, in such and the same manner as any order made by the court of justiciary, or any circuit court of justiciary, may be carried into effect according to the law and practice of Scotland: provided always, that in the event of any person or persons being reponed against any such sentence of fugitation, and being thereafter acquitted, all copies so seized shall be forthwith returned to the person or persons from whom the same shall have been so taken as aforesaid; and in all other cases, the copies so seized shall be disposed of in such manner as the said court may direct.

4. That if any person shall be legally convicted of having, after the passing of this act, composed, printed, or published any blasphemous libel or any other seditious libel as aforesaid, and shall, after being so convicted, offend a second time, and be thereof legally convicted before any commission of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery, or in his majesty's court of king's bench, such person may, on such second conviction, be adjudged, at the discretion of the court, either to suffer such punisment as may now by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanors, or to be banished from the united kingdom, and all other parts of his majesty's dominions, for such term of years as the court in which such conviction shall take place shall order.

5. That in case any person so sentenced and ordered to be banished as aforesaid, shall not depart from this united kingdom within thirty days after the pronouncing of such sentence and order as aforesaid, for the purpose of going into such banishment as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for his majesty to convey such person to such parts out of the dominions of his said majesty, as his majesty by and with the advice of his privy council shall direct.

6. That if any offender, who shall be so ordered by any such court as aforesaid to be banished in manner aforesaid, shall after the end of forty days from the time such sentence and order hath been pronounced, be at large within any part of the united kingdom, or any other part of his majesty's dominions, without some lawful cause, before the expiration of the term for which such offender shall have been so ordered to be banished as aforesaid, every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty for any term not exceeding fourteen years; and such offender may be tried, either before any justices of assize, oyer and terminer, great sessions, or gaol delivery, for the county, city, liberty, borough, or place where such offender shall be apprehended and taken, or where he or she was sentenced to banishment; and the clerk of assize, clerk of the peace, or other clerk or officer of the court having the custody of the records where such order of banishment shall have been made, shall, when thereunto required on his majesty's behalf, make out and give a certificate in writing, signed by him, containing the effect and substance only (omitting the formal part) of every indictment and conviction of such offender, and of the order for his or her banishment, to the justices of assize, oyer and terminer, great sessions, or gaol delivery, where such offender shall be indicted, for which certificate six shillings and eightpence, and no more shall be paid, and which certificate shall be sufficient proof of the conviction and order for banishment of any such offender.

The remaining clauses relate only to the mode of proceeding in case of former conviction, limitation of actions, &c.

1819. Act 60 Geo. III. cap. ix.—*To subject certain Publications to the Duties of Stamps upon Newspapers, and to make other regulations for restraining the abuses arising from the publication of blasphhemous and seditious Libels:*

Recites, that pamphlets and printed papers

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containing observations upon public events and occurrences, tending to excite hatred and contempt of the government and constitution of these realms as by law established, and also vilifying our holy religion, have lately been published in great numbers, and at very small prices; and it is expedient that the same should be restrained, and enacts:

1. That all pamphlets and papers containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, printed in any part of the united kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers, where any of the said pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers respectively, shall not exceed two sheets, or shall be published for sale for a less sum than sixpence, exclusive of the duty by this act imposed thereon, shall be deemed and taken to be newspapers within the true intent and meaning of several other acts of parliament now in force relating to newspapers; and be subject to such and the same duties of stamps, with such and the same allowances and discounts, as newspapers printed in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, now are subject unto, under, and by virtue of the said recited acts of parliament, and shall be printed, published, and distributed under and subject to all such and the like rules, regulations, restrictions, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures, as are contained in the said recited acts, or either of them.

2. That no quantity of paper less than a quantity equal to twenty-one inches in length and seventeen inches in breadth, in whatever way or form the same may be made, or may be divided into leaves, or in whatever way the same may be printed, shall be deemed or taken to be a sheet of paper within the meaning and for the purposes of this act.

3. That no cover or blank leaf, or any other leaf upon which any advertisement or other notice shall be printed, shall, for the purposes of this act be deemed or taken to be a part of any such pamphlet, paper, part, or number aforesaid.

4. That all pamphlets and papers containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any such remarks or observations as aforesaid, printed for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals exceeding twenty-six days between any two such pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers, and which said pamphlets, papers, parts, or numbers respectively, shall not exceed two sheets, or which shall be published for sale at a less price than sixpence, shall be first published on the first day of every calendar month, or within two days before or after that day, and at no other time; and that if any person or persons shall first publish or cause to be published any such pamphlet, paper, part, or number aforesaid, on any other day or time, he or they shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of twenty pounds.

5. That upon every pamphlet or paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, printed in any part of the united kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers, and upon every part or number thereof, shall be printed the full price at which every such pamphlet, paper, part, or number shall be published for sale, and also the day on which the same is first published; and if any person shall publish any such pamphlet, paper, part or number, without the said price and day being printed thereon, or if any person shall at any time within two months after the day of publication printed thereon as aforesaid, sell or expose to sale any such pamphlet, paper, part, or number, or any portion or part of such pamphlet, paper, part, or number, upon which the price so printed as aforesaid shall be sixpence, or above that sum, for a less price than sixpence, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.

6. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend to subject any person publishing any pamphlet or paper to any penalty for any allowance in price made by the person for whom and on whose behalf, and for whose profit, benefit, or advantage, the same shall have been first published, to any bookseller or distributor, or other person to whom the same shall be sold for the purpose of retailing the same.

7. That all pamphlets and papers which are by this act declared to be subject to the stamp duties upon newspapers, shall be freed and discharged from all the stamp duties and regulations contained in any act of parliament relating to pamphlets.

8. That no person, from and after thirty days after the passing of this act, shall print or publish for sale, any newspaper, or any pamphlet or other paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, which shall not exceed two sheets, or which shall be published for sale at a less price than sixpence, until he or she shall have entered into a recognizance, in the sum of three hundred pounds, if such newspaper, pamphlet, or paper shall be printed in London or within twenty miles thereof, and in the sum of two hundred pounds, if such newspaper, &c. shall be printed elsewhere in the united kingdom, and his or her sureties in a like sum in the whole, conditioned that such printer or publisher shall pay to his majesty, his heirs and successors, every such fine or penalty as may at any time be imposed upon or adjudged against him or her, by reason of any conviction for printing or publishing any blasphemous or seditious libel, at any time after the entering into such recognizance or executing such bond; and that every person who shall print or first publish any such newspaper, pamphlet, or other paper, without having entered

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into such recognizance, or executed and delivered such bond with such sureties as aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £20.

9. If sureties pay any part of the money for which they are bound, or become bankrupt, new recognizance or bond with sureties must be given.

10. Provided sureties may withdraw from recognizance upon giving notice, and new recognizance to be entered into.

11. Bonds not to be subject to stamp duty.

12. Lists of recognizances and bonds taken, to be transmitted to commissioners of stamps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively.

13. And whereas the printer or publisher of any newspaper, and of any pamphlet and paper hereby enacted to be deemed and taken to be a newspaper, will, after the passing of this act, be bound, under and by virtue of the provisions contained in the said acts made and passed in the thirty-eighth and fifty-fifth years of his majesty's reign respectively, to deliver to the commissioners of stamps in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, or some distributor of stamps or other officer, on the day on which the same is published, or within a certain time afterwards, one of the newspapers, pamphlets, or papers so published, signed as in the said acts is respectively directed: and whereas it is expedient that the same or similar provisions and regulations should extend and be applied to all pamphlets and papers, whether published periodically or not, and which shall contain any public news, intelligence, or occurrence, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, and which shall not exceed two sheets as aforesaid, or which shall be published for sale at a less price than sixpence; be it therefore enacted, that from and after ten days after the passing of this act, the printer or publisher of any pamphlet or other paper for sale, containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or on any matter in church or state, shall, upon every day upon which the same shall be published, or within six days after, deliver to the commissioners of stamps for Great Britain and Ireland respectively, at their head offices, or to some distributor or officer to be appointed by them to receive the same, and whom they are hereby required to appoint for that purpose, one of the pamphlets or papers so published upon each such day, signed by the printer or publisher thereof, in his hand-writing, with his name and place of abode; and the same shall be carefully kept by the said commissioners, or such distributor or officer as aforesaid, in such manner as the said commissioners shall direct; and such printer or publisher shall be entitled to demand and receive from the commissioners, or such distributor or officer, the amount of the retail price of such pamphlet or paper so delivered; and in every case in which the printer and publisher of such pamphlet or paper shall neglect to deliver one such pamphlet or paper in the manner hereinbefore directed, such printer and publisher shall, for every such neglect respectively, forfeit and lose £100.

14. Provided always, that in case the said commissioners, or such distributor or officer aforesaid, shall refuse to receive or pay for any copy of such pamphlet or paper offered to be delivered to them or him as aforesaid, for or on account of the same not being within the true intent and meaning of this act, such commissioners, distributor, or officer shall, if required so to do, give and deliver to such printer or publisher a certificate in writing, that a copy of such pamphlet or paper had been by him duly offered to be delivered, and such printer or publisher shall thereupon be freed and discharged from any penalty for not having delivered such copy as aforesaid.

15. That if any person shall sell or expose to sale any pamphlet or other paper not being duly stamped, if required to be stamped, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

16. That it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's courts of record at Westminster or Dublin, or of great session in Wales, or any judge thereof respectively, or for any court of quarter or general sessions of the peace, or for any justice of the peace before whom any person charged with having printed or published any blasphemous, seditious, or malicious libel, shall be brought for the purpose of giving bail upon such charge, to make it a part of the condition of the recognizance to be entered into by such person and his or her bail, that the person so charged shall be of good behaviour during the continuance of such recognizance.

17. Recovery of penalties. Provided always, that no larger amount in the whole than one hundred pounds shall be recoverable or recovered before any justices of the peace, for any such penalties incurred in any one day; any thing in this act, or any other acts of parliament contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

18. Two or more justices to determine offences, and may mitigate penalties.

19. Penalty on persons summoned as witnesses not appearing, &c.

20 to 25. Relate to the forms of conviction, commencing actions for penalties, management of the duties, allowance of discounts, &c.

26. That nothing in this act shall extend to acts of parliament, proclamations, orders of council, forms of prayer and thanksgiving, and acts of state ordered to be printed by his majesty, his heirs or successors, or his or their sufficient and authorised officer; or to any printed votes or other matters by order of either house of parliament; or to books commonly used in the schools of Great Britain or Ireland, or books or papers containing only matters of devotion, piety, or charity; or daily accounts; or bills of goods, imported and exported; or warrants or certificates for the delivery of goods; and the weekly bills of mortality; or to papers containing any lists of prices current, or of the state of the markets, or any account of the arrival, sailing, or other circumstances relating to merchant ships or vessels; or of any other matter wholly of a commercial

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nature; provided such bills, lists, or accounts do not contain any other matter than what hath been usually comprised therein; or to the printers or publishers of the foregoing matters, or any or either of them.

27. That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to charge with stamp duties any work re-printed and re-published in parts or numbers, whether such work shall be wholly reprinted or shall be republished in an abridged form; provided that the work so reprinted and re-published shall have been first printed and published two years at the least previous to such re-printing and re-publication, and provided the said work was not first published in parts or numbers.

The above enactments were designed to trample down all liberty of the press in this country, and they were placed upon the statute book during the ministry of lord Castlereagh,* and denominated, *par excellence*, the "Six Acts," compared with which, all former severities vanish into trifles. In the regular exercise of his calling, in order to obtain a livelihood, the British printer was made a perpetual candidate for imprisonment, banishment, or transportation. He was, moreover, constrained to involve friends as sureties before he could undertake some particular branch of his business; and thus subject himself to the payment of ANY FINE that might be imposed for offences not definable by a written law, but arbitrarily engendered in the breast of any attorney-general—magnified in the microscopic eyes of a special jury—and assuming some monstrous shape on being exposed to the fiat of any time-serving judge.

A short time clearly proved how futile and abortive in the extreme was these severe enactments, so far as the suppression of violent invectives against the ministry, or seditious writings was intended by it, but supereminently calculated to encourage newspaper monopoly. The operation of any restrictive laws against the press has invariably led to the contrary results to those contemplated. We have shewn the origin and progress of the tax raised progressively, penny after penny, with the increasing thirst for information among the people, until it amounted to one hundred per cent. upon the original price of a newspaper, and proved the most impolitic tax that ever was made a source of revenue. The tax was overlooked in the restlessness of the times, and amid the whirlwind of other taxes with which the people were saddled. The British ministry had a double object in view in taxing newspapers. The first was revenue; and the second, the banishment of immoral and slanderous publications from general circulation. A third object may be added; namely, the limitation of public animadversions on their conduct to as narrow a circle as possible, by enhancing the market price of them. Did it serve the purpose? Except in the way of emolument, did it produce any beneficial or moral effect? Did it even answer the main end they had in view by it? We submit it did not. The ministerial press suffered by these measures to a far greater extent than the opposition press did. Neither Mr. Percival* nor lord Londonderry could recognise one of the first maxims of Mr. Pitt; which was, to let the press correct the press, and to permit scurrility and abuse to be neutralized by their over excesses, and be rendered nerveless and powerless by the ridicule of one writer, the indignant declamation of another, the contempt of a third, and the hatred of every silent or neutral party. The press and the press alone, can correct its own abuses and licentiousness. If these abuses are put down in any other way, it must be by the total destruction of the press itself. In short, these measures have been the unfortunate means of making newspapers more the slaves, the mere machines of faction, than they ever were before. The price narrowed the selection, and effectually interposed, so far as the labouring classes were concerned, between the desire to obtain information, and the exercise of free discussion. The more diversified public opinion is, the less extensive will be its ramifications, and the less danger to the monarchy is to be apprehended from it; therefore, the best security would be to let the press be unfettered and untaxed, and the fullest scope given to ever writer to develope his views, and to every reader to exercise his judgment as he pleases.†

1819, *Dec. Died*, BRYAN M'SWYNY, printer of the *Courier* London newspaper since its commencement in 1792.

1819. The *National Omnibus*, in eight pages folio. This periodical was given gratis to coffee houses, and sold for one penny by the newsmen, the necessary remuneration being looked for from the profit of the advertisements inserted in it. At first fortnightly, and afterwards weekly.

1819, *Feb. The Imperial Magazine; or, Compendium of Religious, Moral, and Philosophical Knowledge*, No. 1, printed and published by Henry Fisher, printer in ordinary to his majesty, at the Caxton printing-office, Liverpool. 1*s.*

1819, *April* 24. *The Yorkshire Gazette*, published at York.

1819. *Pamphleteer*.

1819. *The Musical Magazine*.

* Robert Stewart, was born June 18, 1769, succeeded his father as marquis of Londonderry, in 1821, and died, by his own hand, at North Cray in Kent, August 12, 1822.

* The right hon. Spencer Percival, chancellor of the exchequer, was assassinated in the lobby of the house of commons, May 11, 1812, by John Bellingham, who was executed for the offence on the 18th.

† To show the rapid extension of newspapers in the absence of all taxes upon them, we have only to look to America, and there we shall find the numbers to be amazing. In 1720, in the North American colonies, there were but seven newspapers; in 1775, there were thirty-seven: in 1810, in the United States alone, there were three hundred and fifty-nine, including twenty-five published daily, which circulated 22,200,000 copies in the year; in 1827, six hundred and forty, circulating about thirty millions of copies; and in 1834, there were *one thousand two hundred and sixty-five*. These papers can be sent by post to the distance of a hundred miles, for the postage of about a halfpenny. The population of the States was then about 13,000,000; and they have more newspapers than the whole of Europe with 190,000,000.

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1819, *May* 6. *The Recorder*, No. 1. Printed by John Leigh, for Joseph Macardy, Manchester.

1819, *Aug.* 28. *The Patriot.* Printed and published by Joseph Aston, Manchester.

1820, *Jan.* 26. *Died*, HENRY ANDREWS, stationer and bookseller, at Royston, in Cambridgeshire, aged seventy-six, who during the forty years preceding, manufactured *Moore's Almanack* for the stationers' company. He was born at Frieston, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, of poor parents. At a suitable age he was sent from home to earn his living, and the first situation he filled was at Sleaford as servant to a shopkeeper; after this he went to Lincoln to wait upon a lady, and devoted his leisure hours in making hour-glasses and weather-glasses. His last situation of this kind was in the service of J. Verinum, esq. who finding him so intent upon study, allowed him a few hours every day for that purpose. About 1764, he opened a school at Basingthorpe, near Grantham, and afterwards engaged as an usher in a clergyman's boarding-school at Stilton. He then settled in Cambridge, where he proposed residing, in expectation that he might derive some advantage in prosecuting his studies, from the men of science in the university; but the noise and bustle of the town not being agreeable to him, he left Cambridge, and went to reside at Royston, where he opened a school at the age of twenty-three, and at this place he continued as schoolmaster and bookseller until his death, which happened after a short illness. Mr. Andrews was intimate with many men of science, by whom he was much respected. He was well informed in the exact science, and his "Vox Stellarum" was as profound in occult science as "Season on the Seasons," and "Poor Robin, the worthy knight of the burnt island," two other almanacks long extinct. A few years before his death, Mr. Andrews predicted to a friend that people would soon know better than to buy, or be influenced by the prophecies which his employers required him to write. Since the tax has been taken off almanacks,* the reading of Moore's prophecies has been chiefly confined to weak-minded gossips, and illiterate people.

1820, *Jan. The Lonsdale Magazine*, edited by John Briggs,* printed and published monthly, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. In the prospectus to this work the editor says, that "A monthly magagine may be properly compared to an orderly flower garden, where all classes of society may spend an hour in rational enjoyment; for where the bouquet is so various, it is presumed, something will be found to gratify the most capricious fancy. It is intended to serve as a stage, on which the sons of genius may exercise their literary powers behind a friendly veil. Where, whatever may be the peculiar *forte* of the writers, they have an opportunity of making trial of its strength, without subjecting themselves to the ridicule of personal criticism."

1820, *Jan. Cobbett's Evening Post.* This newspaper was started by William Cobbett,* in London, for the purpose of advancing his claims to a seat in parliament. It did not, however, effect its object, or continue long in existence. He was defeated at Coventry.

1820, *Jan.* 29. *Died*, GEORGE III. king of England, in the eighty-second year of his age. Thus terminated a reign of fifty-nine years and a quarter, the longest and most interesting in the English annals. His consort, queen Charlotte, died at Kew, Nov. 17, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

1820. *Rees's Cyclopædia*, thirty-nine volumes 4to. in seventy-nine parts, with six supplementary parts, and numerous engravings, London, 1802-20. On the completion of this great work, Dr. Rees† and the proprietors stated in an address, that the entire cost of the work when finished, was above £300,000, an expenditure on a single work which has no parallel in the history of literature.

1820, *March* 22. *Died*, JOSEPH CLARKE, bookseller, Market-place, Manchester, aged eighty-one years. He was brother and partner of Mr. Isaac Clarke, noticed at page 864, *ante.*

1820, *March* 5. *Died*, JOHN EVANS, many years a printer in Long-lane, West Smithfield, London, in his sixty-seventh year.

1820, *March.* A destructive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Gye and Balne, printers, Gracechurch-street, London, which entirely consumed the whole of their extensive establishment, and greatly damaged twelve adjoining houses.

1820. *A Memoir on the Origin of Printing, addressed to John Topham, by Ralph Willett.* This elaborate disquisition originally appeared in the eleventh volume of the *Archæologia*,—Newcastle, 1818—thirty-two copies printed with a preface, by J. T. Brockett—Newcastle, 1820, one hundred and fifty copies printed. Large paper thirty copies printed.

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* *The Remains of John Briggs, late editor of the Lonsdale Magazine and of the Westmorland Gazette, containing Letters from the Lakes*, &c. &c., 1835, printed by Arthur Foster, Kirkby Lonsdale. He was entirely the founder of his own fortune, being born of poor parents, near the village of Cartmel, in Lancashire, on Christmas day, 1788, and early initiated into his father's trade, that of a basket maker. By application to literature, he was enabled to become a bright ornament, but died at the early age of forty-six, November 21, 1824.

† Repealed July 27, 1834, to the amount of £25,000.

* To avoid the political storm which brought Hone and Wooler to trial, Mr. Cobbett left England for America in March, 1817, and returned in the autumn of 1819, when he was invited to a public dinner in London, December 3.

† Abraham Rees, D.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., was the son of Lewis Rees, a dissenting minister of great celebrity in the county of Montgomery, North Wales; and by his mother's side was collaterally descended from the celebrated John Penry, the martyr of Elizabeth's days. At what time Dr Rees left his native country we do not know, but his settlement as pastor of a congregation was at St. Thomas's, Southwark, about 1766. It was in 1781 that the first numbers of *Chambers's Cyclopedia*, edited by Dr. Rees, appeared in four volumes folio. The first volume of the 4to. *Cyclopedia* appeared in 1802. He was a great benefactor to his native country, and a Protestant dissenter on deliberate and rational conviction. He died June 9, 1825, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. He was the author of a great number of works, which do great credit to his judgment as a scholar and divine. In 1788 he published *The Advantages of Knowledge, a Sermon preached before the Supporters of the New College at Hackney*, 8vo. 1788.

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1820, *April* 3. *Died*, RICHARD EDWARD MERCIER, many years bookseller to the university of Dublin, in which city he died, aged sixty years. He was of an ancient and highly respectable hugonot family. The perfect simplicity of his character, his sincere piety, combined with his many amiable and exalted qualities, will long endear his memory to all who enjoyed his acquaintance; and his death was a loss to the booksellers of Ireland that could not be easily repaired.

1820, *April* 15. *Died*, JOHN WARE, printer, proprietor, and editor of the *Cumberland Pacquet* (published at Whitehaven) since its commencement, in October, 1774. He died at Whitehaven, aged sixty-six years.

1820. *Died*, SAMPSON PERRY, many years connected with the London press, as proprietor, editor, and author. He had just received his discharge from the insolvent debtor's court, and returned home in exceeding good spirits. Mrs. Perry had prepared dinner, to which he sat down, laughing and making some humorous observations; but just as he was conveying some food to his mouth, he fell back in his chair, exclaiming "Lord have mercy upon us!" and instantly expired. Surgeons were sent for, but the vital spark had fled. He was born at Aston, near Birmingham. His life had been full of vicissitudes, and he had many narrow escapes with his life, in situations of great danger. He was for some time surgeon of the Middlesex militia, and a vendor of a nostrum for the cure of the stone and gravel, but devoting himself to political pursuits he became, in 1792, editor of a scandalous paper, called *the Argus, or General Observer of the Moral, Political, and Commercial World.* This publication, at the commence of the French revolution, was distinguished for its virulence and industry in disseminating republican doctrines. For a libel in this journal he was prosecuted and convicted, on which he withdrew to Paris, where he contracted an intimacy with Thomas Paine, and others. He was imprisoned nine times in French prisons, and during the reign of M. Robespierre he was confined with Thomas Paine, and condemned to death, without the then thought unnecessary form of trial. He escaped his dreadful doom by the following singular fortunate circumstance:—his prison or cell door was hung upon a swivel, and by the least motion would turn round any way. The custom was to mark with red chalk the doors of the cells of those who were condemned to death, and his door was marked, but the turnkey leaving the cell in the morning appointed for execution, accidentally let the door turn round, not observing by this motion the door was reversed, the "mark of death" was inside instead of out. Before he noticed the circumstance, the officers of execution arrived, and took from every cell marked with red chalk the victims of revolutionary fury; and perceiving Mr. Perry's cell not marked, they passed it, and when the gaoler again came round and opened the door, he was thunderstruck on finding Mr. Perry and Paine alive; but ere the gaoler had time to apprise any person, he was shot by the mob who had just burst open the prison, and who liberated the captives as the monster Robespierre* was led bleeding to the scaffold. After this he returned to England, where he was taken up on the outlawry which he had incurred by not appearing for judgment on his former conviction. He remained in Newgate till a change of ministry, and then was liberated. He afterwards purchased the *Statesman*, which he edited for two or three years, and then resold it.

1820, *April* 28. *Died*, WILLIAM DAVIES, of the respectable firm of Cadell and Davies, booksellers, in the Strand, London. He was a gentleman of liberal principles and unsullied purity in all his dealings.

1820. RICHARD WATTS took out a patent for improvements in inking printing types with rollers, and in placing and conveying the paper; and giving the pressure by a cylinder.

1820. DANIEL TREADWELL, of America, took out a patent for certain improvements in the construction of printing presses, which were manufactured by Mr. Napier. The power necessary for giving the impression is obtained by means of a lever or treadle† worked by the feet, instead of horizontal levers as applied to that purpose in the Stanhope and other presses.

1820. ROBERT WINCH, of Shoe-lane, London, took out a patent for certain improvements on machines, or presses, chiefly applicable to printing. These were for the purpose of self-inking the types, supplying the paper, and printing the sheet at one operation.

1820. THOMAS PARKIN took out a patent for an ink apparatus, for the purpose of enabling one man to perform all the operations of press-work.

1820, *April* 28. The proprietor of the *Observer*, London newspaper, was fined £500 for inserting the proceedings on the trial of Thistlewood and others for high treason. The court of king's bench had interdicted the publication of any of the evidence, in any of the public prints, until a specified time. The proprietor of the *Observer*, however, refused to obey this order, and published a full report of the proceedings in his next number. For this contempt he was brought before the court, and fined in the sum of £500: but such was the demand for the paper that contained matter so interesting, that he was enabled, from the profits of his extra sale alone,

* Maximilian Isidore Robespierre was born at Arrat, of a poor family, in 1759. On the breaking out of the revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and commenced a newspaper called *L'Union, ou Journal de la Liberté*, conducted with extreme violence. He became the chief of the Jacobins, and at length obtained the supreme command in France. To maintain his power he had recourse to the most cruel expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the streets were deluged with blood. At length a conspiracy was formed against the tyrant, and he was led to the guillotine with twenty-two of his accomplices, July 28, 1794.

† *Query.* Did the name introduce the invention, or the invention the name, *Hansard.*

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to liquidate the fine,* pocket the excess, and laugh alike at the impotency of the court and the credulity of the public.

1820, *June* 11. *Died*, EDWARD HUMBLE, or Oumble, printer and bookseller, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and one of the proprietors of the *County Durham Advertiser*. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was highly respected by a large circle of acquaintance.

1820, *Sept. Died*, RICHARD SEDGWICK, printer and bookseller, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, aged fifty-nine years, a man of the strictest integrity. He was brother to the rev. Mr. Sedgwick, vicar of Mirfield.

1820, *Sept. Died*, JOHN WHEBLE, printer and bookseller, of Warwick-square, London, and for sixteen years a much respected representative of the ward of Farringdon within, in the court of common council of the city of London. He was born in the year 1746, at Gatcombe, in the Isle of Wight. In the year 1758 he was apprenticed to his relative, Mr. Wilkie, the well-known bookseller and publisher in St. Paul's church-yard. Early in life Mr. Wheble commenced business on his own account, but notwithstanding the steady and industrious exertions of ten or twelve years, his first attempt was not successful. During the term of this business, however, he was the publisher of the *Middlesex Journal*, a paper at that time in considerable repute, and which brought him into a political connexion with the opposition party of those days, and particularly with Wilkes, Horne, and others. This connexion with the opposition brought him into trouble, at the same time imparting to him the honour of having his name handed down to posterity, as, so to speak, being accessary, or having a considerable share in conferring a most important and lasting benefit on his country.† About the year 1780, and during the military arrangements in Hyde park, and on Wharley common, Mr. Wheble being out of the bookselling business, held a situation in the commissariat. In consequence of the return of peace, he quitted the service, and had once more recourse to his original destination as a publisher. A few years after he commenced the *County Chronicle*, which made so many profitable tours *one hundred miles round London*. He next, in conjunction with Mr. Harris, the worthy bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard, and one or two other individuals, projected the *Sporting Magazine*, which after a while met with very considerable success. A distinguishing feature of this very amusing work, and that which contributed in an essential degree to its success, was a steady adherence to a generous and just system of *sporting ethics*, marking the due discrimination between sport and cruelty; and advocating on all occasions the humane duty of justice and mercy to brute beasts. These, Mr. Wheble's last efforts, were deservedly crowned with success, and placed him towards the decline of his days in a state of respectable independence. John Wheble might be pronounced to be a man thoroughly inclined to do his duty in that state of life in which it had pleased God to call him. One trait in his character deserves to be particularly noticed. He was always the encourager of meritorious youthful exertions, and to him several respectable individuals owe their first introduction to the road to prosperity. He was fond of society, and a frank open-heartedness for which he was distinguished, always rendered him a pleasing companion. His disposition was humane and charitable. He died at Bromley, in Kent, in his seventy-fifth year, leaving a widow and a long list of friends to lament his loss.

1820, *Oct.* 23. — DAVIDSON, a printer in West Smithfield, London, was sentenced, in the court of king's bench, to two years' imprisonment in Oakham jail, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour, himself in £200, and two sureties in £20 each, for publishing No. 9, of the *Republican*, and No. 1, of the *Deist's Magazine*.

1820, *Oct.* 31. *Died*, WILLIAM RAWSON, printer and one of the proprietors of the *Hull Advertiser*, aged sixty-three years. He possessed a kind affectionate disposition, and was very much respected in his public and private life.

1820, *Dec.* 4. *Died*, SAMUEL ROUSSEAU, a learned printer, and nephew to the celebrated Jean Jacques Rousseau. He served his apprenticeship in the printing-office of Mr. John Nichols, by whom he was occasionally employed in collecting epitaphs, and other remains of antiquity for the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was a singular instance of patient perseverance in the acquirements of the ancient languages. Whilst working as an apprentice and journeyman, he taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic. To these acquirements he added a knowledge of the French, and some of the modern tongues. He was for a short time master of Joy's charity school, Blackfriars. A few years after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he commenced printing on his own account, in Leather-lane, Holborn, and afterwards removed to Wood-street, Clerkenwell, where he carried on business for some time, but with little advantage to himself and family, having from unforeseen circumstances and losses in trade been obliged to relinquish business. During the time he was a printer, he taught the Persian language, and compiled and published several oriental works. After he relinquished the printing business, he edited a variety of works for the booksellers; but as a creditable support for himself and his family was his aim, and not literary reputation, most of his works appeared under a fictitious name. They have, however, generally proved successful to the publishers, as their objects were useful; and nothing ever appeared in them contrary to good morals, or the established religion and government. About three years ago, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which continued to increase, and joined to a cancerous affection in the face, rendered him incapable of holding a pen, or

* The fine was not enforced.

† See pages 724-25, *ante*.

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indeed of feeding himself. In this accumulated distress, with two daughters, wholly dependent on him for support, a gleam of comfort was afforded him in the best moments of his existence, by a liberal benefaction from that excellent institution. The "Literary Fund," which also enabled his daughters to consign his remains to a decent grave in the church-yard of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

1820, *Dec.* 11. Mr. Wright, bookseller, editor of the *Parliamentary History*, &c. &c. obtained a verdict of £1,000 damages against William Cobbett for several libels published in the *Political Register*.

1820, *Jan.* 1. *The Durham Chronicle; or, General Northern Advertiser*, No. 1, printed and published by John Ambrose Williams,* in the city of Durham. It is now (Sept. 1838,) published by John Hardinge Vetch.

1820. *The Beacon*, published at Edinburgh. This weekly newspaper was established by a few tory gentlemen, and lawyers, by which the more violent of the radical prints should be met upon their even grounds. As the scurrilities of the *Beacon* inflicted much pain in very respectable quarters, it sank, after an existence of a few months, amidst the general execrations of the community. Sir Walter Scott, who was one of the association, and who partly furnished the means for its establishment, probably never contemplated, and perhaps was hardly aware of the guilt of the *Beacon*, was louldly blamed for his connection with it.

Another paper of the same stamp was started in London, called the *John Bull*, and the violence of its politics, and the scurrilities with which its pages were filled, caused the printers to be repeatedly fined and imprisoned.

1821, *Feb.* 3. JANE CARLILE was sentenced in the court of king's bench to two years' imprisonment in Dorchester jail; and at the expiration of that time to find two sureties for her good behaviour in £100 each, for publishing, in the *Republican*, a letter to a clergyman at Bristol. Her husband was confined in the same prison.

1821. A printing establishment was carried on at Sleswick, a large city of Denmark, by the pupils of a deaf and dumb school. Dr. Cotton observes "that it appears to be an excellent method of employing such afflicted individuals."

1821, *Feb.* 7. The Caxton printing-office, situate on Copperas-hill, Liverpool, the property of Henry Fisher, totally destroyed by fire. It was the largest periodical warehouse in the united kingdom; and contained sixteen printing presses: ten copper-plate presses; with apparatus for heating the plates; 16,000lbs. weight of types; 700 reams of paper; 400 original drawings; two patent hydraulic presses; 10,000 pages of stereotype plates; and 3,500,000 of folio, quarto, and octavo numbers. The whole was insured for £36,000. Mr. Fisher removed to London.

1821. *Feb.* 16. A duel between Mr. Scott,* editor of the *London Magazine*, and Mr. Christie, editor of an *Edinburgh Magazine*, in which the former was mortally wounded. Mr. Christie and Mr. Trail were tried for the murder of Mr. Scott, but acquitted for want of evidence.

1821, *Feb.* 28. *Died*, JOHN RACKHAM, nearly forty-three years a printer and bookseller at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and one of the burgesses of the corporation. He had retired to bed in health as good as usual, and in a few minutes afterwards, without uttering a groan, was found to be a corpse. Aged sixty-four years.

1821, *March* 10. *Died*, WILLIAM MEYLER, proprietor of the *Bath Herald*, and one of the magistrates and senior common councilmen of the city of Bath, where he died, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Meyler was a clever writer of small pieces of poetry, and published. in 1806, a volume of *Poetical Amusements*.

1821, *March* 19. THOMAS FLINDELL, editor of the *Western Luminary*, found guilty of a libel on queen Caroline, and sentenced to be imprisoned eight months in Exeter gaol.

1821, *April* 6. *Died*, CHARLES BRIGHTLEY, printer and publisher, of Bungay, in Suffolk. Happening to be at Stamford in the course of a journey on business, he went from the Crown inn to secure a place by the coach for Leicester. He was remarked at the coach-office as a fine robust-looking man, about sixty years of age, and seemed to be in perfect health. He had paid his fare, and had just reached the gateway of the Crown inn, when he fell down and died instantly. He published *An account of the method of casting stereotype, as practised by the author*, 8vo. 1809.

1821, *April. Died*, WILLIAM TOWERS, for more than forty years editor to the *Sherborne Mercury*, aged sixty-five years. He was brother to Dr. Joseph Towers noticed at page 786, *ante*.

1821, *May* 11. *Died*, GEORGE HOWE, proprieter of the *Sydney Gazette*, and to whom we have already briefly alluded at page 814, *ante*. He was born at St. Kitts, where his father and brother were printers. While yet a young man Mr. Howe went to London, where for some time he worked as a printer, and was employed in the office of the *Times* newspaper. He arrived with his family in the colony of New South Wales, in the year 1800. Young as the settlement then was, and absorbed as were its inhabitants in pursuits far different from those of literature, the spirit of his art was still brisk within him, and to establish the press upon these

* In July, 1822, Mr. Williams was found guilty of a libel on the clergy of the county and cathedral church of Durham, which appeared in his paper, August 18, 1821.

* John Scott was a native of Aberdeen, at which city he received his education. He commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *Censor*, and was afterwards engaged as editor of the *Statesman*, an evening paper, and successively editor of the *Champion* and *News*, published by Mr. Drakard, at Stamford, and at the time of his death of the *London Magazine*. A series of articles in the latter publication, on the conduct of *Blackwood's Magazine*, led to the unfortunate duel. Mr. Scott published a volume replete with valuable and sterling sense, entitled *A Visit to Paris in 1814, being a Review of the Moral, Political, Intellectual, and Social Condition of the French Capital*, 8vo. 1815.

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antipodean shores was the object of his constant ambition. Fortunately for him and the colony, that shrewd and active man, governor King, then at the head of the executive, readily fell in with Mr. Howe's wishes, foreseeing the salutary effects which the press, wisely conducted, could not fail to exert upon the crude elements of which the population was composed. A small supply of materials was accordingly procured from London, and on the 5th of March, 1803, being only fifteen years after the establishment of the colony, appeared the first number of the *Sydney Gazettee and New South Wales Advertiser*, a journal which has maintained its ground to the present day. At the outset, and for many years afterwards, the *Gazette* was chiefly occupied with the official orders and notifications of government. This circumstance at once stamped it with a degree of respectability, and secured for it as wide a circulation as the country could support. But, though thus patronised by authority, the ingenious publisher had to contend with many difficulties, and was often driven to straits from which nothing but his own determined activity and perseverance could have extricated him. In those early times, the intercourse between Sydney and London was extremely tardy and precarious. Arrivals like angel-visits, were "few and far between." A ship or two, per annum, was the only link which connected the mother country and her distant daughter; and then the passage was tedious beyond endurance, generally occupying the better part, not unfrequently the whole, of the twelvemonth. Nor was there any thing like a regularly established trade or commerce. Now and then some solitary adventurer would bless the inhabitants with an "investment"—i. e., a *melange* of ill-sorted goods banished from the lumber-rooms of London, for the express accommodation of the good folk at "Botany Bay,"—for whom, in sooth, "*any* thing was good enough!" To none was this poverty-striken market a cause of greater embarrassment than to our worthy father of types. His press—his letters—his ink—his paper—and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, were ever and anon in woful need of being recruited. But he had nothing but chance, and his own dexterous contrivances to trust to. Many an anecdote have we heard from his son and successor, of the predicaments and hair-breadth escapes that long checkered his career, and of the adroitness with which he made the best of such up-and-down circumstances, He struggled bravely with them—and he *mastered* them. For eighteen years he continued to tug at the oar, till the last enemy of our race dismissed him from his toils. But the evils and casualties here enumerated were not the only annoyances poor George Howe was exposed to. His paper, the idol of his heart, and the support of himself and family, was subjected to an absolute censorship; and the censors appointed by the governor seem to have exercised their authority with great rigour and harshness. Proof-sheets were sent back so corrected that frequently the editor could scarcely recognize his own sentences or detect a shadow of their original meaning. Paragraphs, essential to the proper understanding of the subjects he was treating, were mercilessly erased; and sometimes whole columns were annihilated at a blow. To the end of his life he used to speak with horror, and often with tears rolling down his cheeks, of the hardships he had endured in this way.

In the present *Gazette* office, there is a tablet of white marble, erected by filial affection, bearing the following inscription:—

In memory
of
GEORGE HOWE,
A creole of St. Kitt's,
Born 1769—Died May 11, 1821,
Aged LII.
He introduced into Australia
The art of Printing;
Instituted the Sydney Gazette;
and was the
First Government Printer;
besides which
His charity knew no bounds.

If we have read this man's history aright, he is entitled not merely to a tablet in a printing office, but to a public memorial in the best church in Sydney, or in any other place where the young colony may delight to honour its benefactors. He was succeeded by his son, who also is since dead. This young man did his work well. His first three years were comparatively calm. He had no competition to contend with, there being no press but his own in the colony. Politics did not run high, for there was but one newspaper, and that fettered with a censorship; free discussion was therefore unknown. The *Gazette* continued to be merely the vehicle of government orders, advertisements, extracts from English publications, and scraps of local intelligence. In 1823, however, sir Thomas Brisbane, who was then governor, informed Mr. Howe that the columns of the *Gazette* might be thrown open to public discussion of all matters of history concerning the colony and its government. Unused as the people had been to the exercise of this almost forgotten right, there were not wanting men of sense and spirit to embrace it. We look back to this stirring incident with delight, for it was, in truth, the first dawn of Australian freedom; and in little more than a year afterwards,—the censorship was no more. At the beginning of 1824,* Mr. G. T. Howe published his journal in a much improved and

* The year 1824 was truly an eventful year in Australia.—The star of liberty then rose over the press—never, we trust, to set or be obscured. In this year the legislative council was first incorporated;—the colony received his Majesty's new charter for the establishment of courts of justice;—courts of request were instituted;—the first court of quarter sessions was held;—the Australian agricultural company was formed;—the first chief justice—the first attorney-general—the first solicitor-general—the first sheriff—the first master in chancery—the first registrar of the supreme court—the first colonial treasurer, arrived; and, to crown the whole, the press received its freedom! This last triumph occurred in the month of October, when Mr. Howe published in the *Sydney Gazette* an official letter from the colonial secretary, announcing that the censorship had been abolished.

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enlarged shape, which was indeed equal to the usual dimensions of the English newspapers. From the same year the *Sydney Gazette* was edited by the rev. Ralph Mansfield, then by the rev. H. Carmichael, and afterwards conducted by Edward O'Shaugnessy and a person named Watt, and published three times a-week. Mrs. Howe married Watt, and he was afterwards drowned at Port Macguire about the year 1835.

1821. The art of printing introduced into the Sandwich Islands, at Hononooro, a large town or village of Oahu. On the first Monday in January, 1822, the press was put in operation, and the first sheet of a *Hawaiian spelling-book* was struck off. A knowledge of letters, with the art of writing and printing, were soon taught by the missionaries to such as were willing to learn it, and have so extensively diffused through the country the valuable acquisition, that almost all the chiefs, and great numbers of the common people, are now able to write readily, and even elegantly. Portions of the *Old* and *New Testaments* were translated into the Hawaiian language, and between the time when writing was introduced, and the close of the year 1834, twenty-seven publications were printed in the hitherto unknown tongue. All these works were of course the productions of Europeans, or of Americans of European descent, and were mostly translated from the English. That some of them at least were of considerable extent, and that large numbers were printed, may be judged from the fact that 36,640,920 pages were published in that interval. In the course of the year 1835, twelve publications were produced, chiefly educational; among these were *Primary Lessons for Children*, *Colbwin's Intellectual Arithmetic*, the complete *New Testament*, and a *Vocabulary* of the language, which last is an interesting work, as helping to lay the foundation of a literature which will no doubt spring up among a numerous and intelligent people who have shewn themselves so eager to participate in the advantages of civilization. A newspaper of eight 4to. pages was established at Owhyhee, illustrated with wood cuts of animals, in 1835.

The following is an extract from the first English newspaper established in the Sandwich islands. Permission having been asked of the king previous to its commencement, the following is the curious but sensible reply of his Sandwich majesty:—

TO STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH.

Hololulee, Oahu.

I assent to the letter which you have sent me. It affords me pleasure to see the works of other lands and things that are new. If I was there, I should very much like to see. I have said to Kinan, make printing-presses. My thought is ended. Love to you and Reynolds.

By king KAUIKEAOUOLI.

1821, *March*. Mock Constitutional Association established in London; for suppressing the liberty of the press, but crippled in its operations by the public indignation. When taxation had done its utmost to cramp the energies of the newspaper press; and when the different restrictive laws which we have noticed had been enforced, with the intention of driving democratical, seditious, and blasphemous writers from the field, all of which, even at their birth, gave proof of inefficiency, a new defence of political and religious orthodoxy was erected, called the "Constitutional Association," or better known by the name of the "Bridge-street gang," and a more inquisitorial institution was never planned in the most despotic times. This association undertook the suppression of every spark of free discussion in this country; they undertook to do what the attorney-general never would have attempted, and put money into the hands of lawyers that would have been much better employed in educating the lower classes, and the effects would have been equally salutary, in a national point of view, had it all been honestly and conscientiously expended in the dissemination of harmless religious tracts, or in warming the lazy eloquence of some loyal orthodox writer. Whether they accomplished what they undertook with all the vast outlay of money, and the ruin of many families, what would have been cured with the healing hand of time, or a removal of the grievances under which the press laboured, is a question the public can now decide. It is not a little remarkable that while the society directed its legal thunder against the poorer fry of book-retailers—against the pamphlet-hawker, and the cheap-book itinerant,—they never offered battle to any of the more powerful but not less orthodox and dangerous champions of the press.*

1821, *May* 13. *Died*, WILLIAM STEVENSON, F.S.A., upwards of thirty-five years proprietor of the *Norfolk Chronicle*. He was the eldest son of the rev. Seth Ellis Stevenson, of East Retford, Nottinghamshire, and rector of Tresswell, in that county. Mr. Stevenson served the office of sheriff of Norwich in 1799: he was an able and industrious antiquary, and at all times desirous of promoting the objects of that society which had done him the honour of electing him one of its members. He was ever happy to befriend indigent merit; and it was through his patronage that Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley, an extraordinary self-educated poetess in the city of Norwich, was first known to the public. Mr. Stevenson was a valuable correspondent of Mr. Nichols, whilst compiling his *Literary Anecdotes*. In the ninth volume of that work is a very interesting letter from Mr. Stevenson, communicating anecdotes of his friend Ignatius Sancho, which cannot fail of being perused with peculiar satisfaction. He was also a valuable correspondent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and edited *A Supplement to Bentham's History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of Ely*, 4to.

* In July, 1821, the London jury found a true bill against the committee of this association, for acts of oppression and extortion, but after a trial on the 15th of April, 1822, they were acquitted. On the 14th of December, 1821, they prosecuted several printers and booksellers, but they failed in their nefarious attempt to convict them, in consequence of one of the sheriffs, who returned the jury, being a member. It was strongly suspected that some of the jury, and even the judges, belonged to "the gang"

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1821, *May* 28. JOHN HUNT, editor of the *Examiner*, sentenced to two years' imprisonment and securities, for an alleged libel on the house of commons.

1821, *June* 1. J. T. WOOLLER, editor of the *Black Dwarf*, sentenced by the court of king's bench to fifteen months' imprisonment for attending a reform meeting at Birmingham, and to find sureties for his good behaviour, himself in £400, and two sureties in £200 each.

1821, *June* 16. *Died*, JOHN BALLANTYNE, a celebrated printer and bookseller, of Edinburgh. He was the son of a merchant at Kelso, where he was born and educated. In his youth he displayed an extraordinary quickness of mind as betokened the general ability by which he was to be distinguished in after life. While still a young man his mind was turned to literary concerns, by the establishment of a provincial newspaper, the *Kelso Mail*, which was begun by his elder brother James. The distinction acquired by his brother in consequence of some improvements in printing, by which there issued from a Scottish provincial press a series of books rivaling in elegance and accurate taste the productions of a Baskerville or a Bensley, caused the removal of both to Edinburgh about the beginning of the present century; but the active intellect of John Ballantyne was not to be confined to the dusky shades of the printing-house. He embarked largely in the bookselling trade, and subsequently in the profession of an auctioneer of works of art, libraries, &c. The connection which he and his brother had established at Kelso with sir Walter Scott, whose *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*,* 1800, was printed by them, continued in the more extensive scene, and, accordingly, during the earlier and more interesting years of the career of the author of *Waverley*, John Ballantyne acted as the confidant of that mysterious writer, and managed all the business of the communication of his works to the public. Some of these works were published by John Ballantyne, who also issued two different periodical works written chiefly by sir Walter Scott, entitled respectively the *Visionary*† and the *Sale Room*,‡ of which the latter had a reference to Mr. Ballantyne's trade. It is also worthy of notice, that the large edition of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, which appeared under the name of Walter Scott as editor, and which we may presume to say, reflects no inconsiderable credit upon the Scottish press, was an enterprise undertaken at the suggestion and risk of this spirited publisher. Mr. Ballantyne himself made one excursion into the field of letters; he was the author of a tolerably sprightly novel, in two thin duodecimos, styled the *Widow's Lodgings*, which reached a second edition,—and by which, he used to boast in a jocular manner—he made no less a sum than *thirty pounds*. It was not, however, as an author that Mr. Ballantyne chiefly shone—his forte was story-telling. As a '*conteur*, he was allowed to be unrivalled by any known cotemporary, possessing an infinite fund of ludicrous and characteristic anecdote, which he could set off with a humour endless in the variety of its shades and tones; he was entirely one of those beings who seemed to have been designed by nature for the task, now abrogated, of enlivening the formalities and alleviating the cares of a court; he was Yorick revived. After pursuing a laborious and successful business for several years, declining health obliged him to travel on the continent, and finally to retire to a seat in the neighbourhood of Melrose. He had been married, at an early age, to Miss Parker, a beautiful young lady, a relative of Dr. Rutherford, author of the the *View of Ancient History*, and other esteemed works. This union was not blessed with any children. In his Melrose rustication, he started the publication of a large and beautiful edition of the *British Novelists*,* as an easy occupation to divert the languor of illness, and fill up those vacancies in time which were apt to contrast with the former habits of busy life. The works of the various novelists were here amassed into large volumes, to which sir Walter Scott furnished biographical prefaces. But the trial was brief. While flattering himself with the hope that his frame was invigorated by change of air and exercise, death stepped in and reft the world of as joyous a spirit as ever brightened its sphere, at about the age of forty-five years; and it may be with truth affirmed, that of all the remarkable men, by whom this name in its various orthographical appearances has been borne, not the least worthy of notice is John Ballantyne, the printer, of Edinburgh.

1821, *June* 22. The *Observer*, Sunday newspaper, sold 61,500 double papers, containing an account of the coronation of George IV * consuming 133,000 fourpenny stamps, and producing to the revenue upwards of £2,000.

1821, *Nov.* 24. THOMAS ROBERT WEAVER, printer, and THOMAS ARROWSMITH and WILLIAM SHACKLE, alleged proprietors of the *John Bull*, sentenced by the court of king's bench—

* It is generally allowed that a disposition to depart from the polished and formal style of versification owed its rise, in no small measure, to the several collections which appeared during the eighteenth century. A panegyrical criticism on the ballad of *Chevy Chase*, which Addison published in the *Spectator*, is allowed to have been the first instance of any specimen of that kind of poetry being noticed with commendation by a scholarly writer. The *Reliques* of Dr. Percy, and the large collections of Mr. Evans the bookseller, published in 1777, with the *Minstrelsy* of Scott, had a very marked effect upon the forms and styles of poetry, being chiefly observable in the compositions of Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth. But before that time there had appeared several eminent poets, whose compositions betrayed that a breaking up of the old style had already commenced.

† In this paper, inserted in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, sir Walter Scott endeavoured to prove the absurdity of the popular excitement in favour of a more extended kind of parliamentary representation. However well intended, these papers were not by any means happy specimens of political disquisition.

‡ A periodical after the manner of the *Spectator*, but was soon dropped for want of encouragement.

* Completed by sir Walter Scott.

† George IV. was crowned in Westminster abbey, July 19, 1821, the expenses of which were £238,000, the king's dress alone cost £24,000.

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Weaver to pay a fine of £100 to the king; Shackle and Arrowsmith £500 each, and all to be imprisoned nine months; to give security for five years, themselves in £500, and two sureties of £250 each, for a libel upon the memory of lady Caroline Wrottesley.*

1821, *Dec.* 6. *Died*, WILLIAM PERRY, the celebrated proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which, for the period of thirty years, he conducted with great ability and independence of spirit—wrote his paper into celebrity, and himself into affluence, and died an honest man in the cause he had advocated. He was born in Aberdeen, Oct. 30, 1756, and received his education at the high school, and in 1771, he entered Marischal college, in the university of Aberdeen. He was intended for the profession of the law, but his father's misfortune in trade, who was a house-builder, induced young Perry, in 1774, to proceed to Edinburgh, with the hope of procuring employment as a clerk in some writer's chambers. Failing in his application in that city, he came to the resolution of trying his fortune in England. So, like his native aurora borealis, constantly shooting southwards, he proceeded to Manchester, where he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the counting-house of a Mr. Dinwiddie, a respectable manufacturer, in which he remained for two years. During his stay in Manchester, Mr. Perry, who was yet only in the nineteenth year of his age, attracted the notice, and procured the friendship of several principal gentlemen in the town, by the singular talents he displayed in a debating society, which they had established for the discussion of moral and philosophical subjects. Mr. Perry also produced several literary essays of great merit. Encouraged by this success, Mr. Perry determined to seek a wider field for the exercise of his talents; and with this view set out for London, in the beginning of 1777, carrying with him a number of letters of introduction and recommendation from his friends in Manchester to influential individuals in the metropolis. For some time, however, these were unavailing. But the following circumstance, at length procured him the employment which he sought, and placed him in the path to that eminence which he afterwards attained. While waiting in London for some situation presenting itself, he amused himself in writing fugitive verses and short essays, which he put into the letter box of the *General Advertiser*, as the casual contributions of an anonymous correspondent, and they were of such merit as to procure immediate insertion. It happened that one of the parties to whom he had a letter of introduction, namely, Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart, were part proprietors of the *Advertiser*, and on these gentlemen Mr. Perry was in the habit of calling daily, to inquire if any situation had yet offered for him. On entering their shop one day to make the usual inquiry, Mr. Perry found Mr. Urquhart earnestly engaged in reading an article in the *Advertiser*, and evidently with great satisfaction. When he had finished, the former put the now almost hopeless question, whether any situation had yet presented itself? and it was answered in the negative; "but," added Mr. Urquhart, "if you could write such articles as this," pointing to that which he had just been reading, "you would find immediate employment." Mr. Perry glanced at the article, discovered that it was one of his own, and convinced his friend, Mr. Urquhart, by showing another article in manuscript, which he had intended to put into the box as usual, before returning home. Pleased with the discovery, Mr. Urquhart immediately said that he would propose him as a stipendiary writer for the paper, at a meeting of the proprietors, which was to take place that very evening. The result was, that on the next day he was employed at the rate of a guinea a-week, with an additional half guinea for assistance to the *London Evening Post*, printed by the same person. On receiving these appointments Mr. Perry devoted himself with great assiduity to the discharge of their duties, and made efforts before unknown in the newspaper establishments of London.

In 1782, Mr. Perry commenced the *European Magazine*, upon a plan then new, and from the ability with which it was conducted, added very much to the reputation and popularity of its editor. Having conducted this journal for twelve months, he was chosen by the proprietors of the *Gazetteer* to be the editor, at a salary of four guineas per week; but under an express condition, made by himself, that he should be in no way constrained in his political opinions and sentiments, which were those of Charles James Fox, of whom he was a devoted admirer. He effected a great improvement in the reporting department, by employing a series of reporters who should relieve each other by turns, and thus supply a constant and uninterrupted succession of matter. By this means he was enabled to give in the morning all the debates which had taken place on the preceding night, a point which his predecessor in the editorship of the *Gazetteer* had been in arrears for months.* One of Mr. Perry's favourite recreations was that of attending and taking part in the discussions of debating

* See page 815 *ante*, for anecdote of the *John Bull*, and for 1803 read 1821.

* With respect to reporting, not only in London, but from every part of the empire, the daily press of the metropolis has, within the last few years, shown almost incredible exertion. Most of the persons so engaged are gentlemen of education, and so active and able are most of them, that it is not an unfrequent thing for one reporter to supply from the notes of three quarters of an hour, to the paper upon which he is engaged, from two to three columns of closely printed matter. A great number of the reporters are law students, and to give a list of those who have descended to this useful but laborious occupation, would be astonishing. The late James Stephen, esq., master in chancery, while studying for the law, and his circumstances being narrow, became editor and reporter of the *Morning Chronicle* till his appointment to a situation in the West Indies. He returned to England with a handsome fortune, and obtained a seat in parliament, where he greatly distinguished himself in resisting the motion of the benchers of Lincoln's inn, to prevent barristers being employed on newspapers. In opposing that motion Mr. Stephen very candidly stated the fact that he had honestly

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societies. By his singular fluency and force of speaking, he obtained the notice of Mr. Pitt, who, then a very young man, was in the practice of frequenting a society in which Mr. Perry was a frequent speaker, and is said to have been so impressed with his abilities as an orator, as to have had an offer of a seat in parliament conveyed to him, after he had himself attained the dignity of chancellor of the exchequer. A similar offer was afterwards made by lord Shelburne; but his political principles, from which no temptation could divert him, prevented his accepting either of these flattering propositions. For many years he edited Debrett's *Parliamentary Debates*, and afterwards, in conjunction with a Mr. Gray, bought the *Morning Chronicle* from William Woodfall, which he continued to conduct till his death, which took place at Brighton, after a long and painful illness, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The principles of the *Morning Chronicle* were always those of Mr. Fox,* friendly to liberty, order, and right government. The sound discretion and fair judgment with which Mr. Perry had always exercised his almost absolute power, called forth from sir James Mackintosh† in the house of commons, December 23, 1819, the most splendid panegyric which literary integrity ever received. It was in a committee upon the abominable libel bill, Mr. Canning, then a cabinet minister, admitted the title of Mr. Perry to the praises so eloquently bestowed.

Mr. Clements, proprietor of the *Observer* and the *Englishman*, purchased the copyright of the *Chronicle*, for which he gave a very great sum.

1821, *May 5. The Manchester Guardian*, No. 1, printed and published by John Edward Taylor, Market-street, Manchester. Saturday.

1821. *The Glasgow Free Press*, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

1821. *Nov. 24. The Catholic*, edited by the rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Antigua. This work was continued until 1822, when the name was changed into the *Catholic Phœnix*, edited by Mr. Grimes, surgeon, and printed by J. Pratt, Manchester.

1821, *Dec. 1. The Northern Express, and Lancashire Daily Post* No. 1. This was the second attempt to establish a daily newspaper out of London; the proprietor was Henry Burgess, who established a swift conveyance between London, Manchester, and Liverpool, by which two horses ran eight miles stages, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The paper was printed in London and Stockport, and published in Manchester every Saturday, price sevenpence. It continued for about three months.

1822, *Jan. 21. Died*, BENJAMIN WRIGHT, printer, of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Norbury, printer, of Brentford, but passed the prime of his life as an assistant in the printing-office of his friend, Mr. John Nichols. In the year, 1802, he formed a connexion in business with Mr. Thomas Burton, and afterwards entered into partnership with him, and was his successor. Having obtained a very moderate competence, he retired wholly from business in 1819; but the death of an affectionate wife, and his own declining health, prevented his looking for enjoyment. For the most scrupulous integrity, amiable singleness of heart, and unremitting industry, Mr. Wright had few equals, and he died at Kilburn, aged sixty-eight, regretted by all his friends.

1822. Parliament agreed to print the ancient histories of the kingdom.

1822, *March 9. Died*, EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE, LL.D. professor of mineralogy in the university of Cambridge. This celebrated traveller belongs to a literary family, his father, grandfather, and brother (the rev. James Stanier Clarke) having each attained considerable reputation by their publications. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a fellow of Jesus' college. In 1799 he set out on an extensive tour through Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and returned from Constantinople in 1802, through Hungary, Germany, and France. In the course of his travels he collected a magnificent cabinet of minerals, together with a valuable assortment of manuscripts and ancient marbles, the latter of which, including the famous Eleusinian Ceres, he deposited in the public library at Cambridge. He was also an

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earned a livelihood by that very practice, and therefore he could not in conscience forbear expressing his decided disapprobation of such an interdict which would go very much to cramp the intellectual energies of young men of genius, but of contracted circumstances. This speech gave great satisfaction to the house, and the benchers prudently rescinded their resolution.

As a body, the reporters are gentlemen, and we never heard that they were corrupted, except by affection or aversion, or by civilities in a gentlemanly way. Old Mr. Joliffe, for example, used to go into the reporters' room, merely as a lounge, and say, "Are there any gentlemen of the press who want franks," and a reporter was sure to have as many as he chose to accept. Soon after, when the civility was forgotten, he would go again, and remonstrate in a lachrymose tone, saying, "Now, my good fellows, give us a decent speech, don't cut it short by saying only that Mr. Joliffe supported the motion. Remember I am a county member, and people think what I say of consequence, and you know I am a friend of the press."

* When the whigs came into power in the year 1806, they gave Mr. Perry a situation of the value of £4,200 a-year, which he only held during their short-lived reign. He, however, procured situations of considerable value for two or three of his sons in India, which were permanent. The principal editor at that time under Mr. Perry, was the present Mr. serjeant Spankie. This gentleman was sent out by the whigs, as Recorder in some court in India, but he returned in a few years and was made a serjeant-at-law.

A magnificent *Mazarine Bible*, in Mr. Perry's library, sold for one hundred and sixty guineas.

† Sir James Mackintosh, bart., was born 1766, in the parish of Dores, in the county of Inverness, and received his education at the school of Tortrose, and at king's college, Aberdeen, where his studies were directed to the profession of the healing art, and in 1787 he took his doctor's degree in that faculty. He afterwards turned to the law; became a student at Lincoln's inn, and soon displayed such uncommon powers of eloquence, as had a considerable influence in the appointment of the advocate to the recorder of Bombay, where his oratorical talents frequently called forth the admiration of the Europeans and natives. On his return to England sir James was elected into parliament, where he ably supported the popular party. He died May 30, 1832. As an historian he has unfolded and judged the social and political improvement of the English nation, with the acuteness of a philosopher, and the wisdom of a practical statesman.

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agent in obtaining for this country the celebrated Alexandrian sarcophagus, and the trilingular inscription, known by the name of "the Rosetta Stone." Dr. Clarke was eminently qualified for a traveller, by great acquired knowledge, unshrinking courage and power of enduring fatigue, and the ability to narrate what he observed in a lively, graphic, and agreeable manner. Not long after his return to England, he married Angelica, daughter of sir William Beaumaris Rush, and being already in holy orders, was instituted to the rectory of Harlton, Cambridgeshire. Dr. Clarke was the author of a periodical work entitled *Le Reveur; or the Wakings of an Absent Man:* the first number appeared Sept. 6, 1796, and the last March 6, 1797, in twenty-nine numbers. The whole were afterwards printed in one volume, some time in the latter year; and from the account to be found in his Life, it would seem that there is not more than *one complete* copy in existence.

1822. *Practical Hints on Decorative Printing.* By William Savage, London. This work produces some beautiful imitations of coloured drawings produced at the letter-press, and the elaborate manner in which the imitations are executed, must excite the most delightful feeling in every lover of the typographic art. The work was published at £5 5*s*. large paper, in folio, £11 11*s*. Mr. Branston,* the celebrated wood engraver, rendered his valuable services.†

1822, *Jan.* 29. *The Scrap Book;* a literary publication, printed and published by Joseph Pratt, Manchester, price twopence.

1822, *Feb.* 2. *The Manchester Iris*, No. 1. a literary publication, price threepence halfpenny, printed and published by Henry Smith,‡ the proprietor, St. Ann's square, Manchester. It ended Saturday, December 27, 1823.

1822. *The Press; or, Literary Chit Chat, a satire*, 12mo, pp. 132.

1822, *March* 10. *Died*, WILLIAM COWDROY, proprietor and printer of the *Manchester Gazette*, aged forty-seven years. To those who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him, he was known to be the possessor of many sterling qualities, among which, sincerity, strict probity, and firm friendship, were peculiarly pre-eminent. He died as he had lived, an example that virtue can exalt the character even beyond praise, and above the power of death.

1822, *April* 22. ALDERMAN WAITHMAN obtained a verdict of £500 against the proprietors of the *John Bull*, for a libel.

1822, *April* 26. SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL, bart. killed in a duel by James Stuart, esq. for a concealed libel, of which sir Alexander Boswell was the author, inserted in a newspaper called the *Glasgow Sentinel*, of the same stamp as the Edinburgh *Beacon* and the London *John Bull*, conducted by Messrs. Alexander and Borthwick, of which sir Walter Scott and others were the proprietors.

1822, *May* 19. *Died*, JEREMIAH JOLLIE, proprietor and printer of the *Carlisle Journal*, aged thirty-five years. He was the eldest son of Francis Jollie, whom he succeeded in the business. Mr. Francis Jollie republished several valuable works, and compiled *Sketch of Cumberland Manners and Customs*, 8vo. 1811. *The Cumberland Guide and Directory*, 8vo. 1811.

1822, *May* 20. *Died*, WILLIAM HAYES, bookbinder, of Oxford, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. As a steady, upright, and attentive tradesman, Mr. Hayes had long enjoyed very general credit and respect. The merits of his private character was best appreciated by his friends and family; but in his loss the public of Oxford will long regret one of its most zealous, active, and indefatigable servants. A few years before his death he received from his fellow-citizens a most gratifying testimony of their regard, and high opinion of his services in discharging the important office of governor of the house of industry.

1822, *May* 25. *Died*, WILLIAM HEADLEY, proprietor of the *Leeds Independent* newspaper, aged thirty-four, lamented by his family and friends. He received some severe injuries from a mob, on the day of the coronation of George IV.

1822, *May* 28. T. ARROWSMITH, J. WEAVER, and W. SHACKELL, the alleged proprietor and printers of the *John Bull* newspaper were brought

* Robert Branston, sen. of the firm of Whiting and Branston, engravers and printers, Beaufort-house, in the Strand, London, died Feb. 12, 1827.

† Sir William Congreve, whose active and inventive genius never slept, obtained a patent, December 22, 1822, for improvements in printing in one, two, or three colours by machinery, and which is chiefly used in printing country bankers notes and labels for paper for the excise; at the same time it is but justice to say, (if the invention of printing be ceded to sir William Congreve) the machinery was invented and brought to perfection by Mr. Wilks, a partner in the house of Donken and Co., Bermondsey. The worthy baronet introduced the process into some of the government offices, as well as permitted Messrs. Whiting and Branston to avail themselves of his ingenuity, and the invention considerably increased in public favour after its first introduction into Beaufort house, Strand, many very highly finished specimens of the compound-plate process have been issued from that establishment. It ought also to be said, that sir William Congreve found an able assistant in Mr. Branston, as many of the productions were certainly executed by that inimitable engraver's own hand. Sir William Congreve was born May 20, 1772, and died May 16, 1828.

Messrs. E. and E. Cowper have invented a cylinder card-printing machine, which executes the sheet of court cards, with the five colours in register at one impression.

In 1814, Mr. S. Marshall, of Streatham, in Surry, obtained a medal from the society of arts, for the invention of printing in colours on calico.

‡ Henry Smith served his apprenticeship with William Cowdroy, jun.; he carried on a very respectable business for about nineteen years, and died July 11, 1838, aged 44.

* On January 7, 1822, Mr. Stuart obtained an action against Alexander and Borthwick, for damages for a libel inserted in the *Glasgow Sentinel*. Mr. Borthwick was then lying in Glasgow jail for a small debt, when his agent, it appears, expressed to Mr. Stuart his great desire to have the action settled, and asked if he, Mr. Stuart, was willing to do so, Mr. Stuart replied that it would depend on the communication which Borthwick would make to him. Borthwick being liberated from prison by the payment of his debt, brought Mr. Stuart the papers and manuscripts, which led him to fix on Sir Alexander Boswell as the author of the articles which had offended him, and which led to the unfortunate duel. Borthwick absconded, but on the 6th of April was apprehended on a justiciary warrant, at Dundee, and carried to Edinburgh, charging him with theft, by breaking open lock-fast places in the *Sentinel* newspaper office, and abstracting several confidential letters and other manuscripts therefrom.

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up to receive judgment for several libels inserted in that paper on queen Caroline,* when the following sentence was passed upon them: Arrowsmith, to pay a fine of £300; W. Shackell and J. Weaver, to be imprisoned three months and to pay a fine of £100.

1822, *June* 4. *Died*, W. HALL, who had held the situation of overseer in the office of the *Lancaster Gazette* since its commencement, in 1801, in which he discharged his duty with the strictest honesty, industry, and integrity. He was aged fifty-three years.

1822, *July* 29. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, editor and proprietor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, fined £100 for a libel on professor Leslie.

1822, *Oct.* 22. MESSRS. DOLBY, CLARKE, and WADDINGTON, convicted of publishing alleged libels.†

1822, *Oct. Died*, FRANCIS RIVINGTON, the senior partner in the highly respectable firm of the Rivington's, of St. Paul's church-yard, and of Waterloo-place, London, the immediate descendants of a long line of booksellers, who may be ranked among the most eminent in this useful profession. Mr. Francis Rivington moved in an extensive circle of friends; and few men have been more generally or more justly esteemed. His probity, his sincere and unaffected piety, and his natural hilarity of disposition, endeared him to all who knew him. He died at Islington in his seventy-eighth year.

1822, *Nov.* 15. *Died*, JOHN DEBRETT, formerly an eminent bookseller in Piccadilly, in the shop occupied by Mr. Almon. He was the editor of the following works:—*New Foundling Hospital for Wit*, 6 v. 12mo. 1784. *Asylum for Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse*, 4 v. 12mo. *Parliamentary Papers*, 3 v. 8vo. 1797. *The Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland*, 2 v. 18mo. 9th ed. 1813. *New Baronetage of England*, 2 v. 18mo. 1808.

1822. *Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia*, plates. 15 vols. 4to. London, 1799. Calcutta, 1822.

1822, *Nov. Died*, HENRY FENWICK, printer to the corporation of the city of London, an office which he filled for more than half a century, having been appointed to it in April, 1772. He had been a liveryman of the company of stationers more than sixty years, and died aged eighty-two. He was succeeded in the office of city printer by Mr. Arthur Taylor.

1822, *Dec.* 9. DUNCAN STEVENSON, printer of the *Beacon* Edinburgh newspaper, was fined £500 for a libel.*

1822. The premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, London, entirely consumed by fire, amongst other valuable property in books, was a great number of copies of a *Polyglot Bible*,† printed with stereotype plates.

1822. It is stated in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, that Ali Pacha, the spirited and enterprising viceroy of Egypt, among other projects for the instruction and general improvement of his subjects, erected in Bulak, in Upper Egypt, a college in which a considerable number of students were boarded and educated at his expense, and also a royal printing establishment; one work from which, an *Italian and Arabic Dictionary*, in two parts, is mentioned, bearing for imprint, *Bolacco, della Stamperia reale*, 1822, 4to.

1822. The commencement of this year deserves to be noticed for the appearance of a number of illustrated publications, in London, which were sold so low as twopence each. The only one remaining is the *Mirror*, commenced by John Limbird, and as it was the first so it is also the best—it still continues improving under the direction of its original proprietor, in the Strand, London.

1822. Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Gardening*.

1822. *The New Monthly Magazine*.

1822. *The Hellenic Trumpet*, a political newspaper in modern Greek, was printed at Corinth, a celebrated city of the Morea.

1823. Mechanics' Institute formed in London and Glasgow on an extensive scale, and with great success.

* On the 11th of October, 1820, the printers of London went in grand procession to Brandenburgh house, the residence of the queen, at Hammersmith, and presented to her majesty an address, printed on white satin, the workmanship of which was a most splendid piece of typographical skill. She died August 7, 1821, and her remains were interred in the family vault at Brunswick.

† When the venders of seditious libels, treasonable tracts, and blasphemous and obscene publications, could find no other way of evading the law, they had recourse to various expedients; amongst many was the following, by little Waddington, at his shop, in the Strand, London. Within the shop were posted up the names of several books, with their prices, and opposite each book was a hook, to which a short rope was attached, extending up to the first floor, which was occupied by Waddington; there was also a ring which the purchaser put on the book opposite the book he wanted, and thus signified to the person above stairs what book it was he desired to have, the rope was then pulled up, and a box was let down through a hole, into which the purchaser put the price, the box was then pulled up, and the book immediately let down.

* On August 22nd, Mr. Abercrombie, the present speaker of the house of commons, made a motion in the house of commons for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the conduct of the lord advocate, and other law officers of Scotland, as connected with the public press of that country—the motion was negatived by a majority of twenty-five—the numbers being 120 to 95.

† The *Polyglott*, published by Mr. Bagster, in 1833, in folio, by professor Saml. Lee is deserving of every praise as a splendid triumph of the British press. The editor of this splendid work was born at the village of Longnor, in the county of Salop, and from the education of a village school, and the trade of a carpenter and joiner, this extraordinary man made such rapid advances in the acquirement of languages, that he made himself acquainted, including his native tongue, with eighteen in number, which are as follows:—English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Arabic, Persic, Hindostanee French, German, Italian, Ethiopic, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, and Bengalee. Happily for the honour of the British nation, these talents were not suffered to remain either in obscurity, or to languish under that adversity where they had their birth. At a Congregation, held on the 16th of March, 1819, the rev. Samuel Lee, of Queen's college, was admitted master of arts by royal mandate, and was afterwards elected professor of Arabic, on the resignation of the rev. John Palmer, B.D. of St. John's college. Such are the honours which Mr. Lee has attained, through the exercise of his extraordinary talents in the cause of virtue and religion. Of his personal character, an amiable picture has been drawn by his first venerable friend and patron, archdeacon Corbet, who extended to him the hand of benevolence and friendship through life.

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1823, *Feb.* The Bannantyne club established at Edinburgh, through the exertions of sir Walter Scott, the first president, and also of Thomas Thomson, esq. the successor of sir Walter in that office. The object of the institution is to print works illustrative of the history, antiquities, and literature of Scotland, either at the expense of the club, or as contributors from individual members. It consisted originally of thirty-one members. The number of copies printed is limited to one hundred and thirty-six; a smaller number, however, has been printed of the earlier publications. The club derives its name from George Bannantyne, from whose active life, during his youth, is owing that rich collection of Scottish poetry which bears his name. He was born Feb. 22, 1545, and was living in 1606, but the period of his death is not precisely known.

1823, *Feb.* 18. *Died*, THOMAS DEIGHTON. bookseller and stationer, at York, aged forty-nine years.

1823, *Feb.* 22, *Died*, JAMES HARROP,* proprietor and printer of the *Manchester Mercury* and *British Volunteer*. He was also postmaster of Manchester for several years, but when the whigs came into power in 1806, they deprived Mr. Harrop of that situation. His conduct as a public character, and the proprietor of a newspaper, was distinguished for loyalty to the king, and an unshaken attachment to the constitution; and he had, universally, the merit of consistency, and the credit of political integrity. He died at Broughton priory, near Manchester, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was succeeded in his business by his eldest son James Harrop.

1823, *March* 7. *Died*, the rev. WILLIAM WARD, a missionary at Serampore in the East Indies, under the direction of Dr. Carey.† Mr. Ward was a native of Derby, where he was born October 20, 1769, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business to Mr. Drewry, proprietor of the *Derby Mercury;* he afterwards devoted himself to the ministry, and died at Serampore, aged fifty-three. It is gratifying to learn that the printing establishment at Serampore, so diligently and perseveringly carried on, continues to flourish at the present day; and according to the *Eighth and Ninth Memoirs*, we learn that at the close of 1822, they had printed the *New Testament* in twenty languages besides the Chinese: also that they had finished the entire *Chinese Bible*, with moveable metallic types, printed on paper forwarded from China to Calcutta. In 1823, notice occurs of the press erected at Fort Marlborough, near Bencoolen; in 1824, it is mentioned that a lithographic press had been forwarded to Bencoolen, for the purpose of printing the scriptures in Javanese; and in 1826, notice occurs of a lithographic press having been sent some years ago to Batavia, in the isle of Java.

1823, *March* 10. *Died*, PHILLIP ADDISON, printer and stationer, at Preston, in Lancashire, aged fifty-one. He was much respected as a tradesman for punctuality and integrity in the discharge of his engagements; and the inoffensive urbanity of his manners procured him many friends.

1823, *May* 18. *Died*, JOHN HEARD, printer and publisher of the *West Briton*, published at Truro, where he died, highly respected for punctuality in all his dealings.

1823, *June* 17. The royal society of literature now first assembles.

1823, *Aug.* 6. *Died*, Mr. MEYLER, proprietor of the *Bath Herald*, in his forty-second year. He was a member of the common council of the corporation of Bath. He left a widow and five young children.

1823, *Sept.* 5. *Died*, HENRY RICHARDSON, proprietor and printer of the *Berwick Advertiser*.

1823, *Sept.* 15. THOMAS BEEMAN, warehouseman to Mr. Bensley, printer, in Bolt-court, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to seven years' transportation, for stealing one hundred and six copies of Lingard's *History of England*, printed by Mr. Bensley for Mr. Mawman. Thomas Cahuse, a bookseller, residing in High-street, Borough, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen.

1823, *Sept.* 24. Dr. T. F. Dibdin, in the *Library Companion*, says, there appeared the most marvellous phenomenon ever witnessed in the annals of *Bibliopolism*. The *Times Newspaper* had four of the five columns of its last page occupied by an advertisement of Mr. Thorpe, containing the third part of his catalogue for that year. On a moderate computation, this advertisement comprised *eleven hundred and twenty lines*.

1823, *Methodical Cyclopædia*, edited by Mr. Mitchell.

1823, *Oct.* 7. *Died*, JAMES SMITH, proprietor of the *Liverpool Mercantile Advertiser*, aged forty-two. Mr. Smith was a man of superior attainments, and greatly excelled in mechanical pursuits. He was the compiler of two works that were found extremely useful, namely, the *Panorama of Science and Art*, and the *Mechanic; or, Compendium of Practical Inventions*. He was a native of Kendal, and in fellowship with the society of friends.

1823, *Oct.* 22. *Died*, ROWLAND HURST, bookseller, proprietor, and publisher of the *Wakefield and Halifax Journal*, aged forty-seven.

1823. Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library established at Lancaster.

1823. A delegation of printers and booksellers, from Philadelphia, in America, attended the four hundredth grand anniversary of the invention of the art of printing, held at Haerlem, in Holland, in honour of Lawrence Coster.

1823. A machine was invented for rolling books, instead of beating them with a hammer, by which process as many books may be beaten

* John Beatson proprietor of the *Isle of Man Gazette*, was brother-in-law to Mr. Harrop.

† William Carey, D.D. was born of poor parents, at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, August 17, 1761. He became one of the most eminent missionaries that ever laboured for the salvation of the heathen, in the east, and died June 9, 1834. His *Life* was written by his nephew, the rev. Eustace Carey.

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in one day as would occupy two bookbinders a week in the ordinary way, besides degrading a very pretty art to a most toilsome task of heavy labour and little skill in one of its processes.

1823. *The Singapore Chronicle*, established on the island of Singapore, at the extremity of the peninsula of Malacca. At first it was issued at irregular periods, then once a fortnight; and in 1833 it was enlarged and issued weekly, in which state it continues. In 1823, the Anglo-Chinese college was removed from Malacca to Singapore, and a printing establishment was brought from Calcutta, where the missionaries commenced their labours by working off a Siamese version of the *Book of Genesis*.

1823. James Silk Buckingham, proprietor and editor of the *Oriental Herald*, published at Calcutta, was banished from India, unprepared and without trial, because he chose to say "that a clergyman of the church of Scotland was not the fittest person to be made a clerk of stationery." With regard to the Indian press, it may be observed, that the first adventurers into that region, solely intent on the means of amassing enormous wealth, had little appetite for any literary or intellectual gratifications. As, however, emigrants multiplied and their stay in India assumed more of a permanent character, the example of some illustrious individuals kindled a spirit of enquiry, not surpassed at home, and scarcely equalled unless among the most active intellectual circles. The human mind once roused to exertion, soon betters itself in every direction from philological and historical research, our countrymen sought to proceed to political enquiry, particularly into the constitution and administration of that singular and anomalous system under which they were governed. A free press, however, in a society composed on one side of a mere army, and in the other of a people subjected to immemorial despotism, and into whose mind such an idea never entered, was certainly a very critical measure. The marquis of Hastings, however, attempted it, he proclaimed the freedom of publication without previous censorship, as accompanied, however, with a series of warnings as to the limits within which this permission was to be exercised. Mr. Buckingham, a bold and clever adventurer immediately availed himself of this permission, and began a journal, which so addressed itself to the newly awakened curiosity of the Indian public, that in a short time it yielded a revenue of £8,000 a-year. As it was always found to be the more acceptable and profitable in proportion as the strictures upon the mighty of the land were more decided and *piquant*, the paper, in spite of repeated warnings from the government house, assumed always a character more and more offensive to the ruling powers. This state of things came to a crisis when the marquis left India, and the ministration devolved upon Mr. Adam in the interval, pervious to the arrival of a new governor-general. Mr. Buckingham having then committed an offence, supposed to exceed the atrocity of his former misdeeds, was banished from India on the ground of an old law, which empowered the government to take this step.* Mr. Arnott, in whose hands he left the journal, and who conducted it in the same spirit, soon experienced a similar treatment; and the whole concern was entirely broken up.

1823, *January* 20. Advice was received of the establishment of a Bengalee newspaper, under the title of *Sungband Cowmuddy;* or the *Moon of Intelligence*, edited by a learned Hindoo, and the first articles relate to the liberty of the press, and trial by jury.

1823, *July. Examiner & Political Economist.*

1823, *Oct.* 9. *Local Observer.*

1824, *Feb.* 25. *Died*, Luke White, esq., M.P. for the county of Leitrim. He rose by slow degrees, from being the poorest to the richest man in Ireland. He commenced business as an itinerant bookseller, at Belfast, and was in the practice of selling by auction his pamphlets and imperfect volumes, in the public streets of Belfast. The knowledge he thus acquired of public sales, procured him the situation of clerk to an auctioneer in Dublin. There he opened a small bookshop, became eminent in that line, and sold lottery tickets, and by his speculations in the funds, and contracting for government loans, he acquired his enormous wealth. His property amounted to £30,000 a-year real estate, and £160,000 in money and securities. This, which remained after the enormous sum of £200,000, expended upon elections, he bequeathed by will amongst his children, five sons and three daughters. His son, Samuel White, esq. succeeded him in the representation of the county of Leitrim.—It was said that his eldest son offended him by refusing to offer himself a candidate for Dublin, with a promise to support the catholic cause. He died in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

1824, *March* 8. *Died*, Matthew Faulkner, formerly proprietor of the *Manchester Herald* newspaper, and a very respectable bookseller in the market-place of that town. We have, at page 775, given the manner by which Mr. Faulkner lost an independent property, acquired by previous habits of severe industry, and the closest attention to business, for the expression of

* In August, 1835, Mr. Buckingham, being then M. P. for Sheffield, obtained a committee of the house of commons to investigate into his claims and to enable him to recover compensation from the East India Company, for the loss and damages sustained by him in the suppression of his paper at Calcutta. The preamble recites, "that by an expenditure of £20,000, he, with great exertions, succeeded in establishing at Calcutta a journal which yielded £8,000 annually, and that he possessed thirty-three shares of this journal. He was banished, his paper suppressed, and property to the amount of £40,000 was destroyed. All this was done without trial or conviction." The committee declared "that as by the ordinary course of law there was no remedy, compensation should be awarded by the authority of parliament." When the measure came before the house it was thrown out. From some motive, of which we are not aware, Mr. Buckingham retired from parliament, and is now in America.

On August 3, 1835, the press of India was freed of its restrictions by the voluntary act of the governor general in council.

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those political opinions which time has proved to be paramount; and, whatever might have been the inducement of the "constitutional society," to destroy his property, and force him to become an exile for many years from his native land, reflects but little credit on those who, while they defended "church and state," were fomenting riots in the lower orders to burn and destroy the property of those who dared to speak the truth. Mr. Faulkner died at Burnley, in Lancashire, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

1824, *April* 19. *Died*, GEORGE GORDON BYRON, lord Byron, whose name is imperishably connected with the literature of our native land. He was the grandson of admiral John Byron,* and was born in London, January 22, 1788. His father† died three years afterwards, leaving Mrs. Byron in embarrassed circumstances. They retired to Aberdeen, where he received the first rudiments of his education, and braced his limbs upon the mountains of the neighbourhood. William, the fifth lord Byron, died at Newstead abbey, Nottinghamshire, May 17, 1798, and as the descent both of the titles and estates was to heirs male, he was succeeded by his great nephew, and thus the state and prospects of the heir were completely changed, when he was little more than ten years old. Upon the change in his fortune, lord Byron was placed as a ward under the guardianship of his relation, the earl of Carlisle, and the tuition of Dr. Drury,‡ at Harrow, and from thence, at the age of sixteen, to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he remained only three years. In the year 1807, while at Newstead abbey, lord Byron arranged, and caused to be printed at Newark, a small collection of his poems, under the whimsical title of *Hours of Idleness*. By George Gordon, lord Byron, a minor. The Edinburgh reviewers thought proper to comment, in very harsh and unbecoming language, upon these early effusions of the young lord. Their critique elicited from his lordship's pen one of the bitterest and most powerful satires ever published. His pen, however, was not entirely dipped in gall; on the contrary, there are many very beautiful lines, eulogizing the productions of Gifford, Henry Kirke White, Sotheby,§ Macneil,‖ Crabbe, Shee, Rogers, and Campbell. Up to the time of his majority, the noble lord continued to follow his fancies, and unhappily his life was one of riot and dissipation, the miserable consequences of which were soon apparent. At length, in July, 1809, in company with John Cam Hobhouse, he embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and after visiting Seville and Cadiz, he sailed for the Morea. After an absence of nearly three years, lord Byron revisited his native shores, and exhibited the advantages of travelling in his *Childe Harold*, which is full of splendid descriptions and noble meditations, and the supposed identity of the hero with the poet, excited at once admiration and curiosity. This poem is constructed on the Spenserian stanza, which suits admirably well with the sombre and contemplative character of the poem. Thus as all admired the *Pilgrimage of Childe Harold*, all were prepared to greet the author with that fame which is the poet's best reward, and which is due to one who strikes out a new and original line of composition. The keen and scrutinizing glance which the poet had cast on eastern characters and customs soon manifested itself in the production of other poems, all of which were produced with a celerity which was rivalled only by their successes.

On Jan. 3, 1815, lord Byron married, at Seham, in the county of Durham, the only daughter of sir Ralph Milbank Noel, bart., and in the same year she brought him a daughter.*

Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart!

Within a few weeks, however, after that event, a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated, none of which appears very creditable to the noble poet. This difference excited a great sensation at the time, and was the last stroke to the domestic happiness of his lordship. He left England for France, passed through Belgium to the Rhine, as far as Basle; then to Switzerland, and at length took up his abode at Venice, where he completed his *Childe Harold*. At Venice he avoided, as much as possible, any intercourse with his countrymen. In 1819, he formed his acquaintance with the countess Guiccioli, a young and beautiful Romagnese, who was married but a short time before lord Byron first met with her to an old and wealthy widower. Our limits compel us to be brief; and as the events of his lordship's life are well known, we must pass on to the period when he was induced to leave Italy, and join the Greeks struggling for emancipation. It was in Greece that his high poetical faculties had been first fully developed. Greece, a land of the most venerable and illustrious history, of peculiarly grand and beautiful scenery, inhabited by various races of the most wild and picturesque manners, was to him the land of excitement. It was necessarily the chosen and favourite spot of a man of powerful and original intellect, of quick and sensible feelings, of a restless and untameable spirit, of various information, and who, above all, was satiated with common enjoyments, and disgusted with what appeared to him

* Born at Newstead, Nov. 8, 1723; died April 10, 1786.

† Captain John Byron was born Feb. 7, 1756, and died at Valenciennes, August 2, 1791.

‡ Rev. Joseph Drury, D.D., late head master of Harrow, was born in London, Feb. 11, 1750; died Jan. 9, 1834.

§ William Sotheby, esq., F.R.S., F.A.S., &c. was born in London, Nov 9, 1757. He was a gentleman of considerable fortune, and of liberal education. He was the translator of *Oberon*, a poem from the German of Wieland, and of the *Georgics* of Virgil; and author of *Saul*, an epic poem, besides other works. He died Dec. 30, 1833.

‖ Hector Macneil, one of the most deservedly popular poets of Scotland, and author of *Scotland's Scaith*, and the *Waes of War*, of which 10,000 copies were sold in one month. He died at Edinburgh, March 15, 1818.

* Augusta Ada Byron was born in London, Dec. 9, 1815; married to the right hon. lord King (now viscount Lovelace) July 8, 1835, and gave birth to a son and heir May 19, 1836.

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to be the formality, hypocrisy, and sameness of daily life. Dwelling upon that country, as it is clear from all lord Byron's writings he did, with the fondest solicitude, and being, as he was well known to be, an ardent though perhaps not a very systematic lover of freedom, he could be no unconcerned spectator of its recent revolution; and, as soon as it seemed to him that his presence might be useful, he prepared to visit once more the shores of Greece. He embarked from the port of Leghorn, and arrived in Cephalonia in the early part of August, 1823, attended by a suite of six or seven friends, in an English vessel, which he had hired for the express purpose of taking him to Greece. The dissensions among the Greek chiefs evidently gave great pain to lord Byron, whose sensibility was keenly affected by the slightest circumstance which he considered would retard the deliverance of Greece. "For my part," he observes, in one of his letters, "I will stick by the cause while a plank remains which can be honourably clung to; if I quit it, it will be the Greeks' conduct, and not the holy allies, or the holier mussulmans." The last moments of Byron have been carefully chronicled by his servant Fletcher, and they furnish an interesting picture of the man when divested of the tinsel and glare of worldly selfishness. It was generally expected that he would have been buried in Westminster abbey, and that poets' corner would have possessed another bright memento of the literature of our native land. It was, however, determined by the hon. Augusta Leigh (lord Byron's sister) that the ashes of the poet should repose with those of his ancestors, and his body was ultimately transferred to the church of Hucknall Torkard, near Newstead. The funeral took place July 16, 1824, and was attended by the corporation of Nottingham. His genius as a poet must ever place him first in the list of England's literary worthies; but the biographer who attempts to trace his moral career, finds but little to repay him for his labour but a deep sense of the moral degradation which the selfish follower of worldly pleasure may carve out for himself. His character has been thus summed up. "He was an extraordinary mixture of benevolence and misanthropy, and of aspirations after excellence, with a particular enslavement to degrading vices. He wrote under the influence of morbid excitement, or availed himself of the resources of egotism. He drew from out the burning well of his own stormy passions." Yet, in all his poetry, according to William Wordsworth, we find "a perpetual stream of quick-coming fancies, an eternal spring of fresh blown images, which seemed called into existence by the sudden flash of those glowing thoughts and overwhelming emotions, that struggle for expression through the whole flow of his poetry, and impart to a diction that is often abrupt and irregular, a force and a charm which seem frequently to realize all that is said of inspiration."

The following list will show the years of publication of his principal poems, and the amount of remuneration received by the noble poet as the price of his literary labours, from Mr. John Murray,* the eminent publisher of Albemarle-street, who acted with a degree of liberality previously unknown in the history of literature:

1807—*Hours of Idleness.*	
1809—*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*†	
1812—*Childe Harold*; cantos I. and II.‡	£600
1813—*The Giaour*	525
1813—*The Bride of Abydos*	525
1814—*The Corsair*	525
1814—*Lara*§	525
1815—*Hebrew Melodies.*‖	
1816—*Siege of Corinth*	700
1816—*Parisina*	525
1816—*Childe Harold*; canto III.	1575
1816—*Prisoner of Chillon*	525
1817—*Manfred, a dramatic poem*	315
1817—*Lament of Tasso*	315
1818—*Beppo; a comic tale of modern Italian life*	525
1818—*Childe Harold*; canto IV.	2100
1819—*Mazeppa*	525
1819—*Don Juan*; cantos I. and II.	1525
1820—*Don Juan*; cantos III. IV. and V.	1525
1820—*Marino Faliero.*	
1820—*Doge of Venice*	1050
1821—*Sardanapalus, a tragedy; Cain, a mystery*; and the *Two Foscari*	1100
1821—*Letter on the Poetical Character of Pope.*	
1821—*Vision of Judgment.*¶	
1822—*Werner, a tragedy; Deformed Transformed; Heaven & Earth.* To which were added, *Hours of Idleness; English Bards, &c. Hints from Horace, &c.*	3885
Sundries	450
Life, by Thomas Moore	4200
1822—*Don Juan*; cantos VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI.	
1823—*Age of Bronze.*	
1823—*The Island*; and more cantos of *Don Juan.*	
	£23,540

1824, *May* 10. *Died*, JOHN GUTHRIE, of the firm of Guthrie and Tait, booksellers, Nicolson-street, Edinburgh. Mr. Guthrie generally

* Mr. Murray has conferred a great benefit on the literary world by publishing the works of lord Byron, complete, in two volumes, 8vo. with notes by the most eminent men of the day. London, 1837—8.

† For the liberty to republish this satire, lord Byron refused four hundred guineas.

‡ The copyright of the first and second cantos of *Childe Harold*, and of the *Corsair*, he presented to Mr. Dallas.

§ "What do the reviewers mean by 'elaborate.' *Lara* I wrote while undressing; after coming home from balls and masquerades, in the year of revelry, 1814."—*Byron's Letters*, 1822.

‖ Written at the request of the hon. Douglas Kinnaird, for a selection of Hebrew melodies, and published by Mr. Power, with music, arranged by Mr. Braham and Mr. Nathan. James Power, music-seller, died Aug. 26, 1836.

The hon. Douglas James William Kinnaird was born Feb. 26th, 1788, and died March 12th, 1830.

¶ Written at Geneva, and published in London, by John Hunt. Its authenticity was much doubted at the time.

June 12, 1824, Mr. Hunt was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and find securities, himself in £1000 and two in £500 each, for publishing the *Vision of Judgment*. This piece first saw the light in 1822, and after ineffectual negotiations with various publishers in London, at length appeared in the pages of the unfortunate *Liberal*.

Lord Byron's acquaintance with Leigh Hunt originated in his grateful feeling for the manner in which Mr. Hunt stood forward in his justification in the *Examiner*, (edited by John and Leigh Hunt,) at a time when the current of public opinion ran strongly against him. This feeling induced him to invite Mr. Hunt to Venice, where, upon his arrival, a periodical publication was projected, under the title of the *Liberal*, of which Mr. Hunt was to be the editor, and to which lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley were to contribute. Three numbers of the *Liberal* were published, when in consequence of the unhappy fate of Mr. Shelley losing his life, by the upsetting of a boat, in the Mediterranean, August 8, 1822, at the age of thirty, and other causes, the publication ceased.

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paid as he bought, and like his Leith cotemporary, William Coke, brought home his own purchases, for which he was called amongst the trade, "ready-money John," in allusion to which he is represented in Kay's* *Edinburgh Portraits*, with a purse seemingly full of money, in his hand. Mr. Guthrie was a native of the parish of Botriphinie, Aberdeenshire, and was born about the year 1748. Having lost his parents when very young, he was left to the protection of an uncle, who before he had attained his twelfth year, abandoned him to his own resources. In this forlorn situation he scraped together as many pence as procured a small stock of needles, pins, &c. with which he commenced travelling as a pedlar. His boyish years were passed in this manner, his pack gradually extending as his capital increased. After giving up the laborious occupation of a *travelling merchant*, he settled in Edinburgh, and commenced a book-stall, at the Linen Hall, Canongate, which became the resort of many of the book collectors of that time. Unlike our modern *open-air merchants*, who pace the length of their stalls from morning till night, making idle time doubly tedious, he was constantly engaged in some useful employment—knitting stockings, working onion nets, or in some way or other having his hands busy, to keep, as he used to say "the devil out of his heart." He next opened a shop at the Nether Bow. Here he continued until he removed to the shop in Nicolson-street, at present occupied by his successor, Mr. Tait, with whom he entered into partnership, and who still carries on business under the firm of Guthrie and Tait. Mr. Guthrie was a very inoffensive, worthy person. Few men were more universally benevolent. Never forgetting the hardships and struggles of early life, his hand was open to the truly necessitous; and, as far as his circumstances would permit, he promoted, both by advice and assistance, the endeavours of the industrious poor to earn an honest livelihood. He was also a constant, and frequently a liberal, contributor to the religious and philanthropic institutions of the city. Mr. Guthrie was an episcopalian when that form of worship was at a low ebb, but lived long enough to witness its gradual revival and increase. His primitive mode of transacting business was the effect of early habit, and could not easily be laid aside by change of circumstances. Mr. Guthrie died at Edinburgh. He was married, but had no children.

1824, *May* 12. *Died*, ROBERT DAVIDSON, printer, aged sixty-seven years. He had been forty-five years a liveryman of the stationers' company, of which, during the last year, he had been the worthy master.

1824. *Egypt*, a descriptive poem, with notes. By a traveller. Alexandria: printed for the author, by Alexander Draghi, at the European press, 1824. 8vo. pp. 55. This poem was printed with a view to divert the author's attention, whilst suffering under severe affliction, as well as to give encouragement to a very worthy man, the printer. It is the first English work carried through in Alexandria; and as the compositor was entirely ignorant of the language in which it was written, the difficulties that existed in correcting the proof sheets may be easily imagined. By Henry Salt, esq. Fifty copies were printed. Mr. Salt was the companion of lord Valentia, during his travels in India; subsequently consul-general in Egypt, where he died, leaving behind him a well earned reputation in oriental literature.

1824, *June* 9. *Died*, WILLIAM OXBERRY, printer, but better known as a comedian. He was

> A person such as comedy would choose,
> When she would show an image of the times,
> And sport with human follies—not with crimes.

He made his first appearance on the stage of existence, December 18, 1784, in Moorfields. His father was an auctioneer, and often knocked down our hero amongst his other lots; he gave his son a good education, and at the age of fourteen, placed him with an artist of eminence, but young Oxberry's mind was not bent on colours; he was then transferred to a bookseller's shop, but he declined becoming *bound* there; and he was ultmately apprenticed to Mr. Seale, a printer, in Tottenham-court-road. As Matthews says, "he made but a *sorry* apprentice; indeed, he was *very sorry* that he was an apprentice;" but, fortunately for our hero's wishes, his master was as theatrical as himself. The printing-office became a theatre—in one corner sat master Oxberry studying *Douglas*; in another, his master, rehearsing *Glenalvon*: they mutually neglected their proofs, till their printing became a proof of their neglect. At a stable near Queen Ann-street, and next to Berwick-street, did young Oxberry enact divers characters, for which he had to pay instead of being paid. There is a point we are informed, beyond which "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," so thought Mr. Oxberry, in the year 1802. He had forborne following his favourite pursuit for three years, and, as

* John Kay, caricaturist, engraver, and miniature painter, was born April, 1742, at Dalkeith, in Scotland, where his father was a mason, and at a very early age gave strong proofs of an uncommon genius for drawing, by sketching men, horses, cattle, houses, &c. with chalk, charcoal, or pieces of burnt wood, for want of pencils and crayons. He was bound apprentice to one George Heriot, a barber, in Dalkeith, and when out of his apprenticeship he went to Edinburgh, where he wrought seven years as a journeyman. In 1771, he purchased his freedom from the society of surgeon barbers, for which he paid £40, and commencing business on his own account, obtained the patronage of many respectable families in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. When he was twenty years of age he married Miss Lilly Steven, who bore him ten children, all of whom died young, except his eldest son. Mrs. Kay died in March, 1785, and in 1787 he married Miss Margaret Scott. In 1785, he left off business as a barber, and from that period till about 1817, continued to exercise his talents in engraving. For a period of nearly half a century, few persons of any notoriety who figured in the Scottish capital, have escaped his notice, and he has occasionally indulged himself in caricaturing such local incidents as might amuse the public; and we concur with Mr. Chambers in thinking it may safely be affirmed that no city in the empire can boast of so curious a chronicle. He had a small print-shop in Parliament-square, in which he sold his productions, and used to be a great attraction to the idlers of the time. He died at his house, No. 237, High-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1826, in his 84th year.

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his master had offered him his indentures, he fled from his former shackles, on the wings of hope, to Watford, where he obtained an engagement from Mr. Jerrold, and sustained those parts designated by the name of the heavy line. At the close of the season, an accident threw the part of *Dan* in his way, which he played with the greatest success; but, notwithstanding this success in comedy, either from necessity or choice, he continued to woo Melpomene. He left Mr. Jerrold and joined Mr. Trotter, manager of the Worthing and Hythe theatres, and went to his circuit as a low comedian. As he played all the principal low comedy, some parts in tragedy, occasionally sang between, and *printed the bills*, it may easily be imagined that he had his hands full; yet the heart of an itinerant comedian is vulnerable, and Oxberry "snatched a moment" to gaze upon Miss Catharine Elizabeth Hewitt, then little better than sixteen years of age; a lady of most respectable connexions, and under the protection of Mr. Trotter's family; he, however, pleaded his cause in such a manner as to render refusal impossible, and in 1806 she became his wife, by whom he had three children. Whilst at Worthing, in 1807, Mr. Oxberry attracted the attention of Mr. Siddons, the husband of the celebrated actress, through whose recommendation he obtained an engagement at Covent-garden theatre, and on Nov. 7, made his *debut* in *Robin Roughhead;* and although he only played occasionally, he managed to obtain friends and attract notice. At the end of the season he removed to Glasgow and Aberdeen, in both of which places he was a decided favourite. On the 22nd of July, 1809, he returned to the Lyceum, and immediately was ranked amongst the stock favourites of the London theatres, obtaining very advantageous engagements at the English opera house, and Drury-lane. He had resumed the trade of a printer; and in December, 1821, our hero determind to show the versatility of his pursuits, as well as of his genius, by taking the Craven's-head chop-house, in Drury-lane, which instantly became the resort of a great deal of the dramatic and literary talent of the town; as the good-humoured host used to tell his visitors—"We *vocalize* on a Friday, *conversationize* on a Sunday, and *chopize* every day." Oxberry was always a free liver; and the allurements of company led him into excesses, which, perhaps, shortened his existence. He expired in an apoplectic fit.* The day before his death he had been to Camberwell to inspect the operations of his printing-office.

As an actor he stood alone in parts like *Slender* and *Abel Day;* and was, perhaps, second only to Emery,* in *Tyke, John Lump, Robin Roughhead, &c.* He fell below Liston in *Lubin Log* and *Neddy Bray*, but soared far above him in *Mawworm* and *Master Stephen*, and in his Shaksperian assumptions. He bestowed too little study on his profession, or he must have held a much higher place than Liston, who has acquired by conduct what Oxberry lost by neglect. A short time before his death, he had concluded an engagement for three years at Drury-lane for £12 per week.

In literature Mr. Oxberry was for ever commencing something, and scarcely ever finished anything. He edited a miscellaneous work, called the *Flowers of Literature*, got up a collection of tales, &c. called the *Theatrical Banquet; or, the Actor's Budget*, two vols. 18mo. 1809. *The Encyclopædia of Anecdote*, 1812. *The History of Pugilism*, 1814. Commenced *A Dictionary of Idiomatic Phrases*, &c. At one period he edited the *Monthly Mirror* (afterwards called the *Theatrical Inquisitor.)* He was the author of the petite piece of the *Actress of All-Work*,† performed with success at the Olympic. Altered Pilon's *He Would be a Soldier*, into the *High Road to Marriage*, produced at the Olympic theatre with great success: and a melodrama from his pen, called the *Bandit's Bride*, from a novel of that name, was in the hands of the Drury-lane management, when death put an end alike to his labours and his cares. He was in treaty with sir Richard Phillips for a work of a dramatic nature, in June, 1824. Mr. Oxberry was five feet nine inches and a half in height, and was latterly very corpulent; of a dark complexion, with a blue eye, that, though small, was peculiarly expressive. The engraving prefixed to his memoir, in Oxberry's *Dramatic Biography*, is a most excellent likeness. He was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand.

1824, *June.* At the sale of the second portion of sir Mark Sykes's‡ splendid library, the celebrated edition of *Livy*, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, upon vellum, in 1469, sold for 450 guineas. Erasmus's far-famed Greek *Testament*, on vellum, printed at Basil, 1519, in which edition Erasmus omitted the celebrated verse in St. John's epistles, respecting the three heavenly witnesses, was purchased by the archbishop of Canterbury for £140. There is but one copy of it known to exist upon vellum, and that is in the cathedral at York, for which copy sir Mark Sykes once offered 1000 guineas, but was refused.

* The widow of Mr. Oxberry was married, in 1824, to Mr. Leman Thomas Tertius Rede, well known as an actor, and also as an author of the *Memoirs of Canning, Road to the Stage*, Oxberry's *Dramatic Biography*, &c. He possessed considerable literary talent, and died Dec. 12, 1832. William Henry Oxberry, the only son, was born in London, April 21, 1808, and educated at Merchant tailors' school. He was intended for an artist, but his inclinations led him to follow the steps of his father, and he made his *public debut* at the Olympic, March 17, 1825. Like his father he is unequalled in a certain line of characters in low comedy.

* John Emery was born at Sunderland, Dec. 22, 1777, where both his parents, who enjoyed some degree of regard as provincial performers, were then engaged in the exercise of their public duty. Before he had attained his twenty-first year, John Emery was settled in the capital, and sustained a branch of business, remarkable for its labour, variety, and importance, and he reposed during the rest of his life in the sunshine of public favour. In May, 1802, he married Miss Ann Thompson, daughter of a tradesman in the borough, by whom he left four sons to lament his loss. He died July 25, 1822.

† It was written after Matthews's *hit* in the *Actor of All-Work*.

‡ Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. was a bibliomaniac of the first class, and a member of the Roxburghe club. He was born August 20, 1771, and died Feb. 16, 1823.

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1824, *July* 11. *Died*, THOMAS FLINDELL, proprietor and printer of the *Western Luminary*, a weekly newspaper, established in the city of Exeter, in the year 1813. Mr. Flindell was, we believe, a native of Helford, in Cornwall, and served an apprenticeship at Falmouth, where, however, he made so little proficiency, that on removing to Edinburgh, where he was engaged as a journeyman, his earnings were at first scarcely sufficient for his subsistence.* In some of the first houses in London, Mr. Flindell subsequently made great improvement; and about the year 1790, was engaged to conduct the *Doncaster Gazette*. He has been heard to relate, that when the trial of Hardy, Horne Took, and others was pending, and the public mind waited the result in breathless expectation, he ventured in grave terms to state their acquittal, though at the moment it was no more than a strong probability. The assertion, however, being luckily in accordance with fact, the paper obtained great celebrity for early intelligence! On commencing business at Helston, in his native county, with a press and types in good condition, he executed *Zion's Pilgrim*, in 8vo. for the rev. Dr. Hawker,† of Plymouth, in handsome style, together with Pope's *Essay on Man*, and some smaller pieces. Besides printing several thin volumes of Polwhele's *History of Cornwall*, in post 4to. his great work was a *Family Bible*, in royal 4to. in English, with notes in small pica, inserted between portions of the text. The authorship, or compilation of the notes, "under the direction of a clergyman of the church of England," is supposed to point to the rev. R. Polwhele ;‡ but though notes were furnished by that gentleman, (see his *Traditions*, &c. p. 371,) we believe they were collected more or less by the editor himself. The introduction, a dissertation on the prophecy of Daniel, and we believe some other parts, were from the pen of the rev. John Whitaker,§ the historian of Manchester. This work is very handsomely printed; but, we regret to say, was carried no further than about the middle of the evangelists. After spending some years in Helston, Mr. Flindell removed to Falmouth, where he united with three other partners in the publication of a weekly paper of four pages, consisting each of four columns, (afterwards enlarged,) and denominated the *Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet*. His partners failing in business, he was incapable of sustaining the pressure, and a stop was put to the newspaper as well as the publication of the *Family Bible*, in numbers. Justly reckoned, however, by the gentlemen and merchants of Cornwall as a highly suitable person to conduct a country paper, a subscription was entered into when he was in Bodmin prison, which in 1803 enabled him to start the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, at Truro, under circumstances highly auspicious. This was for some years the only public journal in Cornwall. Its editorial tone was spirited, and free from party bias, till circumstances induced the publisher to take his stand on the tory side. He seems to have tired of the political warfare in which he was incessantly engaged with a rival editor, and having disposed of the *Gazette*, he removed to Exeter in 1813, where he established the *Western Luminary*, on the principles more recently advocated by himself, and met with ample encouragement. At length some intemperate language relative to queen Caroline occasioned a crown prosecution against him; and being convicted of a libel on the unfortunate royal consort, he underwent an imprisonment fatal to his health and comfort. His death took place about eighteen months after his enlargement.—He united great energy and decision of character with manners adapted to the best society. His conversation was animated and improving; and his compositions, though sometimes severe, were vivid and manly.

1824, *Aug.* The printing-offices of Mr. James Moyes and Mr. Wilson, of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, London, destroyed by fire, and much valuable property lost.

1824, *Sept.* 2. *Died*, Rev. JOHN SIM, B.A., late of St. Alban's hall, Oxford. He was born October 8, 1746, in the parish of Banchary Fernan, about 18 miles west of Aberdeen. He was educated at the public school in Aberdeen; but it is uncertain whether he was at college there. Whether he was apprenticed to any business, is also uncertain; but if so, it was doubtless the printing business. One of his brothers, two years older than himself, who died about 1816, served his apprenticeship to this business in Aberdeen, and was for many years employed in the office of Mr. Strahan, London. In 1772, Mr. John Sim succeeded his friend, Mickle, the poet, as corrector of the Clarendon press, at Oxford. He obtained the friendship of William Lowndes, esq., of Cheshunt, Bucks, and was very intimate with lords William and

* Mr. Flindell used to relate the following story of his landlady, with whom he lodged, at Edinburgh. "The quantity of vegetables usually dished up with the meat of himself and fellow lodger, was so abundant, that they entreated her to obtain a leg of mutton, and serve it up when boiled *as it was*. The worthy hostess *simply* complied with their request, and actually set the pot containing the mutton on the table."

† Robert Hawker, D.D., was fifty years vicar of the parish of Charles, Plymouth, where he died April 1, 1837. In 1814, Dr. Hawker published an edition of the holy scriptures, in penny numbers, for the use of the poor.

‡ Rev. Richard Polwhele, vicar of Manaccan and of Anthony in Cornwall, in which county he was born in the year 1760.

§ John Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, wasborn in that town about 1735, and went early to Oxford, where he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college, and where he discovered, in a very short time, those fine originalities, those peculiarities of mind, which afterwards so strongly marked him as an author and as a man. He took the degree of M.A., 1759, and B.D. 1767. In 1771, Mr. Whitaker published the first volume of the *History of Manchester*, 4to. a work which for acuteness of research, bold imagination, independent sentiment, and correct information, has scarcely its parallel in the literature of this country. His *Genuine History of the Britons asserted*, an 8vo. volume, published in 1772, may be accepted as the sequel to *Manchester*. About the year 1778, he succeeded as fellow of Corpus Christi college, to the rectory of Ruan-Langhorne, one of the most valuable livings in the gift of that college, and went into Cornwall to reside upon his rectory, where he died, Oct. 30, 1808, leaving a widow and two daughters to lament the loss of a faithful husband and affectionate parent.

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Charles Bentinck, and other branches of the Portland family; also of the late sir William Jones. He was first settled at Chenies, Bucks, from whence he went as curate to Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, where he continued four or five years; thence he removed to the neighbourhood of Stokenchurch, Oxon; but finding his voice fail, and feeling his strength unequal to what he considered the due performance of his clerical duties required, he from this time, being then about sixty years of age, declined all further service in the church. He was a sincere Christian, as the tenor of his life, and the manner of his death bore testimony. He was a true friend, a most pleasant companion, and a good scholar; and having his mind well stored with every variety of literary and convivial anecdotes, his company was eagerly sought by his friends. He died, aged seventy-eight years.

1824, *Sept.* 8. *Died*, JOHN WILLIAM GALABIN, formerly a respectable printer in Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London; at first in partnership with the very learned Mr. William Baker, and after the death of that worthy man, in 1785, on his own account. He was also for some years an active representative in the common council for the ward of Langtown; but long after he had passed the meridian of life, having given a good education to a numerous family, meeting with some heavy and unforeseen losses, he was greatly reduced in circumstances. Possessing good health and sound animal spirits, he accepted the office of corrector of the press and superintendent of the printing office of an old and intimate friend, where he continued happy and comfortable till 1796, when he succeeded in obtaining the office of bridgemaster to the city of London. The office of bridgemaster is of considerable importance, and of some emolument. It is the gift of the livery at large, and has from time immemorial been bestowed on some worthy brother, who having seen better days, has sunk into comparative distress from unavoidable events. For many years, Mr. Galabin was the regular editor of the *Court Calendar*, commonly called the *Red Book;* and also edited several editions of *Paterson's Roads*. He had survived his eight sons,* who died of consumption; and, melancholy to add, had outlived himself, having for nearly a-year past entirely lost his recollection; insomuch that, on the death of his wife, aged eighty-five, which happened on the 28th of July, 1824, he was scarcely conscious of the loss, and was with difficulty convinced that he had ever been married. He died at his official residence, Bridge-street, Southwark, aged eighty-seven.

1824, *Oct.* 26. *Died*, NATHAN MILLS, printer, a native of Boston, North America, who at the evacuation of that town by the British troops, accompanied the army as editor and printer of a newspaper, under the title of the *Massachusetts Gazette*, against which a severe edict was issued prohibiting its being brought into the state by the American government. At the close of the war, Mr. Mills came to England, and settled at Edinburgh, where he died, aged seventy-five.

1824. THEODORE EDWARD HOOK, author of many novels and theatrical pieces, sold the copyright of his *Sayings and Doings* for £800. In 1813 he obtained the lucrative offices of accomptant-general and treasurer of the island of Mauritius.

1824, *Oct. Died*, DAVID CAREY, well known in the literary world by his *Pleasures of Nature*, and other poems; also, of *Lochiel*, and other novels. In 1803 Mr. Carey* edited the *Poetical Magazine*, and was for many years editor of the *Statesman*, London newspaper.

1824, *Jan. The Westminster Review*, No. 1. London: Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

When the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* addressed themselves to the two chief parties of the nation, a want was at length felt for a similar organ to give expression to the sentiments of a third party—the radicals or ultra liberals—who had gradually been rising into importance since the conclusion of the French revolutionary war. Accordingly the *Westminster Review* was commenced by a small body of literary men of this denomination of politics, of whose writings it may be sufficient to say, that with less polish and dexterity than those of their rivals, they have frequently manifested much vivacity, force, and acuteness.—*Chambers.*

1824, *Jan.* 3. *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine.*

1824. *The Scots Times*, published at Glasgow.

1824. *The Evening Post*, published at Glasgow, afterwards joined with the *Chronicle*, and issued from the same office every Saturday.

1824, *Jan.* 7. *The South African Commercial Advertiser*, No. 1, conducted by Mr. Greig. This was the first newspaper established in the Cape of Good Hope. It was suppressed the May following, recommenced in the August of 1825, again summarily suppressed in March, 1827, and resumed in October, 1828. In April, 1829, the freedom of the press was established, and several newspapers are now published.

1824, *Jan.* 31. *Anti-Slavery Magazine and Recorder.* No. 1. Price threepence.

1824. *Johnson's Selector*, edited by Mr. W. Ainsworth,† printed by John Leigh, Manchester.

1824. *The Australian*, conducted by Ralph Wardell, LL.D. being the second newspaper commenced at Sydney, New South Wales. The principles of the *Australian* were different to those of the *Gazette*, and people imagined that the latter paper would soon cease, but the literary powers of Mr. Howe rose with the competition, which instead of destroying, improved his paper.

* Septimus Barry Galabin, stationer and bookbinder, was the last of eight sons of Mr. Galabin, and died Sept. 19, 1812, in the thirty-first year of his age.

* George Saville Carey (son of Henry Carey, a dramatist and musician, and falsely said to be the author of *God save the King*,) was bred a printer, but declined business; and was an actor for one season at Covent-garden, and the author of many theatrical pieces of considerable merit. What relationship, if any, existed between these two persons, we are not aware.

† William Ainsworth, esq. author of the novels of *Rookwood, Crighton, Jack Shepherd*, &c.

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1824. *The Advocate*, published by William Lyon Mackenzie,* at Toronto, in Upper Canada. This paper continued for ten years, when it was incorporated with the *Correspondent*, and in 1836, Mr. Mackenzie started a paper called the *Constitution*, which in its turn absorbed the *Correspondent*, just before the rising in Upper Canada, at the latter end of 1837.

1825, *Jan.* 26. *Died*, ALEXANDER TILLOCH, LL.D. &c. editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*, and late part proprietor and editor of the *Star*, London daily newspaper. He was born at Glasgow, Feb. 28, 1759, where his father was a tobacconist, and for many years filled the office of magistrate. In 1781, Mr. Tilloch conceived the idea of stereotype printing, without having any knowledge of either Vander Mey or Ged, and in the following year he entered into partnership with the Messrs. Foulis, of Glasgow, in order to carry on the business of stereotype printing. See page 747, *ante*. Mr. Tilloch went to London, and the business of stereotyping was suspended; on his return to Glasgow he entered into partnership with his brother and brother-in-law, as tobacconists, but that not answering, Mr. Tilloch turned his attention to printing, and either singly or in partnership, carried on that profession for some time in his native city. In 1787 he went again to London, where he spent the remainder of his life in literary and scientific pursuits. In 1789, in connexion with others, he purchased the *Star*, and became the editor. The last work which he engaged in was to superintend the *Mechanic's Oracle*, published in numbers by Henry Fisher, at the Caxton press. His name will be long remembered in the scientific world, and his writings will erect to his memory an imperishable monument.

1825, *March* 10. *Died*, JOHN PINKERTON, a voluminous historian, critic, and writer for the booksellers. In 1786 he published, in two vols. 8vo. *Ancient Scottish poems, never before in print, but now published from the manuscript collection of sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington, knight, lord privy seal of Scotland, with large notes and a glossary.* Pinkerton maintained that he had found the manuscript in the Pepysian library at Cambridge, and among his correspondence he sometimes alludes to the circumstance, with very admirable coolness. The forgery was one of the most audacious recorded in the annals of transcribing. He was born at Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 1758, and died at Paris in indigent circumstances, at the age of sixty-seven.

England has been profuse of literary forgeries, but what have they effected for their fabricators —detection and shame! George Psalmanazar's was eminent for learning; Lauder's interpolations of Milton, had attractions for a well informed party; poor Chatterton's* were fictions for never dying song; among Pinkerton's character, that of literary impostor was of the most degraded order; and the Shakspeare forgeries of Ireland have nothing but their boldness and artifice of their conception and momentary success—the power of badly copying ancient penmanship and stringing of plagiarisms. We have had authors who sold their names to be prefixed to works they never read;† on the contrary, have prefixed the names of others to their own writings, and others who committed the most audacious literary piracies—"The craft of authorship," says D'Israeli, "has many mysteries." Upon the first appearance of *Akenside's*‡ *Pleasures of Imagination*—the author's name not being prefixed—a Mr. Rolt, author of a *Dictionary of Trade and Commerce*, had the impudence to go over to Dublin, publish an edition, and put his name to it. Upon the fame of this he lived several months, being entertained at the

* William Lyon Mackenzie, for whose apprehension sir F. Head, the governor of Upper Canada, offered a reward of £1,000, is by parentage a highlander, and is connected with some of the most respectable families in the Highlands. He was apprenticed to an ironmonger at Dundee, and was afterwards clerk to a timber merchant. After failing in business in his native village, he removed to Upper Canada, where he established himself as a printer, and commenced the *Advocate*, of principles keenly opposed to the government, which caused him to have many enemies, and his office to be burnt down. He, however, got heavy damages against the party. He now became leader of the opposition, and so exposed the evil doings of the dominant faction, which exposed the hard working editor, in the highest degree obnoxious to that party. This bitter animosity soon had an opportunity of gratifying itself. Mackenzie was chosen to represent the county of York in the assembly. In Upper Canada it is necessary to explain that the official party have considerable sinister influence by means of small boroughs, the credit system of disposing of lands, and the vast number of petty offices in the gift of the executive; hence the assembly has seldom represented the people. The consequence of this, as applied to Mackenzie's case, was, that the obnoxious patriot was made the John Wilkes of Upper Canada. He was expelled—re-elected—again expelled—re-elected once more, and expelled a third time. This aroused the people. They petitioned for a redress of their grievances, and Mr. Mackenzie was deputed to this country to support their complaints, which were attested by 27,000 signatures. In 1833 Mr. Mackenzie returned to Upper Canada. In the following year a general election took place, and returned a considerable radical majority, of which Mackenzie was one. He was also chosen first mayor of the city of Toronto, under their new incorporation act. Just before the elections, Mr. Mackenzie published a political almanack, under the name of *Patrick Swift*. This almanack contained a laborious *expose* of the system of corruption in the province. He also published the *Black List*, being, for the most part, another form of the materials contained in *Patrick Swift*. These works had considerable influence on the elections.

* The reader is referred to Tyrwhitt's *Vindication of his Appendix to Cowley's or Chatterton's Poems*, pp. 140, for some curious observations, and some facts of literary imposture.—See also D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, vol. i. pp. 193—202. vol. vi. pp. 84—102.

† Sir John Hill once contracted to translate Swammerdam's work on insects for fifty guineas. After the agreement with the bookseller, he recollected that he did not understand a word of the Dutch language! Nor did there exist a French translation. The work, however, was not the less done for this small obstacle. Sir John bargained with another translator for twenty-five guineas. The second translator was precisely in the same situation as the first; as ignorant, though not so well paid as the knight. He rebargained with a third, who perfectly understood his original, for twelve guineas! So that the translator, who could not translate, feasted on venison and turtle, while the modest drudge, whose name never appeared to the world, broke in patience his daily bread!

‡ Mark Akenside was born Nov. 9, 1721, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a butcher. When he was only twenty-three years of age, he published the *Pleasures of Imagination*, a poem full of fine imagery, expressed in rich, copious, and musical language. He first practised physic at Northampton, and afterwards in London, where he died June 23, 1770, and was buried in the church of St. James's, Westminster.

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best tables as the "ingenious Mr. Rolt." Akenside at length detected the fraud, and vindicated his right, by publishing the poem with the real author's name. Dr. Campbell, of St. Andrew's, wrote a treatise on the *Authenticity of the Gospel History*, and sent the manuscript to his friend and countryman, Mr. Innes, a clergyman in England. The latter published it with his own name, and, before the imposition was discovered, obtained considerable promotion as a reward of merit. Dr. Hugh Blair, and Mr. Ballantine, a friend of his, when students of divinity, wrote a poem, entitled *Redemption*, copies of which in MS. were handed about. They were at length surprised to see a pompous edition, in folio, dedicated to the queen, by a Mr. Dangler, as his own.

1825, *April*. *Died*, JOHN ARLISS, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside, London, celebrated as one of the most elegant printers of his time. Mr. Arliss likewise possessed a considerable taste in embellishing juvenile works with wood engravings, and in conjunction with Mr. Whittingham, may be said to have largely contributed to the revival of the beautiful in the art of printing. When residing in Newgate-street, Mr. Arliss established the *Pocket Magazine*, which attained a very extensive circulation. Besides his concern in Newgate-street, he had previously been engaged in business with Messrs. Whittingham, Huntsman, Knevett, &c.; but like Didot, of Paris, the profits of Mr. Arliss's speculations did not keep pace with the approbation of the public. For some years, he had been in ill health; and through this, with other circumstances, he left a family of five young children totally unprovided for.

1825, *May* 2. *Died*, WILLIAM HALL, proprietor of the *Oxford Journal*, aged seventy-five. And two days after, aged eighty-two, Joseph Mayow, many years bookkeeper on that paper.

1825, *Aug*. 3. *Died*, THOMAS NEWTON, newspaper agent, of Warwick-square, London. He was a native of Hereford, and died at Clapham. William Tayler had commenced the business of newspaper agency about 1785, and with whom Mr. Newton had been in partnership.

1825, *Aug*. 5. MR. — JUDGE, editor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, obtained a verdict and £500 damages, at the Hereford assizes, against colonel Fitzharding Berkeley, now lord Segrave, for a most brutal and dastardly attack on that gentleman in his own house, concerning a paragraph which had appeared in the *Chronicle*.

1825. A law was passed rendering the name of a member of parliament unnecessary on the cover of newspapers, and thus their transmission by post *became entirely open* to the public, upon the condition that they "shall be sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and shall not contain any other paper or thing whatsoever;" also, "that there shall be no writing other than the superscription upon such printed paper, or upon the cover thereof;" and in the event of these restrictions not being duly complied with, the whole of such packet is "to be charged with treble the duty of postage."

1825. An act to allow newspapers to be printed on any sized paper, and to reduce the stamp duty on newspapers. The size of newspapers by the former act was twenty-two inches long, and seventeen and one-eighth inches wide.

1825. Among the proposals in this year, so prolific of projects, there was one for a joint stock company, or *society for the encouragement of literature*. There was not one word about the *encouragement of literature* beyond the title.

1525, *Sept*. 19. *Died*, JAMES EATON, a compositor in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son, to whom he had served a faithful and dutiful apprenticeship, and so ingratiated himself into their good opinion, as to be looked upon more in the light of a son than a dependent. He was early left an orphan, but, by the kindness of an uncle, was placed in Christ's hospital, where he imbibed those precepts which had an evident good effect on his life and conduct; and from the Christian patience and resignation evinced by him in a long illness, we may humbly hope, that though he died young, he had lived long enough to secure his eternal happiness. He died at Islip, Northamptonshire, aged twenty-five years, sincerely lamented by his friends.

1825, *Oct*. 26. *Died*, JOHN M'ARTHUR, esq., aged sixty-six years. This gentleman was for more than thirty years the principal conductor of the business of the king's printing-office,* and with very few exceptions attended at the parliament office, Westminster, daily, during that period, for the purpose of comparing with the originals all acts of parliaments, and such public records of the house of lords as were ordered to be printed. He possessed great urbanity of manners, the kindest and most friendly disposition, and a warm benevolence of heart, which rendered him the patron of the distressed wherever he found them. Of him it may be truly said, that he "did good by stealth, and blush'd to find it fame." The remembrance of his virtues will be coeval with the existence of all who knew his worth.

1825, *Nov*. 1. *Died*, GEORGE NICHOLSON, printer and bookseller, at Stourport, in Worcestershire, aged sixty-three years. He was a native of Bradford, in Yorkshire. We cannot forbear some brief record of a man whose talents entitle him to notice; whose name we hesitate not to place with the names of Dodsley and Baskerville. Possessing like them, an ardent thirst for literature and science, like them he has also enriched our libraries with many valuable works. The *Literary Miscellany, or Elegant Selections from the most Popular Authors in prose and verse*, 20 vols. 18mo. is a beautiful specimen of his ingenuity in the art of printing,

* On Jan. 9, 1818, died OLD JOHN, who during a period of eighty years filled the humble, though not unimportant station of an errand carrier, or as he styled himself, "the king's messenger" at his majesty's printing-office; and who yielded to none of his majesty's ministers in the conception of the dignity of his office, when entrusted with the king's speeches, addresses, and other papers of state. He had acted with fidelity in this way from the days of sir Robert Walpole to the days of lord Liverpool, the most important in the annals of the English press.

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and of his taste and judgment as an editor. The *Cambrian Traveller's Guide* is remarkable for its accuracy, and evinces much patient investigation. In a treatise *On the Conduct of Man to Inferior Animals*, (which went through four editions,) we have evidence of his humanity of disposition; and numerous tracts, calculated to improve the morals, and add to the comforts of the poorer classes, are proofs of the same desire of doing good. In short, he possessed in an eminent degree, strength of intellect, with universal benevolence and undeviating uprightness of conduct. Mr. Nicholson was also the author, translator, or compiler of the following works: *Stenography, or a new System of Short Hand*, 8vo. *The Mental Friend and Rational Companion, consisting of maxims and reflexions, relating to the conduct of life*, 12mo. *The Advocate and Friend of Woman*, 12mo. *Directions for the Improvement of the Mind*, 12mo.

1825, *Nov.* 4. JAMES MONTGOMERY, editor of the *Sheffield Iris*, and who is no less distinguished as a poet of no ordinary powers, than for his consistent political virtue and principle, was on this day invited to a dinner at Sheffield, (lord Milton in the chair) upon his relinquishing the editorship of that paper, which he had conducted for thirty-one years.* With respect to his principles, as a public writer, Mr. Montgomery addressed the meeting in a speech which was a masterpiece of eloquence. He entered into many parts of his own history, for the purpose of stating the difficulties which he had to encounter, and the ground which he took from the first, which was "a plain determination, come wind or sun, come fire or flood, to do what was right."

1825, *Nov.* An action was brought by a printer, in the court of common pleas, London, to recover £94 from Mr. Stockdale, the publisher of *Harriette Wilson's Memoirs*, for work and labour done. The claim was proved, but the counsel for the defendant maintained that the work "was so immoral, so licentious, so much calculated in every way to injure the true interests of society, that no man engaged in assisting to bring it before the public could maintain an action for compensation for the labour he had employed to such a shameful purpose." The lord chief justice fully entered into and admitted the objection. The plaintiff was nonsuited.

1825, *Dec.* 16. JAMES WATT, the original publisher of the *Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin Review*, while on his passage from Scotland to London, fell overboard in Yarmouth roads, and was drowned.—See page 844, *ante*.

1825, *Jan.* 1. *The Manchester Courier*, No. 1, printed and published by Thomas Sowler.

1825, *July* 2. *The Manchester Advertiser*, No. 1, conducted by Stephen Whalley, and printed by Joseph Pratt. This publication was upon the principle of gratuitous circulation. It continued in existence only a few months.

1825. *The Nottingham Herald*, printed and published by E. B. Robinson.

1825, *Sept.* *The Nottingham and Newark Mercury*, printed and published by Jonathan Dunn, for the proprietors. This paper has been for nearly the whole of its existence under the editorship of Mr. M. H. Barker, well known in the literary world as the "Old Sailor."

1825, *Dec.* *The Liverpool Albion*, printed and published by the proprietor, Thomas Bean.

1825. *The London Magazine.*

1825. *The Mechanics' Magazine.*

1825. *The Sydney Monitor*, conducted by Mr. E. S. Hall, being the third paper in New South Wales.

1825. *The Tasmanian*, conducted by Mr. G. T. Howe, late proprietor of the *Sydney Gazette*.

The first review of a book in New South Wales, was James Busby, *On the Cultivation of the Vine*, 1825, 8vo. pp. 270. printed at Sydney, and for which review a premium had been given. This book has been supposed, though erroneously, to have been the first printed work in Australia.*

1826, *Feb.* 12. *Died*, DEODATUS BYE, formerly an eminent printer in St. John's square, Clerkenwell. He was, with only one exception, the oldest member of the company of stationers, of which he had been a liveryman sixty years. Though possessing no inconsiderable talents, he was one of the most unassuming of human beings, but at the same time one of the most kind hearted. Content with a very moderate income, he retired, many years before his death, to a tranquil retreat, where he calmly breathed his last. Whilst in business, his principal employment was the printing of the religious tracts of the society for promoting christian knowledge. He was editor of an edition of Cruden's *Concordance*, in which he carefully examined every text by the original in the bible. He also printed the *Diversions of Purley*, for Mr. Horne Tooke, with whom he was deservedly a great favourite, and who permitted him to substitute *blanks* for many names which the timid printer thought it prudent to suppress. Mr. Bye compiled the copious index to the octavo edition of Swift's works, published in 1803. That he was also a versifier, may be seen by a few lines signed "D. B." in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 87, p 445. With his habitual placidity of mind, after he had totally lost the use of his right hand, he soon acquired

* When sir Robert Peel retired from the premiership, in April, 1835, one of his last acts as a minister, was to grant Mr. Montgomery a pension of £150 a-year.

James Montgomery was born in the year 1771:—the most important of his works are entitled *Prison Amusements*, 1797; the *Wanderers of Switzerland*, and other poems, 1806; the *West Indies*, and other poems, 1810; the *World before the Flood*, and other pieces, 1813; *Greenland*, and other poems, 1819; *Songs of Zion*, 1822; and the *Pelican Island*, 1827; all of which are characterised by purity and elevation of thought, harmonious versification, and a fine strain of devotional feeling. He still continues to reside at Sheffield.

* Australia, in modern geography the fifth great division of the globe, including New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and all those numerous islands situate to the south-west of Asia. So strongly was felt the importance of a newspaper, by the new colonists at Swan River, on the western coast of Australia, that until the *materiel* of a printing establishment could be obtained from England, a *written* newspaper was issued from the seat of government, and copies of it nailed to trees at particular stations in the settlement.

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the habit of writing very neatly with his left. Though more than eight of his latter years were embittered by repeated attacks of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of his right side, and confined him wholly to his bedchamber, he bore his sufferings with that manly fortitude, and that patient resignation to the Divine will, which his constant study of the holy scriptures had enabled him to sustain. He died at Peckham, aged nearly eighty-two years.

1826, *Feb.* 15. *Died*, GEORGE THOMPSON, many years a printer and publisher of ballads and cheap pictures, in Long-lane, West Smithfield, by which he accumulated £70,000. He died at Islington, aged sixty-eight years.

1827, *April* 2. COLONEL FITZHARDING BERKELY, (now lord Segrave) obtained a verdict, with £50 damages, against colonel W. Blennerhasset Fairnan, proprietor of the *Palladium* London newspaper, for a libel which had appeared in that paper in July, 1826.* The lord chief justice remarked on the trial, "that in the present state of the press, we were living *in the greatest state of tyranny under the sun.*"

1826. There are no books in existence by which it can be ascertained what number of works were entered at stationers' hall before 1709, in which year there were eighty-seven. In the next three years the number was about one hundred; but from that period down to 1766, the average yearly number was not fifty. The number went slowly increasing, and at the commencement of the present century the amount was three hundred yearly; in 1814, the amount was five hundred and forty-one; in 1815, the number was one thousand two hundred and forty-four. From that period to 1826, the average number was about one thousand. The lowest number ever entered was about seventeen, (in 1732 and 1734) and the highest in 1822.†

1826, *June* 13. *Died*, the rev. WILLIAM DAVY, curate of Lustleigh, Devonshire, who received the first rudiments of his education at Exeter free grammar school, and on returning from Baliol college, Oxford, obtained priest's orders. In his examination for this sacred office, he corrected one of the highest dignitaries of the church on some theological point, and received great encomiums for his biblical knowledge. This gentleman was the editor, printer, and publisher of a compilation, intitled: *A System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons on the First Institutions of Religion—on some of the most important Articles of the Christian Religion in connexion—and on the several Virtues and Vices of Mankind; with occasional discourses.* Being a compilation from the best sentiments of the polite writers and eminent sound divines, both ancient and modern, on the same subjects, properly connected, with improvements; particularly adapted for the use of chiefs of families and students in divinity, for churches, and for the benefit of mankind in general, 26 vols. 8vo. 1795-1807. The history of this voluminous work affords an example of perseverance that can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of literature, though so fertile in curiosities. Mr. Davy having completed his collection, at first issued proposals for publishing it by subscription; but as he was poor, his income during his curacy at Lustleigh being only £30 a-year, his theological labours obtained no patronage, and he resolved to print it himself, that is, with his own hands. With a press, which he made for himself, and as many worn and cast-off types, purchased from a country printing-office, as sufficed to set up two pages, he fell to work in 1795, performing, with the assistance of his female domestic, every operation, and working off page by page, he struck off forty copies of the first three hundred pages; twenty-six of which he distributed among the universities, the bishops, the royal society, and the reviews, hoping, no doubt, to receive from some of those quarters, that encouragement to which he thought himself entitled. Disappointed in this expectation, he resolved to spare himself the expense of paper in future; and as he had reserved only fourteen copies of the forty with which he commenced, three of which he mentions as being imperfect, he continued to print that number, and at the end of twelve years of unremitting toil, finished the whole twenty-six volumes. Disdaining any assistance, he then put them in boards with his own hands, and made a journey to London for the express purpose of depositing a copy in each of the most eminent public libraries in the metropolis, and in the university libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, in the library of the cathedral church, Exeter, &c. &c.

With all the literary and typographical labours of Mr. Davy, little else but praise was gained; but a mind so organized for action as his, could not rest in inactivity; and though well up to his eightieth year, his vigour of intellect remained unimpaired; and conceiving more might yet be culled to add to the latter volume, in 1825 he had increased it so considerably, that on his determination to send it forth to the world, he found it sufficient to fill two octavo volumes. Being then in his eighty-second year, he resigned his task of printing into other hands, and a neat edition was printed, which procured for the author the living of Winkleigh. But this reward, though highly gratifying to his feelings, came too late to add to his comforts. After saying so much of his literary labours, it would scarcely be supposed that any other pursuit had ever occupied his attention. He excelled in gardening, and constructed some clocks, and various other pieces of mechanism; his parsonage contained many specimens of mechanical genius; and his garden, formed among the rocks, was extremely curious. He made a handsome present of communion plate to the church of Lustleigh, a flagon and two patens,

* Certainly it is an ungenerous thing to publish that to all which we dare not own to any. It is a serpent, that bites a man by the heel, and then glides into a hole. A libel is *filius populi*; having no certain father, it is not to inherit belief.—*Owen Feltham.*

† Music forms an item for some years in this amount.

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with the following inscription: "The Gift of William Davy, (aged seventy-eight,) thirty-six years curate of Lustleigh, to that parish, for the use of the sacrament for ever: 1822."

1826, *June* 23. *Died*, WILLIAM BIRDSALL, bookseller, Northampton, aged seventy-six years, deeply lamented by his family and friends. He had twice served the office of mayor, and for the last five years he had been elected one of the magistrates.

1826, *July* 25. *Died*, ROBERT BELL, editor and proprietor of *Bell's Weekly Dispatch*, London Sunday newspaper, from its commencement in 1801. In 1804, Mr. Bell published *A description of the condition and manners of the peasantry of Ireland*, 8vo. He died at North Brixton, aged sixty years.

1826, *Sept.* 23. At the royal Coburg theatre, London, a play was performed for the benefit of the unemployed journeymen printers of the metropolis, under the immediate patronage of his royal highness the duke of Sussex. A poetical address, written by Joseph Blakesley,* a compositor, was spoken on the occasion.

1826, *Oct.* 26. *Died*, CHRISTOPHER MAGNEY, an eminent wholesale stationer on College hill, and alderman of Vintry ward, London. He was a liveryman of the worshipful company of stationers in 1807; alderman on Feb. 20, 1810, and in the same year one of the court of assistants of the stationers' company, of which he served master in 1816; sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1813; and in 1821 he filled the high and important office of lord mayor, with strict attention to the interests of the city, and humanity to those who came under his power. In trade he was respected for his honourable dealings, and the house of Magney and Son was long considered the head of that line of business. Alderman Magney died at Wandsworth, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

1826, *Nov.* 1. *Died*, FRANCIS JOLLIE, printer and proprietor of the *Carlisle Journal*, aged thirty-five years.

1826, *Nov.* 17. *Died*, CHARLES SAMBROKE ORDOYNO, printer at Nottingham, and formerly printer and publisher of the *Derby Herald*, (see page 773, *ante*.) Mr. Ordoyno came to his death by the following singular accident. It appeared that about ten o'clock at night he went out of his house with a paper cap on his head, two jugs in his hand, and also some money, for the purpose of fetching some ale, and when he had got within nine yards of the door, Edward Wilford, a butcher, who came out of the public-house in haste, ran against him in the dark, their foreheads met, and the deceased was knocked down. A surgeon was called, but the deceased was insensible, and he died about half-past nine the following evening. On examination it was found that a blood vessel within the brain was ruptured, and a recent wound was found on each instep.

* *Rhyming Trifles; or, Amusements of Leisure.* By Joseph Blakesley, compositor. London, 1827.

1826, *Nov.* 26. *Died*, JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. printer, and editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*,* who was distinguished alike for superior talents, indefatigable industry, and undeviating integrity, and of whom the profession of the art of typography may feel justly proud, as an example so worthy to be emulated. John Nichols was born at Islington, February 2, 1744-5, and received his education at an academy kept by Mr. John Shield, a man of considerable learning. In 1754 he was placed apprentice to Mr. William Bowyer, who appears to have quickly discovered in his pupil that amiable and honourable disposition which distinguished him all his life. From the moment he became Mr. Bowyer's apprentice, he was intent on the acquisition of solid knowledge. Mr. Bowyer appears to have been not only the instructive master, but the kind and indulgent friend to his apprentice, and was often anxious to amuse him by encouraging a taste for poetry; and from 1761 to 1766 he became a constant votary of the muses, his productions making no inconsiderable figure in the periodical journals. During his minority he produced some prose essays on the manners of the age, such as they appeared to one who had been no inattentive observer. These were merely his amusements, and indicative of an ambition which at his early age was surely pardonable. His more serious hours were devoted to the business of the press. His leading object was to please his master in the superintendence of the learned works printed by him, and in this he succeeded so well, that the relative situations of master and servant soon merged into a friendship, the compound of affection on one side, and of reverence on the other. So amply had he fulfilled his master's expectations, as to prudence and judgment, that before his apprenticeship expired, he sent him on a business of very great importance, to the university of Cambridge; and another proof of the value he placed on Mr. Nichols's services, when the period of them had expired, by returning to his father half of his apprentice fee;† and considering his assistance was of great importance in his printing establishment, he took him into partnership in the year 1766. This union, one of the most cordial that ever was formed, lasted until the death of Mr. Bowyer, in 1777. In 1778 Mr. Nichols obtained a share in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which he became the editor, and it had not been long under his care before it obtained a consequence which it had never before reached. In 1781 he was elected an honorary member of the society of antiquaries at Edinburgh; and, in 1785, of that

* The *Gentleman's Magazine* has been styled the "Old Parr of periodicals," and still "liveth in monthly immortality." There is one circumstance which ought not to be overlooked: it was commenced by a journeyman printer, and in the course of ninety-six years was conducted only by three editors, who had all been journeymen printers, and we trust the present editor will not think it any disparagement to place him in the list.

† "When I was bound to him my father received from Mr. Bowyer a promissory note to *return* half the apprentice-fee at the expiration of the seven years, *on condition* that I behaved suitable to his expectation. This sum he very honourably paid me in February, 1766." *J. N.*

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ductors and authors, as discreet and respectful as it was manly and liberal.* Some years after the first appearance of this celebrated journal, he became proprietor of another national work, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1812, for which he paid a price that excited the surprise of some of the most timid of his brethren. During the progress of these works, his house was still further aggrandized by the publication and writings of Dugald Stewart† and sir Walter Scott. His intercourse with the latter was more intimate, varied, and extensive, and in many respects more remarkable than was ever before exemplied between author and publisher.

In 1804 Mr. Constable had assumed as partner Alexander Gibson Hunter, of Blackness, and from that time the business was carried on under the designation of Archibald Constable and Company. In 1808, a bookselling firm was established in London, under the firm of Constable, Hunter, Park, and Hunter, but not answering the expectations which were formed, it was given up in 1811. In the same year Mr. A. G. Hunter retired from the Edinburgh house, when Mr. Robert Cathcart, a writer to the signet, and Mr. Robert Cadell, then a clerk in the house, became Mr. Constable's partners, under the designation of Constable and Co. Mr. Cathcart dying, in Nov. 1812, Mr. Cadell remained the sole partner. How it happened that with all the splendid success, so beneficial and honourable to our literature, which attended Mr. Constable's undertakings, his publishing career should have closed so disastrously, we are not able to divine. He had just completed the plan of the *Miscellany*, which bears his name, and was busied with well-founded hopes, in sanguine calculations of the returns which it would bring to his house. Its publication did not take place till after the failure of that establishment; and it is pleasing to reflect, that its subsequent success furnished some solace for his misfortunes, as well as some alleviation of his bodily sufferings; his final undertaking, thus proving to be his last and only means of support. A man joining such professional abilities to such liberal and extensive views; so capable of appreciating literary merit, and so anxious to find for it employment and reward; as largely endowed with the discernment, tact, and manners, necessary to maintain a useful, honourable, and harmonious intercourse with literary men, is not a common character, even among the improved race of modern bibliopolists.

It is painful to reflect on the change which adversity brought over the mutual sentiments of Mr. Constable and sir Walter Scott; but as these events have been chronicled by abler hands,* it is sufficient to observe that they were in some degree intoxicated by the extraordinary success they had met with in their respective careers. They launched, without rudder or compass, into an ocean of bank credit, in which they were destined eventually to perish.

Mr. Constable had, in early life, entertained literary aspirations, only less ambitious than those by which he distinguished himself in commercial life. In 1823, he was included in a list of new justices of the peace for the city of Edinburgh. In 1825, he had projected a *Miscellany of Original and Selected Works, in Literature, Art, and Science*, which he designed to publish in parts at one shilling each, every three constituting a volume. Unfortunately the commercial distresses which marked the close of 1825, operated unfavourably upon a London firm with which Archibald Constable and Company were intimately connected; and in Jan. 1826, both were compelled to stop payment.† The debts of the latter house were understood to be about a quarter of a million; for a consider

* Edited by Francis Jeffrey, afterwards a Scottish judge, under the title of lord Jeffrey, whose pitiless severity towards writers of questionable ability, and the masterly and original character of the essays which appeared in the work, instantaneously fixed the attention of the public. See page 813 *ante*. The honour of publishing this work remained with Mr. Constable, until the year 1826.

† Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and author of many philosophical and other works, was the son of Dr. M. Stewart, born at Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1753, and died June 11, 1828. As an instructor of youth, his eloquence, his enthusiastic love of knowledge, and the extensive range of his information, made an extraordinary impression on the minds of the young, an impression which was felt in their studies, and clearly indicated in the station which many of them attained in the ranks of worth and talent. As a man he was respected and beloved by every one who had the happiness of his acquaintance. In 1806, Mr. Fox created a sinecure office, that of gazette-writer for Scotland, for the express purpose of rewarding Mr. Stewart, who enjoyed with it a salary of £600 a-year, and which, after his decease, was continued to his family.

* See Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, 7 vols. 8vo. 1838; and Chambers's *Lives of eminent Scotsmen*, vol. iv.

† Among the sufferers by the failure of the house of Constable and Co. was the family of Robert Watt, M. D. author of the *Bibliotheca Britannica*, for which the sum of £2000 had been given in bills, but before any of them were honoured the house failed. Robert Watt, the son of a small farmer, in the county of Ayr, was born in May, 1774. He was a ploughboy until his seventeenth year; but a thirst for knowledge, and a desire to excel, soon manifested itself. In 1793, he matriculated at Glasgow, where he remained till 1797, eventually turned his attention to the study of medicine, settled at Paisley, and was the author of many medical treatises, and other works. He died upon the 12th of March, 1819, aged only forty-five, and was interred in the Glasgow High Church burying-ground. The whole plan of the *Bibliotheca* is *new*; and few compilations, of similar magnitude and variety, ever presented, in a first edition, a more complete design and execution. It is divided into two parts; the first part containing an alphabetical list of *authors*, to the amount of above forty thousand, and under each a chronological list of his works, their various editions, sizes, price, &c., and also of the papers he may have contributed to the more celebrated journals of art and science. This division differs little in its construction from that of a common catalogue, only that it is universal in its character, and gives short biographical notices of the author, and critical opinions of his works. It also gives most ample lists of the various editions of the Greek and Roman classics, and, under the names of the early printers, lists of the various books which they printed. In the second part, all the titles of works recorded in the first part, and also anonymous works, are arranged alphabetically under their principal subjects. At his death, the publication of the *Bibliotheca* devolved upon his two eldest sons, who devoted themselves to its completion with filial enthusiasm. They were both young men of the most promising abilities; and it is to be feared that their lives were shortened by the assiduity with which they applied themselves to the important charge that was so prematurely laid upon them. The printing of the *Bibliotheca* was completed in 1824, in four large quarto volumes. The first division or portion of it was printed in Glasgow, and the second in Edinburgh.

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1826. *Jan. The Liverpool Chronicle.* Messrs. David Ross and William Nightingale are now (1837) proprietors and printers of this paper.

1826. *The Aberdeen Observer*, established by Messrs. John Davidson and Co. printers, and other gentlemen. This paper was started on conservative principles, in order to oppose the *Aberdeen Herald*, which had been commenced in 1822, on strong reforming prineiples.

1827, *Jan.* 26. *Died*, R. LONERGHAN, proprietor of the *Dublin Morning Post*, aged forty-five years. Mr. Lonerghan died at Dublin.

1827, *Jan.* MR. SAMS, bookseller, St. James's-street, London, paid a fine of £5 for neglecting to pay to the stamp office the amount of duty on a pamphlet, entitled *A narrative of the last illness of the duke of York*, by sir Herbert Taylor.

1827. *Constable's Miscellany*, published by Archibald Constable, Edinburgh. The aim of Mr. Constable was to produce books at the old rate of cheapness, without any diminution of excellence. The example was followed by Messrs. Longman and John Murray, of London; Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, in Scotland; and others who found it to their advantage in reducing the price of books, and gratifying *large numbers of the purchasers that had crowded in the new mart of literature.* In this year also commenced the *Library of Useful Knowledge*, by the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, a society well deserving its name, which also had the "honour of leading the way in that fearful inroad upon dearness of the good old times of publishing, which first developed itself in the wicked birth of what the literary exclusives called the *sixpenny* sciences."*

1827. *The Critics† and Scribblers of the Day.* By a Scribbler. London.

1827. The number of new publications issued from 1800 to this year, including reprints altered in size and price, but excluding pamphlets, was, according to the *London Catalogue*, 19,860. Deducting one-fifth for the reprints, we have 15,888 new books in twenty-seven years; shewing an average of 588 new books per year, being an increase of 216 per year over the last eleven years of the eighteenth century.

1827 *July* 21. *Died*, ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, who, if not the most fortunate, was by far the most eminent, publisher that ever adorned the Scottish capital. He was born Feb. 24, 1776, at Kellie, in the county of Fife, where he received a plain education at the parish school, and in 1788 was bound apprentice to Peter Hill, bookseller, in Edinburgh, the friend and correspondent of Burns. About the time of the expiration of his apprenticeship, he married the daughter of David Willison, printer, who though averse to the match, was of some service in enabling him to set up for himself. This latter step he took in the year 1795, at a shop near the cross, in the High-street. Mr. Constable soon began to attract the notice of the learned of Edinburgh, by his knowledge of rare books, particularly those connected with the early literature of Scotland; and several years before his name had become known to the world as a considerable publisher, he had succeeded as well by his amenity of manners, as by his professional intelligence and activity, in rendering his shop the favourite resort of all the more curious and aspiring spirits of the place, including Mr. I. G. Dalzell, Mr. Richard Heber, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Alexander Murray,* Dr. John Leyden,† Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. Thomas Thomson, and other admirers of Scottish literature. In 1801, Mr. Constable acquired the property of the *Scots Magazine*, upon which he employed the talents of Leyden, Murray, Macneil, and other eminent men in succession. He had always longed to become instrumental in adding something of importance to the stock of knowledge, and to enrol his name in the list of the more liberal and enterprising publishers of the day. His fame as a publisher commenced with the appearance of the *Edinburgh Review*, 1802, which he had the honour of ushering into the world, and he long ministered to its success and its glory by a deportment towards its con-

* This society consists of the most eminent literary characters of the day, headed by lord Brougham as chairman, and several other noblemen and friends of the diffusion of knowledge among the great mass of the people. See the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, issued by the society. This society employed men of adequate abilities to write a body of treatises on sciences, which treatises should be published at sixpence each. A great publishing house in London undertook the *Library of Useful Knowledge*, but declined to proceed with it before the appearance of the first number. Mr. Baldwin became the publisher, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles Knight.

† Lord Shaftsbury makes the following observation on Critics:—"I take upon me absolutely to condemn the fashionable and prevailing custom of inveighing against *critics* as the common enemies, the pests and incendiaries of the commonwealth of wit and letters. I assert, on the contrary, that they are the *props* and *pillars* of the building; and that without the encouragement and propagation of such a race, we should remain as *Gothic architects* as ever."

"From the consideration of ancient as well as modern time, it appears that the cause of the *critics* is the same with that of wit, learning, and good sense."

* Alexander Murray, who from the lowly condition of a shepherd boy, raised himself to the situation of professor of oriental languages in the university of Edinburgh, was a minister of the Scottish church, and born Oct. 22, 1775, at a place called Dunkitterick, in Galloway, in the south of Scotland, where his father was a shepherd, and reared a large family in humble comfort and respectability. In the *Literary History of Galloway*, Mr. Murray has written a narrative of himself, to which the reader is referred, as affording an instance of the utmost perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; nor should it be forgot that, to James Kinnear, a journeyman printer of Edinburgh, Dr. Murray always acknowledged himself under the greatest obligations, even before and after he was introduced to Dr. Baird, his faithful friend and patron through life. Dr. Murray died deeply lamented, April 15, 1813.

† John Leyden, a poet, an antiquary, and orientalist, will long be distinguished among those whom the elasticity and ardour of genius have raised to distinction from an obscure and humble origin. He was the son of a day labourer, and born at the village of Denholm, in Roxburghshire, Sept. 8, 1775, and bred to such country labour as suited his strength. In 1790, he attended the college of Edinburgh, where he obtained the friendship of many eminent literary characters. In April, 1803, he left Scotland for the East Indies, and died on the island of Java, August 28, 1811. His poetical remains were collected and given to the public in 1821, and in some instances exhibit a power of numbers which, for the mere melody of sound, has seldom been excelled in English poetry.

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1827, *Sept. The Retrospective Review and Historical and Antiquarian Magazine*, (new series) published every alternate month.

1827, *Dec.* 8. *The London Medical Gazette*, No. 1. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co.

1827. *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, conducted by Robert Jameson, F. R. S., regius professor of natural history and keeper of the museum at Edinburgh, lecturer in mineralogy, and president of the Wernerian society.

1827. *The Christian Examiner and Church of Ireland Magazine.* Dublin: W. Curry, jun.

1827. *The Foreign Review and Continental Miscellany*, No. 1. 6s. London, 8vo.

1827. *The Hobart Town Courier*, edited by James Ross, LL.D. Dr. Ross died at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, in August, 1832.

1828, *Jan* 3. *Died*, JOHN HURST, many years a bookseller at Wakefield.

1828, *Jan.* 7. *Died*, JAMES SCATCHERD, bookseller, Ave Maria-lane, London, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Scatcherd was a native of Yorkshire, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller in the city of York. At the expiration of his time he went to London, and lived with Mr. John Walter, a well known bookseller at Charing-cross; and, after living in that gentleman's service for several years, he succeeded (in conjunction with Mr. Whitaker) to the business of Mr. Edward Johnson, then the father of the trade. Mr. Whitaker dying a few years afterwards, Mr. Scatcherd entered into partnership with Mr. Letterman, a man of upright conduct and indefatigable industry, whom also he survived. A great part of his success in trade may be attributed to his engagement with Mr. John Reeve,* to print his bibles and common prayer books. Mr. Scatcherd was a member of the common council for the ward of Farringdon within for several years. His fortune, which was considerable, he left, with the exception of a few legacies, to his widow.

1828. *Jan.* In the court of exchequer, judgment was pronounced on an important literary question. The British museum *v.* Payne and Foss, booksellers and publishers. The trustees of the British museum claimed one copy of a number of a splended publication entitled *Flora Græca*, got up entirely by subscription, and no more copies were printed than those subscribed for. The claim was resisted on the ground that a publication for private circulation did not come under the operation of the act giving a copy of every work to the library of that national establishment. The court pronounced unanimously against the claims of the trustees, on the ground of its being only a portion of the work, and not a complete volume.

1828, *Feb.* 15. *Died*, JOSEPH GLEAVE, printer, bookseller, and publisher, of Manchester, aged fifty-five years. His zealous and active exertions in promoting the interests of Sunday schools will ever endear his memory in lasting remembrance. Such was the uprightness of all his dealings that the trading world will long regret his loss. As a master he was affable, kind, and liberal; and as a friend he was warm-hearted and faithful. Mr. Gleave was a native of Tabley, in Cheshire, and left a family of two sons and four daughters. Robert, the eldest son, a printer, died August 8, 1830, and the business is now carried on by Joseph Gleave, the youngest son.

1828, *Feb.* 28. Among the unfortunate sufferers who lost their lives by the falling in of the Brunswick theatre, Wellclose-square, London, on this day, the printing profession had to lament the loss of J. D. MAURICE, an eminent printer, of Fenchurch-street, London, who was the principal proprietor of the establishment, and JOHN EVANS, formerly a printer at Bristol, and author of the *Chronological Outlines of the History of Bristol.* He was well known to a great portion of the inhabitants of that city, and there are not a few who can testify to the active kindness which he constantly manifested, whenever any efforts of his could help to mitigate the calamities of others. Mr. Evans had, at different periods of his life, been concerned in editing more than one newspaper in Bristol, and had recently left it for the purpose of entering into some engagement in the printing business in London, with Mr. Maurice. Mr. Evans was in his fifty-fifth year. He became a widower only a few weeks before his death, and left behind him three orphan children.

1828, *March* 31. *The Maitland Club* was instituted upon this day, by a few gentlemen of Glasgow, for the purposes very similar to those of the Bannatyne club of Edinburgh; and although this club is the last formed of those devoted to literary objects, it bids fair, by the number and importance of its publications, to rival either of the predecessors. The number of members was originally limited to fifty, but now contains seventy names, of gentlemen of literary acquirements.

1828. It appears from the researches of M. Adrian Balbi, that upwards of three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight periodicals are published in the world. Of these two thousand one hundred and forty two are published in Europe, nine hundred and seventy-eight in America, twenty-seven in Asia, twelve in Africa, and nine in Oceana. The United States of America, with a population of eleven millions, has eight hundred journals, whilst the British monarchy, with a population of one hundred and forty-two millions, has no more than five hundred and eighty-eight periodicals. The commercial value of literary works published in Great Britain, during the year 1828, amounted to £334,450, exclusive of newspapers, reviews, and magazines.

1828. The total cost of printing the fac-simile of that ancient codex of the bible, called the *Alexandrian Manuscripts*, including the various sums paid to the printer, engraver, editor, transcriber, and bookbinder, was £9,286.

* John Reeve, founder of the association for protecting liberty and property against republicans and levellers, (formed in London, Nov. 20, 1792,) was born Nov. 20, 1752, and died Aug. 29, 1829. See page 811, *ante*.

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1828, *Oct.* 22. The greatest curiosity at this time in the art of printing, and though slight in itself, establishes a memorable epoch in the history of mankind, is the establishment of a newspaper among the nation of the Cherokee Indians (Arkansais.) It is called the *Cherokee Phœnix*, edited by Elias Bondinott, and published "for the Cherokee nation," at New Echota. The *Phœnix* is printed in both languages, but at a less price to the Cherokees than the English. The paper is about nineteen inches long and twelve inches wide, in five columns. No. 34 is dated as above. See *Introduction*, page 12, *ante*.

1828, *Oct.* 29. *Died*, LUKE HANSARD, a very eminent printer and excellent man, whose character presents in all its points of public and private life, an example worthy of imitation. Luke Hansard was born in the parish of St. Mary, Norwich, July 5, 1752. His father, Thomas Hansard, was a respectable manufacturer in that city, but in his latter days became unsuccessful in business. The early and pious instructions which he received from his mother, appear to have formed the basis of that honourable character which distinguished her son throughout the course of his long life. He received his education at the grammar-school of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and was afterwards apprenticed to Mr. Stephen White, printer, in Cockey-lane, in the parish of St. Clement, Norwich. Here soon appeared the vast advantages of early training to habits of industry and moral feeling. His master was given to convivial indulgence, and was easily and frequently seduced from his business; but having discerned the value of his steady apprentice, had the sense to entrust him with the principal part of the management of his concerns. Immediately after the close of his apprenticeship, he went to London, with a solitary guinea in his pocket; and to his honour it ought to be recorded, that the first guinea he earned, beyond his immediate necessities, he transmitted to Norwich, to pay an unsatisfied demand upon his father. Mr. Hansard first obtained a situation as a compositor at the printing-office of Mr. Hughes,* of Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn-fields, who was printer to the house of commons, and carried on that branch, when it was of small extent, compared with what it had arrived at in the year 1799, when Mr. Hughes admitted Mr. Hansard into partnership. The business of Mr. Hughes had been for many years under the management of Mr. William Day, a very worthy man, of exemplary diligence and attention. The increase of parliamentary printing rendering more assistance necessary, the active attention to business of Mr. Luke Hansard, pointed him out as the most capable of the arduous office of manager of the operative department, Mr. Day attending chiefly to the reading department. After the death of Mr. Day, the whole management devolved upon Mr. Hansard, who, after some years' exertion, as great, perhaps, as ever was witnessed, certainly never exceeded by any one, making the interests of his employer the first and sole object, became, in 1799, a partner in the concern; and by a subsequent arrangement in 18[illegible], he succeeded as the entire proprietor of a business which he rendered the first in the world for that promptitude and despatch so essential to the interests of the legislature and the nation. As a man of industry few such instances can be mentioned. He knew little of relaxation or pleasure. He was throughout life an early riser, and sketched in his mind the plan and business of the day before others were awake to execute it. From the beginning of his official life, Mr. Hansard established this rule for his conduct, to spare no cost or personal labour in attempting to perform the important duty entrusted to him, *better* and *cheaper*, and *more expeditiously* than any other printing concern in London. He worked for others, not for himself. There was nothing in his mode of life showy and ostentations. A benevolent spirit, however, reigned through the whole. His contributions to public charities were truly liberal. Among others, his benefactions to the worshipful company of stationers, as a provision for decayed printers, will make his name remembered with gratitude many a distant year. In the discharge of his parochial duties, he was not only a judicious guardian of the public purse, but a kind friend to the numerous poor in his extensive neighbourhood. If it be true, as asserted by more than one eminent writer, that all morals and all integrity, to be permanent, and of practical effect, must be bottomed upon religion; this was precisely the case with Mr. Hansard. He departed this life in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and his remains were interred in the church of St. Giles's in the Field. Mr. Hansard left a widow, nearly his own age, and three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Curson, died May, 1833, and his other sons, who had long been in partnership with him, continued the establishment.

Luke Hansard was a liberal benefactor to the stationers' company: July 11, 1818, transferred £1,000, four per cent annuities, the interest to be given, in two annuities of £10 a-year each, to such objects above sixty-five years of age, free of the company, and letter-press printers (compositors or pressmen,) as the court shall think proper.* The other £20 to be given yearly to four freemen of the company, printers, booksellers, stationers, warehousemen, or bookbinders, above sixty years of age, at £5 a-year each, as

* When Mr. Hansard went a stranger to London, he had an introduction to Mr. Hughes, and looking about Lincoln's Inn-fields for the printing-office, he accidentally met with Mr. Hughes, and not knowing that gentleman, inquired of him the way to the office. Mr. Hughes asked him what business he had there, and finding him a stranger, and desirous of obtaining employment, appointed the following day for his going to work; this laid the foundation of that prosperity, the almost sure reward of industry.

In a manuscript note which Mr. Hansard had seen, and which apparently was intended to form some account of his life, the writer said that he came to London without a patron and without a friend. Underneath this, Mr. Hansard wrote, "Not so, for God was my friend and my patron."

* Mr. Hansard nominated the two first annuitants.

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the court shall think proper objects of this donation. September 18, 1818, transferred to the company £1,500 three per cent consolidated annuities; in trust to give to every youth bound at their hall, a neatly-bound church of England prayer-book, as printed by his majesty's printer in London, bound up with the new version of psalms. The number of prayer-books thus to be disposed of, are taken at two hundred, which, at a presumed price of 2*s.* 7*d.* each, will cost £25 16*s.* 8*d.* Then to give yearly to two of his warehousemen (named) £6 6*s.* each. Also to "such warehouseman, or binder, or stationer, or other person in the class to whom the court has been accustomed to give such annuities, above sixty years of age," £6 6*s.* The residue of 5*s.* 4*d.* and whatever residue may be left from the two hundred prayer-books not being wanted, or from the cost being less, to be applicable for such purposes as the court shall think proper.

1828, *Oct.* 30. *Died*, JAMES LYNCH, bookseller and stationer, Duke-street, Liverpool, aged seventy years.

1828, *Nov.* 8. *Died*, THOMAS BEWICK, the celebrated engraver on wood, to whom the lovers of science and literature lies under deep obligation, as the re-inventor of the xylographic art. Thomas Bewick, was born on the 12th August, 1753, at Cherry Burn, in the parish of Ovingham, and county of Northumberland. The choice of a profession for him was determined by the skill in drawing which he very early evinced. Like most boys whose bias of mind towards any pursuit is peculiarly strong, he early indicated the bent of his genius by sketching figures with chalk on the walls and doors of almost every house in Cherry Burn. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to Mr. Ralph Beilby, of Newcastle, a respectable engraver, and one who took delight in instructing his pupils and encouraging their rising talents. Whether young Bewick would at an after period of life, and without the suggestion of others, have directed his attention to wood-cutting, it is difficult to say, but at all events an accidental circumstance determined his future career in the arts. The celebrated Dr. Hutton,* at that time a schoolmaster in Newcastle, was preparing in 1770 his great work on mensuration, and having applied to Mr. Beilby to supply copper plates of the mathematical figures, he was advised to employ wood-cuts instead. The great mathematician acceded to this proposal, and Mr. Beilby entrusted the execution of them to his apprentice. With such beauty and accuracy were they finished, that the young engraver was advised by his master to turn his chief attention to this long-neglected art, and the consequence was a succession of mathematical works illustrated with very beautiful diagrams engraved on wood. After his apprenticeship had expired, Bewick spent a short time in the metropolis, and also paid a visit to Scotland, after which he returned to Newcastle, and became a partner in his master's business. His brother John* became their joint apprentice. The publication of an edition of *Gay's Fables* afforded an opportunity for the Bewicks displaying their talents in the higher branches of wood-engraving, by the illustrations which they furnished for the work. One of these, the old hound, obtained the premium offered by the society of arts for the best specimen of wood-engraving, in 1775. An impression of this may be seen in the memoir which is prefixed to *Select Fables*,† printed for Emerson Charnley, Newcastle, 1820, and sold in London by Baldwin and Cradock. The *Fables* of Gay were published in 1779, and in 1784, the appearance of a new edition of *Select Fables*, with an entire new set of cuts by the Bewicks, spread far and wide their reputation, and placed them above competition in the art. The publication of the *History of Quadrupeds*, which, after being carefully prepared, made its appearance in 1790. The prospectus of this great work was the means of introducing him to a gentleman who possessed a museum, remarkable for the number and variety of its specimens of winged and quadruped animals, living and dead, and of these Mr. Bewick was invited to take drawings, which tended greatly to enrich all his subsequent publications. The pictorial embellishments exhibit every excellence which engravings ought to possess—boldness of design, variety and exactness of attitude, correctness of drawing, and discrimination of general character. A spirit of life and animation pervaded every figure, and thus a lively idea of each different animal is conveyed. Short descriptions accompanied the engravings, chiefly drawn up by Mr. Bewick's coadjutors, Messrs. Hodgson and Beilby, but subject, it is highly probable, to his corrections and additions. A great and unexpected charm belonged to the *History of Quadrupeds*—this was the profusion of vignettes and tail-pieces with which the whole volume was adorned. These exhibited remarkable inventive genius, and a skill in catching the very lineaments in which the specific expression of the species resides, never before equalled. Under the auspices of their friend and fellow-townsman, William Bulmer, of the Shakspeare press, London, the Bewicks embellished the *Deserted Village* of Goldsmith, the *Hermit* of Parnell, and the *Chase* of Sommerville,‡ all of which met with success. In 1797 appeared the first volume of the *History of British Birds, comprising the Land Birds*, the letter-press being furnished by Mr. Beilby. Before the publication of the second volume on *British Water Birds*, a separation of interests

* Charles Hutton, LL.D. F. R. S. &c. late professor of mathematics in the royal military academy at Woolwich, was born at Newcastle, Aug. 14, 1737, and died at Charlton, Jan. 27, 1823. For the very eminent services which Dr. Hutton had rendered to the board of ordnance, he was rewarded with a liberal pension from government, on his resigning, through ill health, in 1807, from his duties at Woolwich. He enriched the *Philosophical Transactions* with many valuable papers: and conferred some liberal benefactions to his native town.

* Of whom see a notice at page 789, *ante*.

† Thomas Saint, printer of the *Newcastle Courant*, in 1776, printed an edition of *Select Fables*.

‡ See page 912, *post*.

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took place, so that its compilation and completion devolved on Mr. Bewick alone, with the assistance of a literary friend. In 1818, Mr. Bewick published the *Fables of Æsop*, and two or three years afterwards, a volume of *Select Fables*, the wood-cuts being a selection from the earlier works of the Bewicks. The public were thus enabled to study the gradual advancement towards excellence which had been made by the revivers of this elegant and useful art. The number of blocks engraved by the Bewicks is almost inconceivable, and it is impossible to particularise the various works which were embellished by Thomas Bewick and his pupils, of whom he had a continued succession. Some of these have done him great honour, and contributed to carry the art of xylography to a state of perfection at which he himself confessed he never supposed it was capable of arriving. It is is almost unnecessary to mention the names of Nesbett, and above all of William Harvey.*

In a *Memoir* it is stated, that "Mr. Bewick's personal appearance was rustic. He was tall and powerfully formed, a quality he was fond of displaying in his prime. His manners were somewhat rustic too, but he was shrewd, and disdained to ape the *gentleman*. His countenance was open and expressive, with a capacious forehead, strongly indicating intellect—his dark eyes beamed with the fire of genius. He was a man of strong passions—strong in his affections, and strong in his dislikes. The latter sometimes exposed him to the charge of illiberality, but the former and kinder feelings predominated.—Strongly honourable was he in all his dealings; and to his friends there never was a more sincere or a kinder hearted man than Thomas Bewick." He was succeeded in the business by his son, Mr. R. E. Bewick.†

1828, *Nov.* 28. *Died*, MILLER RITCHIE, who was justly considered the father of English fine printing, aged seventy-seven years. Baskerville succeeded in producing a type of superior elegance, and an ink which gave peculiar lustre to impressions from his type. The novel and unusual excellence which his works presented gave a stimulus to the exertions, and drew forth the emulation of many of our countrymen. The first who started in this novel course was Mr. Miller Ritchie, a native of Scotland. About 1785 he carried on business in Albion-buildings, Bartholomew Close. An edition of the classics in royal octavo, consisting of the works of Sallust, Pliny, Tacitus, Q. Curtius, Cæsar, and Livy, was the work upon which this leading attempt of superior printing was made, at the expense of the rev. Mr. Homer, senior fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who subsequently disposed of the whole impression (excepting those reserved for presents) to the bookseller, Mr. Thomas Payne. The next work was a quarto *Bible* in two volumes, 1796, and two unique copies upon India paper, printed on one side only. Another work, executed by Mr. Ritchie, with uncommon splendour and expense, was *Memoirs of the Count de Grammont*, a small page upon quarto, one thousand five hundred copies on small paper, five hundred on Whatman's wove, royal, one copy on vellum, and three copies having the diminutive quarto page worked in the centre of a whole sheet of royal.

On his first diverging from the beaten track Mr. Ritchie encountered considerable difficulties. The paper-maker, Mr. Whatman, and the ink-maker, Mr. Blackwell, contributed most successfully, all their skill to this laudable design, but the want of journeymen to enter into the spirit of the undertaking with that extraordinary exertion of care and ingenuity which it indispensably required, was a difficulty the most discouraging, which he had long to contend with, and never wholly conquered; men could get who by bodily strength would pull down the press, and give the impression, but the giving the colour required skill and patience far exceeding what pressmen had any idea of in this country, so that Mr. Ritchie found himself obliged to manage the balls and beat every sheet with his own hands. With all his perseverance and skill in printing, he had not the art of getting independent by his labours; he failed in business, and was succeeded in his efforts by Mr. Bulmer; Mr. Bensley and Mr. M'Creery followed, and from the presses of those gentlemen have issued some of the finest specimens of typography which this or any other country has produced. Emulation is a powerful principle in our nature, and the success which has attended their exertions, contributed in a great degree to give a new tone and character to the profession.

There is a likeness of Mr. Ritchie in Hansard's *Typographia*, by whom he was employed as warehouseman, after his failure.

1828, *Dec.* 20. *Died*, STEPHEN JONES, well known as the compiler and author of many useful works. He was the son of Mr. Giles Jones, secretary to the York building society, was born in London in 1763, educated at St. Paul's school, and apprenticed to a printer in Fetter-lane. On the expiration of his time he was engaged as a corrector of the press in the office of Mr. Strahan, but at the end of four years he removed to that of Thomas Wright, in Peterborough-court, where he remained till the death of the principal, in March, 1797, an event which terminated Mr. Jones's immediate connexion with the profession of a printer; and he became the editor of the *Whitehall Evening Post;* but on the decline of that paper he undertook the management of the *General Evening Post*. He was a member of the society of freemasons, and

* As a specimen of the extraordinary skill of this artist, the reader is referred to a most splendid engraving on wood, executed by Mr. Harvey, of the *Assassination of L. S. Dentatus*, from a celebrated painting by B. R. Haydon. Some years since, Mr. Harvey declined engraving on wood, having determined to step into the upper walks of art.

† His family, who still reside at Newcastle, are in possession of an *autograph Memoir* of this singular man, written with great *naivete*, and full of anecdote.

Matthew Bewick, his nephew, died at Ovingham, July 4, 1832. He was a young man of great promise, and was likely, had he lived, to have attained an equal degree of eminence in the profession with his uncle.

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editor of the *Freemason's Magazine*. One of his principal undertakings was a new edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*, four vols. 8vo. also a small *Biographical Dictionary;* and on the death of Isaac Reed, he became the editor of the *European Magazine*. From 1799, for very many years, he selected an amusing annual volume from the newspapers, &c. under the title of the *Spirit of the Journals*. He was the author or editor of about twenty other works.

1828. *The British Almanack*, commenced by the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

1828, *Jan.* 1. *The London Encyclopædia*, part 1, sixth edition. London: Thomas Tegg.

1828, *Jan.* 1. *The Harmonist;* a new series of the *Flutist's Magazine*, and *Pianist's Review*.

1828, *Jan.* 2. *The Athenæum*, a literary gazette and weekly critical review, conducted by James Silk Buckingham, editor of the *Oriental Herald* and the *Sphynx*.

1828, *Jan.* 25. *The Chesterfield Gazette*, No. 1, printed and published by John Roberts. About 1830, the title was changed to the *Derbyshire Courier, and Chesterfield Gazette*, and still continues in the hands of the original proprietor. This paper was for a long time edited by the late Mr. Inglis,* the intelligent writer on Ireland.

1828, *Oct.* 17. *The Manchester Times*, No. 1, edited, printed, and published by Archibald Prentice; and now conducted by Messrs. Prentice and Catherall, Ducie-place, Manchester.

1828, *Nov.* 15. *The Manchester and Salford Advertiser*, No. 1, printed by Jonathan Crowther, for the proprietors.† Now conducted by Mrs. Laresche and George Condy, a barrister-at-law, Market-street, Manchester.

1828. *The Canton Register*. This is the first paper established in the celestial empire, and still continues to be published weekly. It is somewhat anti-Chinese in its politics, and communicates much occasional information on Chinese manners, ceremonies, and festivals.

1828, *Colonial Advocate*, instituted by Mr. A. Bent, Hobart Town, Australia.

1829. *Jan.* 12. *Died*, GEORGE RILEY, many years a printer and bookseller, formerly of York. He died at Greenwich, aged eighty-six years, and was nearly the oldest proprietor of a newspaper in the kingdom.

1829. According to returns, the king's printers in England alone, sold 51,500 bibles, and 75,691 testaments. On the crown privilege of printing bibles, see *Gents. Mag.* for Feb. 1819, and *Companion to the Newspapers*, No. 2.

1329, *Jan.* 19. It was considered that printing, both for execution and facility, had reached its zenith, at least, the printing profession was not prepared at all for the "striking magnificence of appearance" of the *Times*, London newspaper, of this day, which surpassed every thing that ever preceded out of a mechanical press, or was taken off from a revolving cylinder. It was a double paper, says the editor of that journal, consisting of eight pages and forty-eight columns, instead of four pages, and was the largest sheet till then manufactured.

1829, *Feb.* 17. *Died*, BENJAMIN FLOWER, the original proprietor and editor of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*, which he established in the year 1793, and whose imprisonment in the cause of the liberty of the press we have already noticed at page 779 *ante*. The name of Benjamin Flower will be revered by every one who had the pleasure of his friendship, and not less by those who wish for the improvement and happiness of mankind, will his memory be ever held in respect for the magnanimous activity and self-devotion which he showed in the cause of civil and religious liberty. The imprisonment of Mr. Flower, in 1797, led to the happiest event of his life. It is not common to find a woman (capable as they are when properly devoloped) of that high and sensitive appreciation of moral and intellectual worth, which can enable her to enter minutely into the feelings of any one who is suffering from the consequences of their noblest exercises. An amiable and accomplished lady, with whom he was previously acquainted, visited Mr. Flower, whilst deprived of his liberty, and shortly afterwards became his wife. This was indeed "the marriage of true minds," for she greatly assisted him in all his subsequent literary labours. Of the depth of his feelings for her, some idea may be formed from his own words on her death: "When such friends part, 'tis the *survivor* dies." They speak more than volumes. It was *he* who felt the earthiness of the grave, while she ascended. During his latter years, though his zeal in the cause of liberty and truth remained in all its pristine sincerity, he seemed to entertain the conviction that "Providence had committed their defence to other and younger hands." His private character was that of manly virtue and intelligence—the result of sustained feeling: his public character was the illustration of it. He died at Darlston, aged seventy-four years.

1829, *March* 1. *Died*, ALEXANDER MACKAY, jun. proprietor and printer of the *Belfast News Letter*, where he died.

1829, *April*—. *Died*, the right hon. and rev. FRANCIS EGERTON, earl of Bridgewater. He left to the president of the royal society the sum of £8,000, to be applied by him to appoint some persons to write, print, publish, and expose to sale one thousand copies of a work, *On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation*. Agreeable to this bequest, Mr. Gilbert Davies, then president of the royal society, relieved himself of the respon-

* Henry David Inglis was a native of Scotland, and first became known in the literary world under the name of "Derwent Conway." He was the editor of a newspaper on the island of Guernsey; then of the *Leeds Independent*; and also of a monthly publication in that town; and his final connexion with the periodical press, was at Chesterfield. He was the author of the *Modern Gil Blas*, and of works referring to Norway, Spain, Switzelrand, the Channel Islands, and Ireland, all of which are characterised by powers of lively description; the last of these became an authority on all subjects connected with the sister kingdom. Mr. Inglis died at London, March 20, aged forty years, deeply regretted by the literary world.

† The licensed victulers of Manchester and Salford.

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sibility, by applying to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the earl's executors, who directed the sum to be divided among the authors of the following works. They are denominated the *Bridgewater Treatises :*

I. *On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the adaptation of external Nature to the moral and intellectual Constitution of Man.* By the rev. Thomas Chalmers, professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh.

II. *The adaptation of external Nature to the physical Condition of Man.* By John Kidd, M.D., F.R.S., regius professor of medicine in the university of Oxford.

III. *Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology.* By the rev. William Whewell, M.A. F.R.S., fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

IV. *The Hand: its Mechanism and vital Endowments as evincing Design.* By sir Charles Bell, K.H., F.R.S.

V. *Animal and Vegetable Physiology.* By Peter Mark Roget, M.D., fellow of and secretary to the royal society.

VI. *Geology and Mineralogy.* By the rev. William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., canon of Christ church, and professor of Geology in the university of Oxford.

VII. *The History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals.* By the rev. William Kirby, M.A., F.R.S.

VIII. *Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion.* By William Prout, M.D., F.R S.

1829, *April. Died*, WILLIAM REID, printer, one of the establishers of the *Glasgow Courier*, and for a long time its editor. Mr. Reid was aged seventy-one years at the time of his decease.

1829, *April* 23. The Catholic charter of privileges, which passed into a law, by the consent of the three estates of the realm, on the 13th of April, came first into operation on this propitious day. Messrs. Whiting and Branston, printers and publishers of the *Atlas* London weekly newspaper, issued a *double* number containing all the debates which had taken place in both houses of parliament upon this important question, and which for size of paper and quantity of type, surpassed every preceding effort of the press.

1829, *June* 3. At the theatre royal, Covent garden, a benefit was given in behalf of the Printers' Pension Society. The performances were the *Castle of Andalusia, a Musical Melange*, and the comedy of *Charles II.* Keeley, in the character of a *printer's devil*, delivered the following address, written for the occasion, by W. T. Moncrief, esq.

(*Speaks behind the Scenes.*)

What! I go on and thank the gentlefolks!
Go on the stage! A plague upon your jokes—
I cannot do it—I should die with shame!
Well, if I must—mind, you shall bear the blame.

(*Enters, cleaning a Printer's Ball.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg your pardon
For thus appearing here in Covent-Garden;
'Tis not my fault—I'd rather be at home,
But I was by the Printers *press'd* to come.
Having got all they can from you—'tis civil—
For thanks they coolly leave you to *the Devil!*
Start not—the Printer's *Devil!* that is me,
No *blacker* than I'm *painted*, as you see,
The Devil—that with *Faust* the first of Printers
(Called Doctor Faustus) had such odd adventures.
Every thing's thrown on me, but you shall hear—
Master, you know, commands the overseer,
The overseer he lords it o'er the men,
The men they fag the 'prentices, and then
The 'prentices blow me up—that's *not* civil—
So good or bad, all's laid upon the *Devil!*
For every thing they want the pressmen call me,
And if I do not answer they *black ball* me.
Nay, with abuse the very Authors cram me,
And when I go for copy, curse and damn me!
Still I must speak a good word for the knaves,
Although they use us worse than Turks do slaves.
For if the Devil does not have pity, they
Will rarely stew—there'll be the deuce to pay.
Gentlemen of the Press, I ask your aid
To aid those who aid you—you're all one trade—
Excuse my freedom—but you must agree
The British Press in all parts should be free;
And where, I'll ask you, would be your reports,
If the Compositors were *out of sorts;*
The ponderous words from many a learned head,
Take you that down, they put in kindred lead;
Give your notes value—measure out your rhymes,
And yield "its *form* and *pressure* to the Times."
The Press, great engine of all human good,
The widest spread, the easiest understood—
Which knowledge circulates from pole to pole,
Corrects the heart, improves and charms the soul!
To which unnumbered blessings owe their birth,
Which yields an immortality on earth!
Oh! of its members pardon each transgression,
And let their merits make a *good impression;*
Nor your kind patronage to those refuse,
Who're *galley* slaves to furnish you the *News.*
When *press'd* by poverty, and *chas'd* by care,
Laid-up, and off their *metal!*—in despair!
In *worn-out case* and burthened helpless elves,
Too oft with *types* in *minion* of *themselves;*
What aid shall sooth their wants and charm their grief?
Our *Printers' Fund*, which yields to all relief;
Which *Pensions age*, gives to desert its due,
But which still owes its best support to you.
Will you support it still and grant our suit—
Bestow your aid, and your applause to boot!—
Yes, from your presence here, a *proof I pull.*
We *Printers* like to see our *boxes full.*
'Tis all *correct*, no chance can now defeat us,
So without *bodkin*, I'll make my *quietus*

1829, *Aug. Died*, GEORGE WOOD, for some years proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Kent Herald*, at Canterbury. Mr. Wood was a native of that city, where he died at the early age of thirty-nine. He first entered upon the newspaper business by starting the *Man of Kent*, a weekly journal, in which he undertook to point out all the abuses of the county, but which had not a very long career. Shortly after its close he purchased the *Kent Herald*, then limited in its circulation, but which he raised into high esteem with the liberal party. He was a man of extensive observation, of considerable reading, and energetic spirit in what he undertook, or engaged others to undertake. He was fond of literature; and took an active part in the establishment of a museum at Canterbury. In private life Mr. Wood had many estimable qualities,—his charities were extensive without ostentation—his friendship was sincere—his hostility open and manly. In his death the poor man lost a friend. That he was not free from faults must be admitted; but they were errors that his relatives may regret, yet not feel ashamed of "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" Be it not forgotten, that his life was eminently useful to his native place, and advantageous to the general cause of mankind. There was reason to fear that his decease was hastened by the embarrassed state of his affairs, but he had long been a martyr to the gout. Alas!

"He was but born to try
The lot of man—to suffer and to die!"

1729. *Dec.* 27, *Died*, R. EDWARDS, printer, of Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. He was confidently employed by Spencer Percival to print the book containing the *Delicate Investi-*

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gation against the princess of Wales, in 1826. Mr. Edwards died in the city of Bristol, where he had carried on the printing business, prior to his settling in the metropolis.

1829, *Dec. Died*, W. M. WILLETT, the well known editor of the *Statesman* newspaper, during the O. P. *row* at Covent-garden theatre, in 1809;* subsequently of the *British Traveller* newspaper, and other periodicals. Mr. Willett died at Finsbury, aged sixty-three years.

1829. *The Oxford Literary Gazette*† was projected by William Gray, esq. six numbers only appeared.

1829. *Launceston Advertiser*, (Australia) by Mr. John P. Fawkner.

1829. *Cornwall Press*, (Australia) instituted by Mr. S. Dowsett.

1830, *Jan.* The patent of king's printer for England renewed for thirty years.

1830. *Feb.* 10. In the court of king's bench, Messrs. Alexander, Marsden, and Isaacson, received the following sentences for a series of libels in the *Morning Journal*; that upon each of the three indictments Mr. Alexander be imprisoned in Newgate for four calendar months, pay a fine of £300, and give security for his good behaviour for three years. Mr. Isaacson to pay a fine of £100. Mr. Marsden to give security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. Mr. Gutch had been previously discharged on his recognizances.‡

1830, *Feb. Died*, Mr. PHENEY, upwards of fifty years law bookseller in Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, London, aged eighty years.

1830, *March* 2. An action was tried in the court of king's bench, against Mr. Heath,§ engraver, brought by Mr. John Murray, bookseller, for the purpose of deciding the question as to whether an engraver had the right of keeping twelve copies of such engravings as he himself executed according to the orders of any one who employs him. The case had been formerly tried, and a verdict found for the defendant. After many eminent engravers had been examined as to the custom of the trade, the plaintiff obtained a new trial, which came on this day, when the jury found for the plaintiff, thus destroying the assumed right of engravers to keep such copies.

1830, *March*. A bill passed the legislature for the protection of dramatic copyright, which states "That the author of any dramatic writing shall have the sole right of representing it. That he shall preserve that right in any such production which shall be so printed and published, or his assignees, for twenty-eight years; or should the author survive that period, for the residue of his natural life. Persons offending against these provisions to pay £10 for each representation, with costs of suit."

1830. Recognizances and bonds to be given for securing the payment of fines upon convictions of libel, by the printers of newspapers, &c. extended: £400 are required for the recognizances from the principal, and the like sum for the sureties; and £300 for the bond from the principal, and the like sum from the sureties. The punishment of banishment for a *second* conviction for libel was repealed.

1830, *May* 1. *Died*, GEORGE NICHOLSON, of the firm of G. and E. Nicholson, printers and booksellers, at Bradford, in Yorkshire. He was born at Keighley, near that town, Jan. 21, 1796, and after his commencing business rose to considerable eminence in the profession; and it may truly be said, that in George Nicholson the printing art possessed a valuable workman, and the inhabitants of Bradford a worthy and respected tradesman. He was addicted to the muses, and many of his lucubrations appeared in the periodicals of the day. After a painful illness, death put an end to his earthly career, leaving a widow and one son to lament the loss of a good husband and affectionate father.

1830, *July* 15. *Died*, JOSEPH DOWNES, aged seventy-seven years, printer, of Temple Bar. He was printer to his majesty's police, and editor and printer of the *Hue and Cry Police Gazette*.* Mr. Downes published *Observations on the Speech of the right hon. John Foster, in the House of Commons, in Ireland, April* 11, 1799.

1830, *July* 25. CHARLES X., king of France, issued the following ordinances: — That the liberty of the periodical press is suspended; that no journal or periodical shall appear, either in Paris or in the departments, except by virtue of an authority first obtained from us respectively, by the authors and the printer, to be renewed every three months, which may also be revoked; that the authority shall be provisionally granted and withdrawn, by the prefects, from periodicals published in the departments; and that writings published in contravention of the second article shall be immediately seized, and the presses and types sealed up, or rendered unfit for use. The *second* ordinance decrees that the chamber of deputies shall consist only of deputies of departments, and reforms the operations of election in

* Covent-garden theatre, which had been burnt down Sept. 20, 1808; was rebuilt and opened Sept. 17, 1809; when a riot commenced on account of the increase of prices, which continued until Dec. 10, when John Philip Kemble, the manager, gave up the contest in favour of the public.

† In Jan. 1807, Messrs. Slatter and Munday, booksellers, Oxford, issued the first number of the *Oxford Review*.

‡ From a return of all prosecutions for libel, during the reigns of George III. and George IV., whether by *ex-officio* information or indictment, under the direction of the attorney or solicitor-general, for libels or other misdemeanours, against individuals as members of his majesty's government, or against other persons acting in their official capacity, conducted in the department for the affairs of his majesty's treasury; it appears that the number of persons so prosecuted was upwards of forty—mostly the printers or editors of newspapers.

§ Son of James Heath, the eminent engraver, who died Nov. 15, 1834.

* The cost of printing the *Police Gazette* was, in 1834, £1,712 for 111,200 copies; in addition, the editor has a salary of £100 per annum. The *Police Gazette* is sent to the mayors and principal officers of every city and town in the kingdom; to the justices of the peace in petty sessions assembled, or their clerks; the keepers of jails and houses of correction, the metropolitan police, the war office, horse patrol, police offices, commanding officers of each regiment, and the several military depots in Great Britain.

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the colleges, according to the principles of the constitutional charter. The gendarmes proceeded to destroy the presses of the Parisian newspapers the next day; and on the 27th the deputies assembled, who having protested against the royal ordinances as illegal and criminal, declared their meeting permanent,----Resolve that Charles Philippe Capet, heretofore called count d'Artois, having placed himself above the law, had ceased to reign, and that Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, should be invited to execute the duties imposed upon him, and to concur in the establishment of a constitutional government. During this glorious struggle of three days there were from two to three thousand persons lost their lives, when the people were left masters of the capital. By the stoppage of the liberal journals property to the amount of more than £190,000 was either destroyed, or placed in danger of destruction; and upwards of three hundred literary persons and compositors were thrown out of bread. In 1830 the whole periodical press of France consisted of:—Constitutional, or liberal journals, 217; subscribers, 283,000; readers, 2,900,000; income, 1,805,000 francs. Monarchical journals, 27; subscribers, 34,000; readers, 442,000; income, 751,000 francs. Making a total of 244 journals; 317,000 subscribers; 8,342,000 readers; and an income of 2,556,000 francs. In Sept. 1830, a weekly publication, under the title of *La Gazette Littèraire*, was published in Paris, on the plan of the *London Literary Gazette*.

1830, *Aug.* 28. *Died*, THOMAS HOWELL, printer and bookseller, at Shrewsbury, aged thirty-six. In 1816, Mr. Howell published *The Stranger in Shrewsbury; or, an Historical and Descriptive View of Shrewsbury and its Environs;* with a plan of the town, and other engravings, which he dedicated to lord Hill. Of this work he published a second edition in 1825.

1830, *Sept.* A splendid building, which had been erected in the north-west quarter of the city of Oxford, for the purpose of a university printing-office, was opened in this month; and the first sheet worked off at the new press was 2 P. bishop Lloyd's* *Greek Testament*, 12mo. The first publication *finished*, and bearing the imprint, *at the university press*, was Barrow's *theological works*, eight vols. 8vo. 1830.

1830, *Sept.* 9. *Died*, WILLIAM BULMER, printer, whose name is associated with all that is correct and beautiful in typography. By him the art was matured, and brought to its present high state of perfection. This celebrated typographer was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was apprenticed to Mr. Thompson, in the Burnt House-entry, St. Nicholas's Churchyard, from whom he received the first rudiments of his art. During his apprenticeship he formed a friendship with Thomas Bewick, the celebrated engraver on wood, which lasted with great cordiality throughout life. It was their practice, whilst youths, to visit together every morning, a farm-house at Elswick, a small village about two miles from Newcastle, and indulge in Goody Coxen's hot rye-cake and buttermilk, who used to prepare these dainties for such of the Newcastle youths who were inclined to enjoy an early morning walk before the business of the day commenced. During the period of the joint apprenticeships of these young aspirants for fame, Bulmer invariably took off the first impressions of Bewick's blocks, at his master's printing-office, at Newcastle, where Bulmer printed the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which obtained for Bewick the premium from the society of arts, in London. Mr. Bulmer afterwards suggested to his friend Bewick an improvement, of which he availed himself, of lowering the surfaces of the blocks where the distance or lighter parts of the engraving were to be shown to perfection. When Mr. Bulmer first went to London, his services were engaged by Mr. John Bell, who was then publishing his beautiful miniature editions of the poets, Shakspeare, &c. About 1787, an accidental circumstance introduced Mr. Bulmer to the late George Nicol, esq.* bookseller to king George III. who was then considering the best method of carrying into effect the projected magnificent national edition of Shakspeare, which he had suggested to Messrs. Boydell, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country. Mr. Nicol had previously engaged the skilful talents of Mr. William Martin,† of Birmingham, in cutting sets of types, after approved models, in imitation of the sharp and fine letter used by the French and Italian printers; which Mr. Nicol for a length of time caused to be carried on in his own house. Premises were then engaged in Cleveland-row, St. James's, and the "Shakspeare press" was established under the firm of "W. Bulmer and Co." This establishment soon evinced how judicious a choice Mr. Nicol had made in Mr. Bulmer to raise the reputation of his favourite project. "This magnificent edition

* Bishop William Lloyd died Aug. 30, 1717.

* George Nicol was many years bookseller to George III., and one who may be justly designated, as Dr. Campbell said of Thomas Davies, "not a bookseller, but a gentleman dealing in books." He was at first placed under his uncle, David Wilson, of the Strand; and was by him taken into partnership in 1773. Mr. Wilson dying at an advanced age in 1777, Mr. Nicol removed his business to Pall Mall. On Sept. 8, 1787, Mr. Nicol married the accomplished niece of the first alderman Boydell. It was suspected that he was a sleeping partner in the "Shakspeare Press;" and to which his son, Mr. William Nicol, succeeded, as the sole proprietor, on Mr. Bulmer's retiring, in 1819. Mr. Nicol was, in 1797, one of the executors of Mr. James Dodsley, the bookseller, of Pall Mall, who left him a legacy of £1,000. Mr. Nicol was a most agreeable companion; and, perhaps, no man ever enjoyed the pleasure of convivial society more than he did. He was a member of many of the literary clubs of his day; was the publisher of many valuable works; and enjoyed the friendly confidence of the duke of Roxburghe, duke of Grafton, and other eminent bibliopists. He died at his house in Pall Mall, London, June 25, 1829, at the age of 88 years.

† William Martin was brother of Robert Martin, the apprentice of Baskerville. He afterwards set up a foundry in Duke-street, St. James's. His Roman and Italic types were decided imitations of Baskerville's; but his Greeks and Orientals formed the most valuable part of his collection. His foundry, in 1817, was united to the Caslon. This ingenious letter-founder died in the summer of 1818, and was buried in St. James's church, Westminster.

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(says Dr. Dibdin) which is worthy of the unrivalled compositions of our great dramatic bard, will remain as long as those compositions shall be admired, an honourable testimony of the taste and skill of the individuals who planned and conducted it to its completion.* The text was revised by G. Steevens and Isaac Reed. Mr. Bulmer possessed the proof sheets of the whole work, on which are many curious remarks by Steevens, not always of the most courteous description; also some original sonnets, a scene for a burlesque tragedy, some graphic sketches, &c." "The establishment of the Shakspeare press (continues Dr. Dibdin,) was unquestionably an honour both to the founders in particular, and to the public at large. Our greatest poet, our greatest painter, and two of our most respectable publishers and printers, were all embarked in one common white-hot crucible; from which issued so pure and brilliant a flame or fusion that it gladdened all eyes and hearts, and threw a new and revivifying lustre on the threefold arts of painting, engraving, and printing. The nation appeared to be not less struck than astonished; and our venerable monarch George III. felt anxious not only to give such a magnificent establishment every degree of royal support, but, infected with the matrix and puncheon mania, he had even contemplated the creation of a royal printing-office within the walls of his own palace!" One of his majesty's principal hopes and wishes was, for his own country to rival the celebrity of Parma in the productions of Bodoni; and Dr. Dibdin pleasantly alludes to what he calls the Bodoni Hum, —of "his majesty being completely and joyfully *taken in*, by bestowing upon the efforts of Mr. Bulmer's press, that eulogy which he had supposed was due exclusively to Bodoni's." The first number of the *Shakspeare* appeared in January, 1794; and at once established Mr. Bulmer's fame ast he first practical printer of the day. Dr. Dibdin has given (*Bibliographical Decameron*, ii. 384—395,) a curious and copious list of the "books printed at the Shakspeare press," with judicious remarks, to which we must refer our readers, noticing only such as are the most eminent in execution. Next to the *Shakspeare*, perhaps the edition of the *Poetical Works of John Milton*, in 3 vols. folio, 1793—1797, is the finest production of Mr. Bulmer's press. Dr. Dibdin seems to prefer this work even to the *Shakspeare* itself. In 1795, Mr. Bulmer printed a beautiful edition in 4to. of the *Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell*, one copy on white satin, and three on vellum. The volume is dedicated to the founders of the Shakspeare printing-office, Messrs. Boydells and Nicol. "The present volume," says Mr. Bulmer, in his advertisement, "in addition to the *Shakspeare*, the *Milton*, and many other valuable works of elegance, which have already been given to the world through the medium of the Shakspeare press, are [is] particularly meant to combine the various beauties of printing, type-founding, engraving, and paper making; as well with a view to ascertain the near approach to perfection which those arts have attained to this country, as to invite a fair competition with the best typographical productions of other nations. How far the different artists who have contributed their exertions to this great object, have succeeded in the attempt, the public will now be fully able to judge. Much pains have been bestowed on the present publication to render it a complete specimen of the arts of type and block-printing. The ornaments are all engraved on blocks of wood, by my earliest acquaintances, Messrs. Bewicks, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and London, after designs from the most interesting passages of the poems they embellish. They have been executed with great care, and I may venture to say, without being supposed to be influenced by ancient friendship, that they form the most extraordinary effort of the art of engraving upon wood, that ever was produced in any age, or any country. Indeed, it seems almost impossible that such delicate effects could be obtained from blocks of wood.* 'Of the paper it is only necessary to say, that it comes from the manufactory of Mr. Whatman." Besides the wood-cuts, the work was embellished with eight very superior vignettes.—The biographical sketches of Goldsmith and Parnell, prefixed to the work, were by Isaac Reed.—This volume was highly appreciated by the public; two editions of it, in 4to. were sold, and they produced a profit to the ingenious printer, after payment of all expenses, of £1,500. Stimulated by the great success of the work, Mr. Bulmer, in 1796, was induced to prepare an embellished quarto edition of *Somerville's Chase*. Three copies were printed on vellum. It is thus dedicated,

"To the Patrons of fine Printing:"

"When the exertions of an individual to improve his profession are crowned with success, it is certainly the highest gratification his feelings can experience. The very distinguished approbation that attended the publication of Goldsmith's *Traveller*, *Deserted Village*, and Parnell's *Hermit*, which was last year offered to the public, as a specimen of the improved state of typography in this country, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and is no less satisfactory to the different artists who contributed their efforts towards the completion of the work. The *Chase*, by Somerville, is now given as a com-

* Mr. Nicol's connexion with the Messrs. Boydell was productive of one of the largest literary speculations ever embarked in in this country. The well known Boydell edition of our immortal bard originated with Mr. Nicol, in a conversation that took place in the year 1797, as appears by a paper, written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country. The fate of that national undertaking, the "Shakspeare Gallery," in Pall Mall, was unfortunate; it cost the proprietors above £100,000. It was adjoining to Mr. Nicol's house, and intended for the exhibition of the original paintings. The great object of the undertaking was to establish an English school of historical painting.

* It is said that George III. entertained so great a doubt on the subject, that he ordered his bookseller, Mr. Nicol, to procure the blocks from Mr. Bulmer for his inspection, that he might convince himself of the fact.

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panion to *Goldsmith;* and it is almost superfluous to observe, that the subjects which ornament the present volume, being entirely composed of landscape scenery, and animals, are adapted, above all others, to display the beauties of wood-engraving." In 1804, the above two works were reprinted in one octavo volume, by Mr. Bulmer, with the same embellishments, for Messrs. Cadell and Davies, who had purchased the blocks. *Museum Worsleyanum*, 1798—1803, 2 vols. folio, English and Italian. Sir Richard Worsley* expended £27,000 on this work, which was never published.† *Portraits of the Sovereigns of the Turkish Empire*, with biographical sketches in French and English; large folio. By John Young, esq. This work was printed at the expense of the sultan Selim, and the whole impression was sent to the Ottoman court. *The Antiquities of the Arabs in Spain*, by Cavannah Murphy, 1816, large folio. This herculean folio rivals Denon's‡ *Egypt*, in nobleness of design, splendour of execution, and richness of material. *The History of the Arabs in Spain, &c.* 4to. 1816. This volume is a companion to the above. *The Typographical Antiquites of Great Britain*, by T. F. Dibdin. Vols. ii. iii. and iv. The union of the red and black inks, the proportioned spaces, and the boldness and singularity of the cuts, render these books very beautiful of their kind. *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, 4 vols.§ This work, considering the bulk of the volumes, and the quantity of matter introduced, is perhaps the most brilliant bibliographical production in existence, on the score of mere typographical excellence. Only fifty-five copies were struck off upon large paper, in royal 4to., eight of which were reserved by earl Spencer for presents. Upon the completion of this work, carried on without intermission for nearly four years, the printer presented Dr. Dibdin with a richly-wrought silver cup, of an antique form.‖ Of all the works executed at the Shakspeare press, the *Bibliographical Decameron*, three vols. 8vo. by T. F. Dibdin, is acknowledged to be the most eminently successful in the development of the skill and beauty attached to the art of printing. Never was such a variety of ornament—in the way of wood-cuts and red and black ink—exhibited.* The quantity of matter, by way of note, is perhaps no where exceeded, in a performance which unites splendour of execution with curiosity of detail. The paper is also of the finest quality. We have not space to enumerate the private reprints of Mr. Bulmer for the Roxburghe club, the history of which will be found in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. iii. pp. 69—74. One of the chief difficulties Mr. Bulmer had to contend with, was the providing of good black printing ink. That formerly used by printers was execrable. Baskerville had made his own ink, as well as type, about 1760, which enabled him to produce such fine work; and Mr. Robert Martin,† his apprentice, was still living when Mr. Bulmer began business. He first supplied Mr. Bulmer with fine lamp-black, for his experiments in fine printing; but the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply, induced Mr. Bulmer to erect an apparatus for the purpose of making his own ink, and he succeeded to the extent of his wishes in producing a very superior black. In the *Shakspeare*, which was nine years in hand, the same harmony of tint and richness of colour prevail, as if the ink had been all made at one time, and the last sheet inked by the same hand in the same hour as the first: this single work probably contains more pages than Bodoni ever printed. Much must have been owing to the aid of good and congenial quality in the paper, and insured in effect by the experience and skill which Mr. Bulmer was so competent to impart to his workmen;‡ and that

* Sir Richard Worsley, bart. died in the isle of Wight, August 8, 1805, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

† £400 has been given for a copy at a book-sale.

‡ Baron Denon, a celebrated traveller, died at Paris, April 28, 1825.

§ *Bibliotheca Spenceriana; or a descriptive catalogue of the books printed in the fifteenth century, and of many valuable first editions, in the library of George John earl Spencer.* By the rev. T. F. Dibdin, 3 vols. imp. 8vo. 1814.

The right hon. George John Spencer, earl Spencer, viscount Althorpe, K. G., F. R. S., F. S. A.. &c. &c. was born Sept. 1, 1758, and in 1783 succeeded his father in his titles and princely fortune. It was the delight of this eminent nobleman to collect around him the most learned literary and scientific men of the age, and wherever his patronage could be of use in promoting and extending literary and scientific knowledge it was liberally and munificently given. In bibliographical acquirements earl Spencer was considered equal to any man of his time, and the noble library which he collected at Althorpe, Northamptonshire, ranks amongst the most perfect and valuable of its kind in Europe. Throughout his life he was the able defender of an enlightened and liberal policy—the friend and coadjutor of Fox and Grey. In private life lord Spencer was no less distinguished for private worth, than for public principle in the high and important offices which he had held in the state. He died at Althorpe, Nov. 10, 1834.

‖ See *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. page 394.

* If we are not dazzled by the exquisite typography, the paper, and the engravings of Dr. Dibdin's productions, we cannot be blind to the superficial acquirements of the author.—*Partington.* See the preface to the *Catalogue of Books and Tracts printed at the private press of George Allan, esq.* By John Trotter Brockett.

† It has already been noticed, under the life of Baskerville (see page 733 *ante*), that he was weary of printing; and it appears, that after the publication of the folio bible, 1763, he at least declined to carry it on except through the medium of a confidential agent. This agent was Robert Martin, as appears by the following announcement:—"Robert Martin has agreed with Mr. Baskerville for the use of his whole printing apparatus, with whom he has wrought as a journeyman for ten years past. He therefore offers his services to print at Birmingham, for gentlemen or booksellers, on the most moderate terms, who may depend on all possible care and elegance in the execution. Samples, if necessary, may be seen, on sending a line to John Baskerville or Robert Martin."

‡ One of the pressmen of this establishment was a well known and highly respected journeyman printer, named Daniel Grimshaw, a native of Lancashire; born in the year 1758, and in 1773, apprenticed to the late Mr. Ayres, printer and bookseller, at Warrington; an artist who was long considered the head of his profession in the north of England. At the expiration of his time, Mr. Grimshaw went to London, and found employment in the house of Mr. Bulmer, where the advantages he had derived in the country proved of such essential service as to render him competent to undertake the best works executed in that office, and often to receive from his employer marks of his respect for attention to his duty; so much so, that at one time Mr. Bulmer offered him an official situation, which he modestly declined. After several years' residence in London, Mr. Grimshaw returned to Manchester, where he was equally respected as a sober, industrious, and attentive workman, and looked upon as an honour to his profession. During the last twenty years of his life he enjoyed but a very indifferent state of health; and to the honour of the

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a great deal must have depended on, and been effected by, the two last-named requisites, is very apparent, from his being able to produce the same effect in ink of another colour, namely red." After continuing in business with the highest credit for about thirty years, Mr. Bulmer retired in 1819, with a well-earned fortune, to a genteel residence at Clapham Rise, and was succeeded at theShakspeare press by his partner, Mr. William Nicol, the only son of his friend. Mr. Nicol, in his *Octoglot* folio edition of *Virgil*, edited by W. Sotheby, esq. has proved himself a most diligent and able successor. But whilst we have justly placed Mr. Bulmer in the first rank of his profession, let us not forget that he had equal claims to distinction among those whose memory is revered for their many private and domestic virtues. We may then truly say, that his art was deprived of its brightest ornament, and his friends had to lament the loss of one not easily surpassed in every moral excellence.

Mr. Bulmer was one of the oldest members of the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners, and of which William Gifford* was paymaster. It was the practice of Mr. Gifford, whenever an exchequer warrant was issued for the payment of the quarterly salaries of the gentlemen of the band, to inform its members, by a circular letter, that their salaries were in a course of payment; but on many of these occasions he was wont to depart from his usual routine, and indulge himself in a poetical notice to Mr. Bulmer. From a variety of these momentary effusions of the satirist, we select the following :†

An Admonitory Epistle to the Right Worthy Gentleman, W. Bulmer, Gentleman Pensioner.

"O thou who safely claim'st the right to stand
Before thy king, with dreaded axe in hand,
My trustiest Bulmer! know upon my board
A mighty heap of *cash* (O golden word!)
Now lies for service done, the bounteous meed,
Haste then, in Wisdom's name, and hither speed:
For if the truth old poets sing or say,
Riches straight make them wings and fly away!"

*To William Bulmer, esq. brother to Sir Fenwick Bulmer, knight.**

SEPT. 1821.

Dread Sir, whose blood, to knighthood near,
Is sixpence now an ounce more dear
Than when my summons issued last;
With cap in hand, I beg to say,
That I have money to defray
The service of the quarter past."

Mr. Bulmer died at Clapham Rise, on the 9th of September, in his 74th year, and his remains were interred on the 16th, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, (in which parish his brother had long resided,) attended to the grave by a numerous and respectable company of mourning friends. He left a widow; but had no children. The portrait which we present of Bulmer, is from one faithfully executed in lithography, in 1827, painted and drawn on stone by James Ramsay.

1830, *Nov.* 1. A trial took place in the court of king's bench, at the suit of William Berry, compiler of the *County Genealogies*, against the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to recover damages for a presumed libel inserted in the magazine for August, 1829. The editor of the *Literary Gazette*, alluding to this discreditable proceeding, observed, that "the author had recourse to the wretched law of libel, in the hope of catching a farthing or a shilling damages, and thus punishing his critic with the usual ruinous expense, by which justice is defeated, and the reverse done." The *Gentleman's Magazine* had been in existence for the period of a century, and this was the first time that it had been brought before the public under an imputation of its having published any thing of a slanderous character.

1830. *Died*, JOHN CROWDER, alderman of the ward of Farringdon-within, and late lord mayor of London. Alderman Crowder was a native of Buckinghamshire, and served his apprenticeship to a printer, and at the expiration of his time went to London, and obtained a situation in his majesty's printing office, then under the control of William Strahan. About 1780, he obtained an engagement in the printing office of Francis Blyth, printer and part proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, a daily morning paper, and the *London Packet*, an evening paper, published three times a week. Both these papers had been for some years supported by the productions of Goldsmith, Kelly, and other literary gentlemen. This engagement, in which Mr. Crowder took a very active part, continued until the year 1787, the time of Mr. Blyth's death, when Mr. Crowder, who the year before had married Mr. Blyth's niece, (Mary Ann James) succeeded to the management of the whole concern. This he carried on for upwards of thirty years, with the greatest impartiality, diligence, and integrity; and, during this period, was frequently employed in printing valuable works for the booksellers, by whom he was equally

journeymen printers of Manchester be it said, that during the greater portion of that period, he was almost supported by their praiseworthy benevolence. About eight years before his decease, his mental faculties became so much impaired that he was rendered wholly incapable of working. He died 17th March, 1838, at Warrington.

* William Gifford, author of the *Baviad* and *Maviad*, translator of *Juvenal* and *Persius*, editor of the plays of *Massinger*, *Jonson*, and *Shirley*, also editor of the *Antijacobin* and *Quarterly Review*, was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, in 1757, (and from the low origin of a country shoe mender, by perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge and fortunate circumstances, became the first writer and satirist of the age. To his translation of *Juvenal* is prefixed a truly interesting account of himself. But while all must applaud the extraordinary talents with which he was endowed, it is a lamentable fact, that William Gifford, with determined hostility and persevering dislike, opposed the interests and hopes of the portion of society to which he himself originally belonged. He seems to have felt the necessity of vindicating his new position by contempt for his former associates; to have proved the sincerity of his apostacy from plebeianism by tenfold hostility to all but the aristocracy; and to have made use of his elevation only to trample upon those with whom he was formerly on a level. He died at London, Dec. 31, in his 71st year.—In 1825, John Gibson Lockhart succeeded to the editorship of the *Quarterly Review*, under whom the work has advanced to a higher reputation than it ever before possessed, both as a political and literary journal.

† See Nichols's *Illustrations*, vol. vi. pages, 27-29.

* Mr. Bulmer's elder brother, as the senior member of the band of gentlemen pensioners, was knighted on occasion of the coronation of George IV. He resided in the Strand, and died May 7, 1824, aged seventy-nine years.

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esteemed for punctuality, intelligence, and accuracy. He finally quitted the printing business in the year 1820, when he had obtained an estimable character in public life, and had amassed a considerable fortune by some successful speculations, which were conducted on such liberal principles as added not more to his wealth than to the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. Residing, as he had, during almost the whole of his life, in the ward of Farringdon-within, and becoming gradually, by his amiable and generous temper, more intimately known to the inhabitants of the ward, he was, in 1800, elected one of their representatives in the common council, afterwards became one of their deputies, (for this ward has two) and on the death of Thomas Smith, esq. was elected alderman, May 1, 1823. In the election of him for sheriff, in 1825, by the livery at large, the same indications of unanimous esteem were evinced which had attended him on his former elections. On his retirement from the shrievalty he continued to perform the duties of alderman, in conjunction with his brethren, and with an assiduity and energy which more and more endeared him to his constituents. On Nov. 9, 1829, he entered on his mayoralty with the happiest auspices, and, when health permitted, received the visits of his fellow magistrates and fellow citizens with an hospitality which has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never excelled. In the middle of September his health became slowly but seriously affected, and it was supposed that the rapid decline of his health was occasioned by the well known events which took place just before the close of his mayoralty, but this was a mistake. Of these events he knew little, or thought less. On Tuesday, Nov. 9, he was removed in a very feeble state to his house at Hamersmith, where he lingered till Dec. 2, when he quietly departed this life, aged seventy-four years, and his remains were interred in the parish church of Christchurch, Newgate-street, with the honour due to his rank and character.

Mr. alderman Crowder's character was one of those which we have often heard recommended as a pattern to young men of business; it may be comprised in two words, *industry* and *integrity*. Both distinguished him while in trade, and both he carried with him into public life. To the poor indeed he had in all stations in life been a generous benefactor; and it is stated, upon the best authority, that during his mayoralty he did not expend less than £1000 in charitable purposes. Mrs. Crowder died in Nov. 1823.*

1830. At the custom house, London, there was duty levied of £2,200 on rags;† £1,400 on a superior paper necessary to artists; £1,600 on prints and drawings; £11,000 upon books; and £701,000 upon paper.

1830. James Donaldson, printer and proprietor of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, left to six trustees the sum of £240,000, for the purpose of endowing an hospital for boys, to be called "Donaldson's Hospital."*—*Henderson.*

1830. The number of newspapers transmitted through the general post-office was 12,962,000.

1830. *The Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine*, 8vo. edited by Mr. Bennett, bookseller, at Tewkesbury, in Worcestershire, which appears to have been the first *yearly* magazine ever published.

1830, *Aug. The Sunderland Herald*, printed at Sunderland, in the county of Durham.

1830. *The Independent*, (Australia) instituted by Mr. S. Dowsett.

1831, *Jan.* 1. *Died*, Charles Heath, printer and bookseller, at Monmouth, aged sixty-nine years. He twice served the office of mayor of that corporation. In 1793, Mr. Heath published a *Descriptive Account of Piercefield and Chepstow;* in 1814, a *History of Monmouth;* and in 1806, an *Account of Tintern Abbey, and Ragland Castle.*

1831, *Jan.* 31. A meeting was held at the city of London literary and scientific institution, to take measures for the removal of the restrictions of the press. Dr. Birkbeck presided. It was stated, that in America, where there is no tax upon newspapers, 1,456,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers published in New York; whilst in four hundred newspapers, published in England and Ireland, the number within the same period, was only 100,000. In the twelve daily newspapers at New York, there were more advertisements than in all the newspapers of England and Ireland. Joseph Hume, esq. stated that, in Great Britain, in a single year, £1,000,000 was raised by taxes upon the materials of books and publications. The duty on stamps amounted to £666,000; of which was levied £840,000 upon newspapers; £30,000 upon almanacks; £1,000 upon pamphlets; and £153,000 upon advertisements.

* James Peshlier Crowder, esq. died at his house at Stockwell common, two days before his brother.

† The rags of England do not furnish a fifth part of what we consume in the manufacture of paper. France, Holland, and Belgium prohibit, under severe penalties, the exportation of rags, because they require them for their own long established manufactories. Spain and Portugal also prohibit their exportation. Italy and Germany furnish the principal supplies of linen rags, both to Great Britain and the United States. Many experiments have been made upon substances proposed as substitutes for rags in the manufacture of paper. The bark of the willow, the beech, the aspen, the hawthorn, and the lime have been made into tolerable paper: the tendrils of the vine, and the stalks of the nettle, the mallow, and the thistle, have been used for a similar purpose; the bind of our own hops, it is affirmed, will produce paper enough for the use of England, and several patents have been granted for making paper of straw.

* Dr. Dibdin, in his *Northern Tour*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1838, in a very vague and unsatisfactory manner says, "Donaldson's hospital, about to be erected in Edinburgh, and £45,000 was to be devoted to the erection, it is stated for the support of this hospital, is supposed to amount to £300,000. The founder was a *printer* and *publisher*, where, or rather when," is all that Dr. Dibdin informs us, though *upon the spot*, for the very purpose, we should suppose, to have obtained every particular of the *where* and the *when* of this praiseworthy typographer, who left such a vast sum for the education of the poor. We lament, very sincerely, that we cannot ourselves give more information upon the subject, than that James Donaldson, esq. died at Broughton-hall, near Edinburgh, October 19th, 1830, though we have searched every book likely to afford us any account of the life of Mr. Donaldson. Kay, in his *Edinburgh Portraits*, slightly alludes to him.

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1831, *Feb.* 7. A work was presented to their majesties, (William IV.* and his consort) at Brighton, which may be regarded as a typographical wonder.—The *New Testament*, printed in gold, on porcelain paper,† and for the first time successfully executed on both sides. Two years had been employed in perfecting the work, the gold in which is valued at five guineas. Only one hundred copies were printed.

1831, *Feb.* 12. *Died*, ALEXANDER LAURIE, printer of the *Gazette* for Scotland.

1831, *Feb.* 28. *Died*, THOMAS CROPP, editor and proprietor of the *Bolton Chronicle*, aged thirty-five years. Mr. Cropp fell a victim to a coach accident in the preceding June.

1831, *Feb.* 26. *Died*, JOHN BELL, formerly of the Strand, bookseller. Few men have contributed more, by their industry and good taste, to the improvement of the graphic and typographic arts than Mr. Bell; witness his beautiful editions of the *British Poets* and *Shakspeare*. He was one of the original proprietors of the *Fashionable World*, the *Oracle*, and the *Morning Post*, and projector of that well-established Sunday newspaper, *Bell's Weekly Messenger*.‡ Another of his successful projects was the elegant monthly publication *La Belle Assemblée*. Mr. Bell, in publishing his *British Theatre*, first set the fashion, which soon became general, of discarding the long ſ, about 1795. He died at Fulham, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was one of the most marked men of his day; he possessed a masculine understanding, which a long course of observation, and a particular quickness and facility in observing, had very highly cultivated—so as to have given him a judgment as just and exact as his powers of conception were vigorous and acute. He had an instinctive perception of what was beautiful in every possible combination of the arts.

1831, *March* 15. A meeting of the founders, patrons, and members of a projected association for the encouragement of literature. It was proposed to raise a fund of £10,000, for the purpose of publishing works of merit, where authors and publishers could not agree,—to advance money in some cases to the authors in the progress of their labours,—and to allow them a handsome per-centage on the profits.

1831, *March* 15. *Died*, THOMAS PAYNE, of the firm of Payne and Foss, booksellers, in Pall-mall, London. Mr. Payne was the eldest son of Thomas Payne, who died in 1799; was born in London, Oct. 10, 1752, and was educated at M. Metayer's, a classical school of reputation, in Charterhouse-square. His father was anxious that he should be instructed in every branch of education necessary to an intimate acquaintance with the contents and reputation of books in foreign languages. This initiation into the history of books, Mr. Payne augmented even to a high degree of critical knowledge, by frequent tours on the continent, and particularly by an amicable intercourse with the eminent scholars and collectors, whose conversation for many years formed the attraction of his well-frequented premises. Confidence was uniformly placed in his judgment and opinion, by the most eminent and curious bibliographers of the day, that perhaps it would be difficult to mention a gentleman of his profession, whose loss was more deeply regretted. He inherited the character as well as the name of his excellent father; the epithet of *honest*, it has been observed, was so entirely hereditary, as to be allowed, not by common, but by universal consent, to descend, without any bar, from father to son; and in addition he had acquired the appellation of the "father of the booksellers." After carrying on business at the Mewsgate, almost from his infancy, Mr. Payne removed, in 1806, to Pall-mall, where his learned friends had a place of assembling more commodious than any in London. In 1813, he took into partnership Mr. Henry Foss, who had been his apprentice. Mr. Payne died in London, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and his remains were interred in the parish church of St. Martin in the Fields.

1831, *March* 20. The rev. Duncan M'Craig, an ordained minister of the church of Scotland, examined at the police court, Edinburgh, on the charge of purloining a *Bible* from the shop of a bookseller in that city. The library of the *rev. gentleman* being searched, several stolen books were found. He heard the charge very composedly, and begged he might be bailed, in order to give him an opportunity of *preparing his sermon* for the ensuing day! He was fully committed for trial, and on June 6, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

1831, *March* 25. *Died*, JOHN BARKER, formerly a printer in the Old Bailey, but for many years a respected member of the court of assistants of the stationers' company. He died at Kentish town, aged eighty-two years.

1831, *April* 5. *Died*, the rev. JOHN WALKER, B.L.C., aged sixty-one years. He was one of the original proprietors of the *Oxford Herald*, and for some time the editor.

1831, *April* 11. *Died*, ALEXANDER ACKMAN, jun. printer to his majesty, and the hon. house of assembly, in the island of Jamaica, and proprietor of the *Royal Jamaica Gazette*. He left a widow and eight children; and his father, whom he succeeded in business, survived him.

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* William IV. ascended the thrones of Great Britain and Hanover, on the death of his elder brother George IV. June 26, 1830, aged sixty-eight years.

† Just as the professors of the typographic art were in despair that British skill would ever accomplish the long wished for desideratum as printing in gold or silver, Messrs. De La Rue, Cornish, and Rock, of London, to the astonishment and delight of the literary world, sent forth their novel preparation of porcelain paper and card, the enamelled surface of which is at once chaste and elegant, and as reflective and clear as a mirror; its immediate use formed another and very important era in the art of letter-press printing, particularly from wood engravings, borders, &c. The works which have been executed in gold, silver, and bronze, on porcelain paper and card, leave nothing more to wish in this beautiful invention.

‡ Francis Ludlow Holt, a barrister, married a niece of Mr. Bell's, and was for a long time connected with him in the management of the *Dispatch*, for which he generally wrote the leading articles. He was the author of the *Land we Live in*, com. 1804; the *Law of Libel*, 1815, &c

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1831, *April* 20. JOHN LAWSON, printer of the *Times* London newspaper, was reprimanded by the lord chancellor Brougham, at the bar of the house of lords, and discharged on the payment of his fees, for a breach of privilege, for animadverting on a speech of the earl of Limerick.

1831. From a report drawn up, by order of the house of commons, it appears that from 1821, 105,045 volumes of journals have been printed for the house of commons, at an expense of £5000 per volume; of these, only 52,024 have been delivered to members and others, and there remain in store 63,021. It is a singular fact, that the manuscript journals preserved in the house of commons for reference, as legal authority, are copies made by the clerks during the recess, from those already printed in the course of the preceding session. The printed journals now amount to 120 folio volumes, and each member is entitled to a perfect set after he has taken his seat for fourteen days, without petition against his return. The average profits of the king's printer are stated at £10 per day during the sitting of parliament. The following items, taken from parliamentary returns, will show the annual expenditure for some years, for printing, stationary, &c. for the two houses of parliament:

1805, Printing, &c. for both houses	£29,000
1806, Reprinting journals of the house of commons	10,000
Printing and stationary for the two houses	29,300
Printing votes, bills, reports, and other papers of the commons, for the present session	20,000
Printing, by order of the commissioners of public records	3,596
Printing under the act for procuring returns of the poor	393
Printing, stationary, &c. for the chief and under-secretaries' offices, &c. in Ireland	21,880
Printing and binding acts of 46 Geo. III.	1,206
Proclamations & advertisements in *Dublin Gaz.*	10,500
Deficiency of grant for printing and stationary for the houses of parliament for 1805	2,380
1807, Printing & binding 250 copies of acts 47 Geo. III.	1,200
Proclamations & advertisements in *Dublin Gaz.*	10,500
Printing and stationary for the two houses	29,500
Printing & delivering votes, printing bills, &c.	20,000
Reprinting journals, &c.	10,000
To defray the charge that may be incurred for printing the 59 vols. of journals for 1807	10,000
To make good deficiency of grant of last session, for printing & stationary for both houses	9,789
Ditto for printing and delivering the votes, &c.	14,881
Ditto for printing the 58 vols. of journals	459
1808, Printing journals of the house of commons, printing and delivering votes, printing votes, bills, &c. 1806	18,291
Printing 1750 of the 58 vols. of journals, 1806	4,000
Printing & stationary for both houses, for 1806-7	30,632
Printing by order of the commissioners of public records	3,596
Printing returns relative to the expense and maintenance of the poor	393
Deficiency of printing, &c. for the two houses	9,789
Printing and delivering votes of the house of commons, printing bills, reports, &c. 1807	11,168
Deficiency of the grant for ditto of 1806	14,881
Deficiency of the grant of 1806, for printing 1750 copies of the journals of the house of commons, 1807	459
Printing articles of impeachment, minutes of evidence, and copies of the trial of lord viscount Melville, 1807	2,046
Printing and stationary for the two houses	31,700
Deficiency of grants, for printing the votes, &c.	1,641
Deficiency of grant for printing & stationary	6,423
Printing votes, &c. of the house of commons	22,400
Printing vol. 61 of the journals	4,000
Reprinting journals	10,000
Stationary for the court of exchequer	2,154
Printing vols. 36 and 37 of lords' journals	2,057
1810, Printing & stationary granted in the supplies	£26,800
Ditto ditto deficiency for 1809	13,626
Printing by order of commissioners of public records	3,162
To T. Brodie for index to journals of the house of lords, for 1809	533
Printing vols. 38 and 39 of the journals of the house of peers	2,817
Printing the calendar of the journals of ditto	1,564
1830, Paid to Messrs. Hansard for printing alone, for the three past years	125,772
1830—1, Paid to printers of parliamentary papers	86,217
Paid to the king's printer in Scotland, for stationary, printing, and binding	10,500
Paid to sir A. B. King,* the king's stationer in Ireland, for stationery, printing & binding	22,263
1832, Printing various reports of the committee of East India inquiry	10,000
1833, Paid to the printers of parliamentary papers	53,797

1831. The receipts of the *London Gazette* office, arising from advertisements, &c. amounted to £15,083 17*s.* 8*d*; and the expense of the office amounted to £7,807 12*s.* 1*d.* leaving a surplus revenue of £7,276 7*s.* 7*d.*

1831. A select committee of the house of commons appointed "to inquire into the nature and extent of the king's printers' patents in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the authority under which they have acted and now act, and how far they have been beneficial to the government or to the country, and whether proper to be continued." The evidence and appendix was ordered to be printed, and formed a volume of three hundred and sixty-four pages.

1831, *May* 26. *Died*, CHARLES RIVINGTON, the senior member of the respectable firm of Messrs. Rivington's, booksellers, of St. Paul's church-yard, and Waterloo-place, London. He was one of the sons of John Rivington, who carried on considerable business as a bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard, for more than half a century, where he died, Jan. 16, 1792. He was succeeded in business by his sons, Messrs. Francis and Charles Rivington. Mr. Francis Rivington died October 18, 1822, aged 77, leaving his son, Mr. John Rivington, as his representative in the firm. The various members of the house of Rivington have now, we believe, for upwards of a century, continued booksellers

* In 1834, a paper was drawn up by Mr. Church, comptroller of the stationary office, and laid before parliament, showing that for the three years immediately previous to 1830, the average amount paid to sir A. B. King, for stationary, printing, and binding, was £22,263; and since that period it has not exceeded £7,448, making a saving to the public of £14,775 a-year; that the amount paid to the printers of parliamentary papers for the sessions 1830 and 1831, was £86,217; and for the sessions 1832 and 1833, was £53,797, making a saving of £32,597, or £16,298 a-year; that the saving to the public by the reduction of the prices paid to the king's printer for acts of parliament, amounts to considerably more than £6,000 a-year, and that in consequence of a negotiation entered into with the king's printer in Scotland, the expenses for stationary, &c. in that country, have been reduced from £10,500 to £4,500 a-year, making an annual saving on the £43,000 a-year.

Before a select committee of the house of commons, held on July 30, 1822, on stationary and printing, it was proved that in the office of one parliamentary printer, at the end of the session, there were left standing and unworked, upwards of three hundred sheets of reports, orders, &c. Also of one report, which had twenty thousand pounds weight of type locked fast at one time; and on a calculation of the total amount of type required in that office, appropriated to parliamentary works, to the enormous extent of two million twenty-five thousand pounds weight of type.

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to the society for promoting Christian knowledge; and been uniformly patronized by the episcopal bench, and the higher order of the clergy. The family of Mr. Charles Rivington have always been much connected with the company of stationers. At one time his father, two uncles, and their brothers were, with himself, liverymen of the company. His youngest brother, Henry Rivington, died clerk of the company, June 9, 1829. He left a nephew and four sons, liverymen of the company, and four daughters. The character of Mr. Rivington, through life, left the warmest sentiments of regret among his numerous friends and connexions. He was distinguished for mildness of temper, and his conversation was enlivened by the recital of literary history and anecdote. His death was sudden, having died, it is supposed, whilst dressing himself, in his seventy-seventh year.

1831, *July* 17. *Died*, JOHN PRICE, for many years proprietor, editor, and printer of the *Leicester Journal*, in the old tory school of politics. Mr. Price died at Leicester, respected by a large circle of acquaintance, aged seventy years.

1831, *Aug.* 11. *Died*, MR. LEIGH, bookseller, in the Strand, London. He put an end to his existence by cutting his throat.

1831, *Aug.* 25. *Died*, ANDREW STRAHAN, printer to his majesty. This estimable character was the third son of William Strahan, esq. many years his majesty's printer, who died July 9, 1785. It is acknowledged by all who knew him, that he inherited his father's professional eminence, his political attachments, his consistency of public conduct, and his private virtues, and by these secured a reputation which will not soon be forgotten. Like his father, too, he acquired great literary property and influence in the learned world, by purchasing the copyrights of the most celebrated authors of his time; frequently in connexion with his friend, Mr. alderman Cadell. By his generous encouragement of genius, Mr. Andrew Strahan soon attained the very highest rank of his profession, and became equally eminent for the correctness of his typography, and the liberality of his dealings. Benevolence was a striking feature in his character. In 1822, he presented £1000, three per cents. to the literary fund; and by his will he bequeathed £1000 each to six other charitable institutions. During Mr. Strahan's long and active life he filled various offices and situations, and in all his conduct was exemplary. In 1797 he was elected representative for Newport, in Hampshire, in 1802 and 1806 for Wareham, in 1807 for Carlow, in 1812 for Aldeborough, and sat in parliament until 1818, when he retired from public life in consequence of his advanced age (71). In 1804, he was elected on the court of assistants of the stationers' company, but declined the honourable degrees of office. In 1815, he transferred to the company £1225 four per cents. for the benefit of printers. From the age to which he had arrived, and the company to which he had been accustomed, joined to the happiest powers of memory and recollection, his conversation was replete with literary anecdote, which he related in a manner that had all the charms of good humour, and all the security of the strictest veracity. In all his intercourse with his friends and professional brethren, he evinced an uncommon vigour of mind, which he retained to the last. His faithful friend and active partner, William Preston,* died before him. He died at his house, in New-street, near Fleet-street, London, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was interred at Headly, in Surry, on Friday, Sept. 2. He left property to the amount of more than a million of money, and was succeeded in the office of king's printer by his nephews, Andrew & Robert Spottiswoode.† The company of stationers placed a portrait of Mr. Strahan,‡ by the late William Owen, R.A, at their expense, about the time he became a benefactor.

1831, *Sept.* 1. *Died*, GEORGE FULTON, author of an improved system of education, one of the four teachers of English appointed by the town council, under the patronage of the city corporation of Edinburgh, and for more than twenty years eminent as a teacher of youth. He was born Feb. 3, 1752, served his apprenticeship to a printer at Glasgow, and afterwards worked as a journeyman with Mr. Willison of Edinburgh. He also practised his profession at Dumfries. During the long course of his professional life he was indefatigable in his endeavours to improve the method which he had invented, and simplify his notation; and the result of his studies was embodied in a *Pronouncing Dictionary*, which has been introduced into almost all the schools in the kingdom. Mr. Fulton was an eminent instance of the union of talent with frugal and virtuous habits. Having realized a considerable fortune by teaching, he resigned his school to his nephew, Mr. Andrew Knight, and for the last twenty years of his life, enjoyed *otium cum dignitate*, at a pleasant villa called Summerfield, near Newhaven, which he purchased in 1806. He was twice married, but had no children. He died in the eightieth year of his age.

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* William Preston was born at Edinburgh, July 28, 1740, and received his education at the university of that city. He served an apprenticeship to the printing business under Walter Ruddiman, after which, in 1760, he proceeded to London, and obtained a situation as a compositor in the office of Mr. William Strahan; he was soon promoted to the reader's desk, then to the superintendence of that vast concern, and finally as a partner with Andrew Strahan, whose confidence and friendship he maintained during life. Mr. Preston very early became a member of the fraternity of freemasons, instituted the *Freemason's Calendar*, and at one time acted as the editor. He published *A catalogue of Thomas Ruddiman's books*, 8vo. *Illustrations of Masonry*, 12mo. 1772, of which twelve editions were published. Mr. Preston died April 7, 1818, and was buried in St. Paul's.

† Robert Spottiswoode, esq., died at Carlisle, Sept. 2, 1832, aged forty-one. He was the youngest son of John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, by the youngest daughter of William Strahan, esq. king's printer. From respect to his private worth and public qualifications, he had been recently elected by his brother liverymen one of the stock keepers of the stationers' company; and from his abilities and activity, his death was a great loss to that most extensive establishment, the king's printing house.

‡ The rev. George Strahan, D.D., elder brother of Andrew, prebendary of Rochester, and for upwards of fifty years vicar of St Mary's, Islington, died May 18, 1824, aged eighty-one years.

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1831, *Sept.* 16. T. and E. WAKEMAN and J. HILL were indicted at Guildhall, London, for stealing 1800 lbs. of printed paper, valued at from £2,000 to £3,000, the property of Joseph Butterworth, law stationer, Chancery-lane.

1831, *Sept.* 28. HENRY HETHERINGTON, a bookseller, of London, having been fined £40 for selling unstamped publications, which he refused to pay, was taken into custody, and committed to the house of correction for 12 months.

1831, *Oct.* 30. *Died*, JOHN JONES, librarian of the athenæum of Liverpool, and formerly an eminent bookbinder in that town, aged sixty. He was a man of strong and active mind, which he devoted with unwearied ardour to the duties of his situation.

1831, *Dec.* 25. *Died*, JOHN MITFORD, perhaps the most eccentric character of his day. He was originally in the navy, and fought under Hood and Nelson; he was born at Mitford castle, Northumberland, and the authoress of *Rienzi*, and *Our Village*, and the author of the *History of Greece*, were his cousins; he was also nearly related to lord Redesdale. His name will long be remembered in connexion with lady Percival, in the Blackheath affair, for his share in which he was tried and acquitted. For several years he lived by chance, and slept three nights in the week in the open air, when his finances did not admit of his paying threepence for a den in St. Giles's. Though formerly a nautical fop, for the last fourteen years he was ragged and loathsome; he never thought but of the necessities of the moment. Having had a handsome pair of Wellington boots given him, he sold them for one shilling. The fellow who bought them went and pawned them for fifteen shillings, and came back in triumph with the money. "Ah," said Jack, "but you went out in the cold for it!" He was author of *Johnny Newcome in the Navy*, the publisher of which gave him a shilling a-day until he finished it. Incredible as it may appear, he lived the whole of his time in Bayswater fields, making a bed at night of grass and nettles; two-pennyworth of bread and cheese, and an onion, were his daily food; the rest of the shilling he expended in gin. He thus passed forty-three days, washing his shirt and stockings himself in a pond, when he required *clean* linen. He formerly edited the *Scourge* and *Bon Ton Magazine*.—He was latterly employed by publishers of a certain description. A hundred efforts have been made to reclaim him, but without avail. Mr. Elliott, a printer and publisher, took him into his house, and endeavoured to render him decent. For a few days he was sober; and a relative having sent him some clothes, he made a respectable appearance; but he soon degenerated into his former habits; and whilst editing the *Bon Ton Gazette*, Mr. Elliott was obliged to keep him in a place half kitchen, half-cellar, with a loose grate tolerably well filled, a candle, and a bottle of *gin*, where he passed his days, and, with the covering of an old carpet, his nights, never issuing from his lair but when the bottle was empty. Sometimes he got furious with drink, and his shoes were taken from him to prevent his migrating; he would then run out without them, and has taken his coat off in winter and sold it for half a pint of gin. At the time of his death he was editing a penny publication called the *Quizzical Gazette*. He wrote the popular song the *King is a true British Sailor*, and sold it to seven different publishers. Notwithstanding his habits, he was employed by several religious publishers. This *miserable man* was buried by Mr. Green, of Will's coffee-house, Lincoln's inn Fields, who had formerly been his shipmate. He left a wife and family, but they were provided for by lord Redesdale. John Mitford was a respectable classic, and of varied attainments; yet for fourteen years "he had not where to lay his head;" and he has been heard to say, "if his soul was placed on one table, and a bottle of gin on another, he would sell the former to taste the latter."

1831, *Dec.* 28. *Died*, THOMAS DAVISON, the well known printer of White Friars, London, aged sixty-five years. He was born in the city of Durham, of humble parents, and apprenticed early to the profession, in which he was afterwards so successful and eminent. Shortly after he was out of his time he went to London, where he worked as a journeyman, and about 1790 commenced business with indefatigable perseverance; and the singular beauty and correctness of his works, soon brought around him a connexion of the most respectable publishers of the day. By improvements which he made in printing ink, (a secret which he had for a long time the exclusive possession) and other merits, he acquired great celebrity; and few indeed of his competitors, could approach the characters of what issued from his press. Among the evidences of this, we may notice Whitaker's* *History of Richmondshire*, the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, the various editions of Byron's works, Rogers's *Italy*, and several of the *Annuals*. To the enjoyments of private life, Mr. Davison was powerfully recommended by his social qualities. To his fellows he was kind and generous; no man in his station ever performed more liberal actions; and not only brother printers, but many booksellers and authors were indebted to his prompt liberality for effectual assistance, at times when a friend was most needed. In company, the musical sweetness of a voice rarely equalled for compass and expression, imparted a charm to his companionship, and made him everywhere welcome. He left a widow and family of five sons and three daugh-

* Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D., F. S. A., vicar of Blackburn, in Lancashire, was born at Rainham, in the county of Norfolk, where his father was curate. He was descended from the learned professor and polemic Dr. Whitaker of Cambridge, in the reign of Elizabeth, and he inherited the estate belonging to that family, at Holme, in Lancashire, the birth-place of Dr. Nowell, dean of St. Paul's. As a literary man, Dr. Whitaker was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. He died at Blackburn, December 18, 1821, aged sixty-three years, deeply and sincerely regretted by his parishioners.

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ters; and if he did not enrich them by the accumulation of very great wealth, he no doubt, from his large concerns, realized a comfortable independency, and for the rest, bequeathed them a good name, and the respect of all.

1831, *Jan.* 1. *The Voice of the People*, No. 1, printed by John Hampson, Manchester, for the proprietors.

1831, *Jan.* 29. *The Sunderland and Durham General Shipping Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser*, No. 1, printed and published by William Gracie. It was discontinued after a few months.

1831, *May* 28. *The Sunderland Herald, Shields and Stockton Observer, and General Advertiser*, No. 1. printed and published by Thomas Marwood, and Co. at Sunderland.

1831, *Aug.* 16. *The Northumberland Advertiser, and Agricultural, Shipping, and Commercial Journal*, No. 1, printed and published by William Fordyce, Newcastle. It was discontinued after a few months.

1831. *The Metropolitan Magazine.*

1831. *Sydney Herald*, (Australia) conducted by Messrs. Ward, Stephens, and F. R. Stokes.

1832, *Feb.* 4. *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, No. 1, price three-halfpence, conducted by William and Robert Chambers. Whatever honours may be thought due to the discoverer of a mode of circulating useful knowledge on so vast a scale, must fall indisputably to the originators of the above journal. In the twentieth number, June 16, the proprietors informed their readers that the sale of their *Journal* amounted to 50,000 copies weekly. It subsequently reached a higher circulation, and still, after seven years' labour, holds on its way undiminished in public favour.

1832, *Feb.* 24. *Died*, JAMES ROBINSON, printer, aged sixty years. This worthy man was apprenticed as a compositor to Mr. Nichols, of Red-lion-court, Fleet-street, London in whose office, and that of his son and successor, he worked, much respected and beloved by his employers and fellow-workmen, for the long period of forty-nine years. He was nominated by Mr. Nichols for one of the annuities for compositors, founded by himself, in the gift of the stationers' company.

1832, *April* 1. *The Penny Magazine* commenced under the superintendence of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, printed by William Clowes, and published by Charles Knight, London. In the first article it is stated that, "We consider it the duty of every man to make himself acquainted with the events that are passing in the world;—with the progress of legislation, and the adminstration of the laws; for every man is deeply interested in all the great questions of government!" From No. 1 to 106, there were sold of this periodical, twenty million copies, consuming more than one hundred and sixty double reams of paper per month, with a tax of threepence per pound upon five thousand six hundred pounds, amounting to £70 per month, and selling about two hundred thousand copies, either in single numbers or in parts, monthly. Edmund Burke, about 1780, presumed that there were in England eighty thousand *readers*. It may be fairly calculated, that the readers of the *Penny Magazine* alone, amounted to one million. To shew the effect of machinery and stereotype plates, in producing cheap literature, it may be stated, that from two sets of plates, by machines made by Applegath and Cowper, the same quantity of press work may be performed in ten days, as would take two men, by the old mode, producing one thousand perfect copies each day, one hundred and sixty days, or more than five calendar months. The average number printed by the machine, from two sets of plates, is sixteen thousand, on both sides.*

1832, *April* 7. *Died*, JOHN M'CREERY, printer, of Tooke's-court, Fleet-street, London. He was a native of Ireland, and first commenced business in Liverpool, where he published the following work. *The Press*, a poem. Published as a specimen of typography. Liverpool: printed by J. M'Creery, Houghton-street; and sold by Cadell and Davis, Strand, London. 1803. Demy 4to. Mr. John M'Creery obtained the patronage of some of the most eminent literati of the day—and, on his removal to London, was considered one of the first practical printers of the metropolis. He there published *The Press*, a poem. Part the second. By John M'Creery. London: printed by J. M'Creery, published by T. Cadell, in the Strand; and W. Simpkin and T. Marshall, Stationers' hall-court. 1827. Demy 4to. Preface dated "London, Dec. 31, 1825." The *Press* is written in the heroic couplet, and is characterized by considerable taste, a smoothness and sweetness of versification, a general chasteness of language, and a glowing love of freedom. "The liberty of the press" says this eminent typographer, "is so intimately connected with the permanent repose and happiness of society, that its preservation becomes our first duty; it is the anchor which can alone save the ark of our liberties, when the political horizon is overcast, when the hurricane assails us, and the thunders roar around." He died of the cholera, at Paris, aged 64 years.†

* To give some idea of the extent of printing performed in the office of William Clowes, in Duke-street, Lambeth, at this time, it may be stated that there were,—type-founders employed, 30; stereotype founders, 6; men employed damping paper, 7; compositors, 160. The principal case-room, where the types are set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed in driving the printing-machines, of which there are 18, that can throw off from 700 to 1,000 impressions each per hour. There are 15 common printing presses, for performing the finest work, and 5 hydraulic presses, of 250 tons power each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1,000 works, in stereotype, of which about 75 are bibles. The first cost of the plates for these would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3,000 tons; and, if melted and sold as old metal, they would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts, weekly, to the astonishing quantity of about 2,000 reams. When the paper-makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men for whom this establishment gives employment must amount to severa thousands.

† The father of Mr. M'Creery died at London, August 9, 1811, aged sixty-six years.

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Previous to the publication of the second part of the poem of the *Press*, Mr. M'Creery sent a copy to one of the reviews; but the editor not noticing the work, Mr. M'Creery sent the following letter to that gentleman:

Tooke's Court, 1827.

"Sir,

"Before it was fairly published, I sent you a copy of my poem of the *Press*, of which you have not taken any notice. As it appears that you intend to neglect it altogether, perhaps you would think it right to return it to

"Your obt. Servant,

1832, *April* 10. *Died*, WILLIAM LAING, bookseller, Edinburgh, who may be ranked amongst those who have reflected honour and credit upon their native place. He was born in that city, July 20, 1764, and after receiving a good education at a grammar-school there, fixed on the profession of a printer, and served an apprenticeship for six years, but abandoned this trade, as his eyesight was somewhat delicate. In 1785 he commenced the business of a bookseller on his own account. The members of the trade, at that time, in Edinburgh, were highly respectable gentlemen; and the names of John Balfour, John Bell, William Creech, Charles Elliot, and others, then engaged in it, would have added reputation to any profession. Modest and unassuming in his manners, and well versed in ancient authors, the exertions which he used for the promotion of Greek learning in Edinburgh, will be long remembered on account of the elegant, accurate, and commodious editions which he published; and many classical works which had never been attempted, except by the Foulis's, of Glasgow. For the long period of nearly fifty years, Mr. Laing followed this useful and honourable profession, and at the time of his death, was the oldest bookseller in Edinburgh, engaged in actual business. He died at Lauriston, near Edinburgh, leaving a widow and nine surviving children, one of whom, since 1821, was in partnership with him in business.

1832, *May* 29. *Died*, W. R. HENDERSON, the younger, of Warriston and Eildon hall, Scotland, who had executed a deed of settlement, by which he conveyed to certain trustees, such funds as he should die possessed of, for the purpose of printing and publishing one or more editions of an *Essay on the Constitution of Man, considered in relation to external objects, by George Combe*, in a cheap form, so as to be easily purchased by the more intelligent of the labouring classes.

1832, *May* 30. Mr. Paas, a printer's and bookbinder's ornamental brass rule manufacturer, of Holborn, London, murdered at Leicester, by Thomas Cook, a bookbinder, in his shop, for which crime he was hanged and gibbetted.

1832, *May*. The magistrates of the city of Augsburg, in Germany, signified to Dr. Kurz, the responsible editor of the journal called *Die Ziet*, a resolution by which he was to suffer eight days' imprisonment, and be banished the city, for having published an invitation to form a society *for the freedom of the press*.

1832, *May* 30. *Died*, JOHN TAYLOR, who had been for more than forty years connected with the public press of the metropolis, and much with the theatrical world. He was the grandson of the famous chevalier John Taylor, oculist to the principal sovereigns of Europe, and son to John Taylor, many years oculist to George III. and born at Highgate. He attached himself very early in life to the periodical press, and about 1770, was connected with the *Morning Herald*, when under the management of the rev. Bate Dudley.* Some years afterwards he became part-proprietor and editor of the *Sun*, a daily evening paper, but was deprived of his property in that paper by the misconduct of a deceased partner. He was at one time invested with the editorship of the *Morning Post*, under rather curious circumstances.† He was the author of the *Stage*, *Sonnets*, *Odes*, *Prologues*, *Epilogues*, *Episodes*, *Tales*, *Elegies*, *and Epitaphs*.

The following lines, which are at once happy in themselves, and characterized by that prosopopoeia in which the departed reminiscent and poet himself so freely indulged:

IMPROMPTU,

BY GEORGE COLMAN THE YOUNGER.‡

Nine tailors (as the proverb goes)
Make but one man, though many clothes;
But thou art not, we know, like those,
My Taylor!

No—thou can'st make, on Candour's plan,
Two of thyself (how few that can!)
The critic and the gentleman.
My Taylor!

Mr. Taylor was by nature a ready man, of bright parts, but perhaps too volatile for profound study. Conversation was therefore his *library* in a great degree;—He had a vein of *poetical ore*,

* Rev. sir Henry Bate Dudley, LL.D. chancellor and prebendary of Ferns, Ireland, and rector of Willingham, in Suffolk. He was born at Fenny Compton, Aug. 25, 1745, and educated at Oxford. He first became acquainted with the *Morning Post* newspaper about 1775, which he afterwards quitted, and in Nov. 1780, established the *Morning Herald*. His original name was Bate, to which, in 1784, he added that of Dudley. Notwithstanding his cloth, he was in early life engaged in two duels, and after he was created a baronet, and preferred to a deanery, he fought a third. He was a magistrate for seven counties in England, and four in Ireland. He was the author of several dramatic pieces, and other works. He died Feb. 1, 1824.

† Mr. Taylor, in the *Records of My Life*, has cleared up one of the mysteries of Carlton-house, very satisfactorily. The illustration, in fact, belongs to history.—See also the trial of Mr. Benjafield, formerly editor of the *Morning Post*, against Mr. Wheble, printer and publisher of the *County Chronicle*, in the court of king's bench, Dec. 22, 1812.

‡ George Colman was the son of George Colman, distinguished as the translator of *Terence*, see page 690, *ante*. He was born in 1767, and educated at Westminster school, Oxford, and Aberdeen. On his return to London he was entered of the Temple, but soon abandoned the dry and unpleasant study of the law, for the more congenial bower of the muses. Few men have been more successful in the dramatic world of literature than George Colman the younger; and many of his latter years were passed in the office of licenser and examiner of plays. He died October 6, 1836, aged seventy-four years.

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not of the greatest possible value, but current enough, and he used it liberally on all occasions. If with Dryden he kept a shop of *condolence* and *congratulation*, he did not *sell* his commodities—he sent out his hasty tributes among his friends like his namesake in Prior's poems, as the signs of benevolence.

His jug was to the ringers carried
Whoever either *died* or *married*.

1832, *June* 7. On this day the English reform bill received the royal assent, when the people of England, as with one heart and voice, gave utterance to those grateful emotions which the consummation of their ardent wishes so justly inspired. Among the foremost on this occasion, stood forth the *press*, the harbinger of the freedom of the world; and, not the least, by the splendour of their processions in all the great towns in the kingdom, did the members of the typographic art acknowledge the blessings which the reform bill was likely to accomplish, by the speedy removal of all those imposts which had so long retarded the progress of literature.†

1832, *July* 26. Mr. Smith, a bookbinder at the navy office, Somerset house, London, went to the top of the building, for the purpose of enjoying the prospect, when he was precipitated on the terrace and killed. It was supposed he missed his footing whilst looking through his glass.

1832, *Aug.* 10. *Died*, Mr. Thorpe, bookseller, at Oxford, of cholera, aged thirty years. He was the nephew of the celebrated London bookseller of that name, and son of Mr. Thorpe, who for many years was a bookseller at Cambridge. His death was very sudden.

1832, *Aug.* 23. *Died*, William M'Gavin,‡ editor of the *Protestant*, a periodical, the first six numbers of which appeared in the *Glasgow Chronicle*, then issued in weekly numbers.

1832, *Sept.* 3. *Died*, Edward Jeffrey, for fifty years a bookseller in Pall-mall, London, where he died of apoplexy, in his seventieth year.

1832, *Sept.* 3. *Died*, David Blackie, proprietor of the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*, and the *Edinburgh Literary Gazette*, of whom it is but justice to state that he gave an impetus to the periodical press of Scotland productive of the greatest benefit to the public. Mr. Blackie died of cholera, at Bayswater, near London. His widow having been removed to Grove house, Brompton, the residence of Mr. Jerdan, editor of the *London Literary Gazette*, was delivered of a daughter, at one o'clock on Friday the 7th, within twelve hours of her husband's funeral.

1832, *Sept.* 10. *Died*, William Meggy, bookseller and printer, at Chelmsford, in Essex, aged seventy years. He was for upwards of forty years part proprietor of the *Chelmsford Chronicle*.

1832, *Sept.* 21. *Died*, Sir Walter Scott, bart., a distinguished poet and novelist. He was born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771, and was a younger son of Walter Scott, writer to the signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford,* professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh. The first school he attended was at Kelso, where he had for his schoolfellows James and John Ballantyne, who subsequently became intimately connected with him in public life. From Kelso he was removed to the high school of Edinburgh, in 1779. He then served an apprenticeship to the legal business in his father's office, which was completed in 1792, by his entering at the Scottish bar. On the 24th of December, 1797, he married Miss Carpenter, a young Frenchwoman, of good parentage, whom he accidentally met at Gilsland well, in Cumberland, and who possessed a small annuity. It is also worthy of notice, that, in 1799, he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire, a respectable situation, to which an income of £300 was attached. The literary character of Scott is to be traced to the traditionary lore which he imbibed in the country, and his miscellaneous reading during a long illness. He read, by his own confession, all the old romances, old plays, and epic poems, contained in the extensive library of Mr. Sibbald, in Edinburgh. The earlier years of his life, as an advocate, were devoted rather to the study of the German poets than to business; and the result was, a translation of Burger's *Lenore*, and *Der Wilde Jager*, which he published in small 4to. in 1796. It was not till the year 1805, when Scott had reached the age of thirty-four, and had a family rising around him, that he attracted decided attention as an original poet; but it was not till 1806, when he received the appointment of a principal clerk of session, that he considered himself at perfect liberty to pursue a literary career. Shortly after the publication of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Walter Scott entered into a secret partnership with James Ballantyne;

* During the discussion on the reform bill, in the house of lords, the ex-lord chancellor, Lyndhurst, alluding to the conductors of the newspaper press, as favourers of the measure, made the following rather curious observation: "A formidable and active body, to wit, the periodical press, the greater portion of which support this measure for reasons that are sufficiently apparent. They prosper in agitation, and they think that the carrying the bill will perpetuate agitation. Besides looking to what has occurred in France and Belgium, these conductors of the press see a new road opened to their personal ambition. They believe that they will be enabled to take a station in society, and to assume a power which, five or six years ago, never entered their minds." This was the opinion of a lawyer, once a *radical*, until he was made a judge, when from his new elevation he took that commanding view of things which enabled him to see that every thing was placed exactly where it ought to be. Among the conductors of the periodical press, who have obtained seats in the legislature since the reform bill, are John Walter, proprietor of the *London Times*, for the county of Berks. William Bird Brodie, proprietor of the *Salisbury Journal*, for the city of Salisbury. Edward Baines, proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, for Leeds. J. S. Buckingham, proprietor of the *Athenæum*, for Sheffield. William Cobbett, for Oldham.

† The real sources of the injury which literature has sustained in this country, and of the impediments in the diffusion of knowledge, are to be found in the various restrictions which government have imposed upon the press, and in the destructive influence of unsparing taxation.—*John M'Creery.*

‡ In the cemetery at Glasgow there is a very handsome monument, consisting of a pillar, with a statue, of Mr. M'Gavin, and long inscriptions on the four sides of the pedestal.

† Dr. Rutherford died in 1779, in his eighty-fourth year.

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it being decided that every bookseller must employ Ballantyne to print any thing that Scott wrote. What such conduct in common *trade* would be called, we do not stop to inquire; but will quote Mr. Lockhart's* observations on the transaction. "It is an old saying, that wherever there is a secret, there must be something wrong; and dearly did Scott pay the penalty for the mystery in which he had chosen to involve this transaction. It was his rule, from the beginning, that whatever he wrote or edited must be printed at that press; and had he catered for it only as author and sole editor, all had been well; but had the booksellers known his direct pecuniary interest in keeping up and extending the occupation of those types, they would have taken into account his lively imagination and sanguine temperament, as well as his taste and judgment, and considered, far more deliberately than they too often did, his multifarious recommendations of new literary schemes, coupled though these were with some dim understanding that, if the Ballantyne press were employed, his own literary skill would be at his friend's disposal for the general superintendence of the undertaking. On the other hand, Scott's suggestions were in many cases, perhaps in the majority of them, conveyed through Ballantyne, whose habitual deference to his opinion induced him to advocate them with enthusiastic zeal; and the printer, who had thus pledged his personal authority for the merits of the proposed scheme, must have felt himself committed to the bookseller, and could hardly refuse with decency to take a certain share of the pecuniary risk, by allowing the time and method of his own payment to be regulated according to the employer's convenience. Hence, by degrees, was woven a web of entanglement from which neither Ballantyne nor his adviser had any means of escape, except only in that indomitable spirit, the mainspring of personal industry altogether unparalleled, to which, thus set in motion, the world owes its most gigantic monument of literary genius.†

In 1808, Mr. Scott published his second poem of magnitude, *Marmion*, which displayed his metrical genius to greater perfection than the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and greatly increased his reputation. In 1809, he became a contributor to the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, started by Mr. Southey. *The Lady of the Lake*, in which his poetical genius seems to have reached the acme of its powers, was published in 1810. After the publication of some other poems up to 1814, he seems to have concluded that poetry was no longer a line in which he ought to exercise his talents. Although the novel of *Waverley* had been commenced in 1805, it did not make its appearance till 1814, without the name of the author, and was left to win its way in the world without any of the usual recommendations. Its progress was for some time slow; but after the first two or three months, its popularity had increased in a degree which must have satisfied the expectations of the author, had these been far more sanguine than he ever entertained. Great anxiety was expressed to learn the name of the author, but on this point no authentic information could be obtained. It was read and admired universally throughout Great Britain, so that in a very short time 12,000 copies were disposed of. He employed a part of his literary gains in purchasing a farm within three miles of Melrose, which he gradually enlarged, as his emoluments permitted, till it eventually became a Gothic castellated mansion of considerable size. The desire of becoming an extensive land proprietor, was a passion which glowed more warmly in his bosom than any appetite which he ever entertained for literary fame. The whole cast of his mind, from the very beginning, was essentially aristocratic; and it is probable that he looked with more reverence upon an old title to a good estate, than upon the most ennobled title-page in the whole catalogue of contemporary genius. It was unquestionably owing to this principle that he kept the *Waverley* secret with such pertinacious closeness, being unwilling to be considered as an author writing for fortune, which he must have thought degrading to the baronet of Abbotsford. It was now the principal spring of his actions to add as much as possible to the little realm of Abbotsford, in order that he might take his place—not among the great literary names which posterity is to revere; but among the country gentlemen of Roxburghshire.* Under the influence of this passion, for such it must be considered, he produced a rapid succession of novels, which were as eagerly purchased.

Among the eminent persons to whom he had been recommended by his genius, and its productions, George IV. was one who was pleased, in March, 1820, to create him a baronet of the United Kingdom, being the first to whom he extended that honour after his accession to the crown; and in August, 1822, when his majesty visited Scotland, sir Walter found the duty imposed upon him, as in some measure the most prominent man in the country.

Sir Walter Scott had now apparently attained a degree of human greatness, such as rarely falls to the lot of literary men; and he was generally considered as having, by prudence, fairly negatived the evils to which the whole class are almost proverbially subject. It was now to appear, that, though he had exceeded his brethren in many points of wisdom, and really earned an unusually large sum of money, he had not altogether secured himself against calamity. It is difficult to arrive at exact information

* John Gibson Lockhart, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, married Miss Sophia Scott, April 29, 1820.

† For a full account of the partnership with James Ballantyne and their literary projects, see vol. ii. pp. 37-46 of Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*. As a refutation of the statements made by Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, read *Refutation of the Mistatements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. respecting the Messrs. Ballantyne*. By the Trustees and Son of the late Mr. James Ballantyne. 1838.

* Lest these speculations may appear somewhat paradoxical, Mr. Robert Chambers says that they were pronounced, by the late Mr. James Ballantyne, in writing, to be "admirably true."—*Eminent Scotsmen*, vol. iv. p. 209.

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respecting the connexion of the author with his publisher, or to assign to each the exact degree of blame incidental to him, for the production of their common ruin.* It appears, however, to be ascertained, that sir Walter Scott, in his eagerness for the purchase of land, and at the same time to maintain the style of a considerable countrygentleman, incurred obligations to Messrs. Constable and Company, for money or acceptances, upon the prospect of works in the course of being written, or which the author only designed to write, and was thus led, by a principle of gratitude, to grant counter-acceptances to the bookselling house, to aid in its relief from those embarrassments, of which he was himself partly the cause. It is impossible otherwise to account for sir Walter Scott having incurred liabilities to the creditors of that house, to the amount of £72,000, while of its profits he had not the prospect of a single farthing. On the failure of Messrs. Constable and Company, in 1826, Messrs. Ballantyne and Company, printers, of which sir Walter Scott was a partner, became insolvent, with debts to the amount of £102,000, for the whole of which sir Walter was, of course, liable, in addition to his liabilities for the bookselling house. It thus appeared that the most splendid literary revenue that ever man made for himself, had been compromised by a connexion, partly for profit, and partly otherwise, with the two mechanical individuals concerned in the mere bringing of his writings before the world. A per-centage was all that these individuals were fairly entitled to for their trouble in putting the works of sir Walter into a shape. The blow was endured with a magnanimity worthy of the greatest writer of the age. The principal assets which he could present against the large claims now made upon him, were the mansion and grounds of Abbotsford, which he had entailed upon his son, at the marriage of that young gentleman to Miss Jobson, of Lochore, but in a manner now found invalid, and which were burdened by a bond for £10,000. He had also his house in Edinburgh, and the furniture of both mansions. His creditors proposed a composition; but his honourable nature, and perhaps a sense of reputation, prevented him from listening to any such scheme. Sir Walter had made no avowal to the public of his being the author of that long series of prose fictions, which had for some years engaged so much of public attention. It being no longer possible to preserve his incognito, he permitted himself at a dinner for the benefit of the Edinburgh theatrical fund, Feb. 23, 1827, to be drawn into a disclosure of the secret. On his health being proposed by lord Meadowbank, as the "Great unknown," now unknown no longer, he acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms, and declared himself, unequivocally, to be the sole author of what were called the Waverley novels. The following list of the principal productions of sir Walter Scott, will give some idea of the rapidity in which they were given to the public. Throughout the whole of his career, both as a poet and a novelist, he was in the habit of turning aside occasionally to less important avocations of a literary character.

1796, A translation from the German of *Burger's Lenore*, and *Der Wilde Jager*.
1796, A translation of Goethe's *Goetz of Berlichengen*.
1802, Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.
1804, Sir Tristram.
1805, Lay of the Last Minstrel.*
1806, Ballads and Lyrical Pieces.
1808, Marmion.†
—— Dryden's Works, with Notes and Memoir, 19 vols.‡
1809, State Papers, and Letters of sir Ralph Saddler.
—— Somer's Collection of Tracts, completed in 1812.
1810, Lady of the Lake;§ Miss Seward's Life and Works.‖
1811, Vision of Don Roderick.
1812, Rokeby.¶
1813, Bridal of Triermain.
1814, Life and Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. 19 vols.**
—— Waverley, 3 vols. 12mo.††
1815, Lord of the Isles; and Guy Mannering.
1816, Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk; Antiquary; and the Tales of my Landlord,‡‡ first series, containing Black Dwarf §§ and Old Mortality.
1817, Harold the Dauntless; and Rob Roy.‖‖
1818, Tales of my Landlord, second series, containing the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

* The great success of the earlier novels of sir Walter Scott induced his publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co. to give large sums for those works; and previous to 1824, it was understood that the author had expended £100,000 thus acquired, upon the house and estate at Abbotsford.

* The profits of this poem were £766 7s.

† Mr. Constable, the bookseller, was looked upon as a bold man when, in 1807, he paid one thousand guineas for the poem of Marmion. Previously to 1825, no fewer than 36,000 copies of this poem were sold.

‡ This was the bold speculation of William Miller, of Albemarle-street, London; and the editor's fee, at forty guineas the volume, was £756.

§ Fifty thousand copies were sold from the time of publication to the month of July, 1836.

‖ Anna Seward was the daughter of the rev. Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, and prebendary of Lichfield, where he died March 4, 1790. Miss Seward early discovered a taste for poetry, and was distinguished for her talents in various works of literature. She died March 25, 1809, aged sixty-six years, and was buried at Lichfield.

¶ Ten thousand copies were sold in three months.

** A successful speculation of Mr. Constable.

†† For the copyright of *Waverley* Mr. Constable offered £700, which was refused; Scott would have taken £1000. —One thousand copies were sold in five weeks: up to 1829, not less than forty thousand copies were disposed of.

‡‡ It is to be observed, that the series, called *Tales of my Landlord*, were professedly by a different author from him of *Waverley*; an expedient which the real author had thought conducive to the maintenance of the public interest.

§§ The tale of the *Black Dwarf* had been submitted to William Blackwood, who was eager to become the purchaser, in partnership with John Murray, of London. Mr. Blackwood was plain and blunt, to a degree which sir Walter Scott might look upon as "ungracious;" for upon reading what seemed to him the lame and impotent conclusion of a well-begun story, he did not search about for any glossy periphrase, but at once wrote to beg that James Ballantyne would inform the unknown author that such was his opinion, and ventured to suggest a better upwinding of the plot of the *Black Dwarf*, and concluded his epistle, which he desired to be forwarded to the nameless novelist, with announcing his willingness in case the proposed alterations were agreed to, that the whole expense of cancelling and reprinting a certain number of sheets should be charged to his own personal account with "James Ballantyne and Co." Sir Walter Scott, on being made acquainted with Blackwood's terms, wrote the following letter:—

"Dear James,

"I have received Blackwood's impudent letter, G—d —— his soul! Tell him and his coadjutor that I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism. I'll be cursed but this is the most impudent proposal that ever was made.—W. S."

‖‖ The first edition was 10,000 which was disposed of in a fortnight; a second of 3,000 was called for; and the subsequent sale considerably exceeded 40,000 more.

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1819, Tales of my Landlord, third series, containing the Bride of Lammermore, and Legend of Montrose
—— Ivanhoe.
1820, Monastery; and the Abbot.
1821, Kenilworth; and the Pirate.
1822, Fortunes of Nigel;—Halidon Hill, a dramatic poem.*
1823, Peveril of the Peak; Quintin Durward; and St. Ronan's Well.
1824, Red Gauntlet.
1825, Tales of the Crusaders.
1826, Woodstock.
1827, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 9 vols. 8vo.†
—— Chronicles of the Canongate, first series.
1828, —————————— second series.
—— Anne of Geirestein; and Tales of a Grandfather.‡
1830, History of Scotland, 2 vols. for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.
1831, Tales of my Landlord, fourth series.
—— Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft.

Of sir Walter Scott's profits on his works, Mr. Lockhart gives the following statement: "Before sir Walter went to London, in November, 1821, he concluded another negociation of importance with the house of Constable and Co. They agreed to give, for the remaining copyright of the four novels published between December, 1819, and January, 1821—to wit, *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, the *Abbot*, and *Kenilworth*,—the sum of five thousand guineas. The stipulation about not revealing the author's name, under a penalty of £2,000 was repeated. By these four novels, the fruits of scarcely more than twelve months' labour, he had already cleared at least £10,000 before this bargain was completed. They, like their predecessors, were now issued in a collective shape, under the title of *Historical Romances*, by the author of *Waverley*. I cannot pretend to guess what the actual state of Scott's pecuniary affairs was at the time when John Ballantyne's death relieved them from one great source of complication and difficulty. But I have said enough to satisfy every reader, that, when he began the second, and far the larger division of his building at Abbotsford, he must have contemplated the utmost sum it could cost him as a mere trifle in relation to the resources at his command. He must have reckoned on clearing £30,000 at least in the course of two years, by the novels written within such a period. The publisher of his *Tales*, who best knew how they were produced, and what they brought of gross profit, and who must have had the strongest interest in keeping the author's name untarnished by any risk or reputation of failure, would willingly, as we have seen, have given him £6,000 more, within a space of two years, for works of a less serious sort, likely to be despatched at leisure hours, without at all interfering with the main manufacture. But, alas! even this was not all. Messrs. Constable had such faith in the prospective fertility of his imagination, that they were by this time quite ready to sign bargains and grant bills for novels and romances to be produced hereafter, but of which the subjects and the names were alike unknown to them, and to the man from whose pen they were to proceed. A forgotten satirist well says—

> The active principle within
> Works on some brains the effect of gin;

but in his case, every external influence combined to stir the flame, and swell the intoxication, of restless, exuberant energy. His allies knew indeed, what he did not, that the sale of his, novels was rather less than it had been in the days of *Ivanhoe;* and hints had sometimes been dropped to him, that it might be well to try the effect of a pause. But he always thought—and James Ballantyne had decidedly the same opinion, that his best things were those which he threw off the most easily and swiftly; and it was no wonder that his booksellers, seeing how immeasurably even his worst excelled in popularity, as in merit, any other person's best, should have shrunk from the experiment of a decisive damper. On the contrary, they might be excused for from time to time flattering themselves, that if the books sold at a less rate, this might be counterpoised by still greater rapidity of production. They could not make up their minds to cast the peerless vessel adrift; and, in short, after every little whisper of prudential misgiving, echoed the unfailing burthen of Ballantyne's song—to push on, hoisting more and more sail as the wind lulled. He was as eager to do as they could be to suggest; and this I well knew at the time. I had, however, no notion, until all his correspondence lay before me, of the extent to which he had permitted himself thus early to build on the chances of life, health, and continued popularity. Before the *Fortunes of Nigel* issued from the press, Scott had exchanged instruments, and received his bookseller's bills, for no less than "four works of fiction"—not one of them otherwise described in the deeds of agreement—to be produced in unbroken succession, each of them to fill at least three volumes, but with proper saving clauses as to increase of copy-money, in case any of them should run to four. And within two years all this anticipation had been wiped of by *Peveril of the Peak*, *Quintin Durward*, *St. Ronan's Well*, and *Redgauntlet;* and the new castle was at that time complete, and overflowing with all its splendour; but by that time the end also was approaching!"

About the same time, the copyright of all his past novels was brought to the hammer, as part of the bankrupt stock of Messrs. Constable and Company. It was bought by Mr. Robert Cadell, of the late firm of Archibald Constable and Company, and who was now once more engaged in the bookselling business, at £8,400, for the purpose of republishing the whole of these delightful works in a cheap uniform series of volumes, illustrated by notes and prefaces, and amended in many parts by the finishing touches of the author. Sir Walter or his creditors were

* Constable and Co. gave £1000 for the copyright.

† The *Life of Napoleon* appears to be too hastily written to bear the test of rigid criticism; it was understood to produce to its author a sum little short of £12,000.

‡ These tales were addressed to his grandchild, John Hugh Lockhart, whom he typified under the appellation of Hugh Littlejohn, esq. In 1829, appeared the second, and in 1830, the third and concluding series of this charming book, which fairly fulfilled a half-sportive expression that had escaped him many years before, in the company of his children, that "he would make the history of Scotland as familiar in the nurseries of England as lullaby rhymes."

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to have half the profits, in consideration of his literary aid. This was a most fortunate design. The new edition began to appear in June, 1829; and such was its adaptation to the public convenience, and the eagerness of all ranks of people to contribute in a way convenient to themselves towards the reconstruction of the author's fortunes, that the sale soon reached an average of twenty-three thousand copies.

The profits of the various publications, but especially his share of the profits of the new edition of his novels, enabled him, towards the end of the year 1830, to pay a dividend of three shillings in the pound, which, but for accumulation of interest, would have reduced his debts to nearly one-half. Of £54,000 which had now been paid, all except six or seven thousand had been produced by his own literary labours; a fact which fixes the revenue of his intellect for the last four or five years at nearly £10,000 a-year. Besides this sum, sir Walter had also paid up the premium of the policy upon his life, which, as already mentioned, secured a *post obit* interest of £22,000 to his creditors. On this occasion, it was suggested by one of these gentlemen, (sir James Gibson Craig,) and immediately assented to, that they should present to sir Walter personally, the library, manuscripts, curiosities and plate, which had once been his own, as an acknowledgement of the sense they entertained of his honourable conduct. In November, 1830, he retired from his office of principal clerk of session, with the superannuation allowance usually given after twenty-three years' service.

It happened very unfortunately, that the severe task which he imposed upon himself, for the purpose of discharging his obligations, came at a period of life when he was least able to accomplish it. His retirement from official duty might have been expected to relieve, in some measure, the pains of intense mental application. It was now too late, however, to redeem the health that had fled. His physicians recommended a residence in Italy as a means of delaying the approaches of illness. By the kind offices of captain Basil Hall, liberty was obtained for him to sail in his majesty's ship the Barham, which was then fitting out for Malta. He sailed from Portsmouth, October 27, 1831, and on December 27th, landed at Naples, where he was received by the king and his court with a feeling approaching to homage. In April, he proceeded to Rome, where he was received in the same manner. Feeling that his strength was rapidly decaying, he determined on returning with all possible speed to his native country, in order that his bones might not be laid (to use the language of his own favourite minstrelsy)—"far from the Tweed." He hastened home as rapidly as possible, and on his arrival in London was attended by sir Henry Halford and Dr. Holland. He left London July 7, and arrived at Abbotsford on the 11th. The intense love of home and of country, which had urged his return from the continent, here seemed to dispel for a moment the clouds of the mental atmosphere; but he soon arrived at that melancholy state when the friends and relations can form no more affectionate wish than that death may step in to claim his own, which melancholy event at length took place on Sept. 21, 1832, and on the 26th the illustrious deceased was buried in an aisle in Dryburgh abbey, which had been given to him by the late earl of Buchan.* Sir Walter Scott was in stature above six feet, but having been lame from an early period of life in the right leg, he sunk a little on that side in walking. Of his features it is needless to speak, as they are familiar to every person. It is by far the greatest glory of sir Walter Scott, that he shone equally as a good and virtuous man, as he did in his capacity of the first fictitious writer of the age; and it may with great truth be repeated in the lines of a modern poet:

The vision & the voice are o'er, their influence waned away,
Like music o'er a summer lake at the golden close of day:
The vision and the voice are o'er! but when will be forgot
The buried genius of Romance—the imperishable Scott?†

1832, *Oct.* 3. *Died*, ADAM WILLIAMSON, a worthy and well known journeyman printer in the city of Edinburgh, aged seventy-two years; where he had worked during the greater portion of his long life, and gained the approbation of

* The original manuscripts of most of the published writings of sir Walter Scott are still in existence, though unfortunately not in one place, or as the property of one person. The interest which he excited by the publication of his first poem, the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, caused Mr. Ballantyne, the printer, to preserve what is called the *press-copy* of those which followed. They thus became the property of Mr. Constable, who bound them up, prefixed explanatory notices to them, and kept them with great care till his death, since which time they have become the property of others. A few of the novels, some of them imperfect, were brought to the hammer, in London, about a-year, or rather more, before the death of their distinguished author, and brought the aggregate sum of £317. A considerable number of them have since then become the property of sir Walter's last Edinburgh publisher, Mr. Cadell, who has been able to increase their number by the addition of a few of which he individually acted as publisher, and which were presented to him by the author. Of sir Walter's poetical works, Mr. Cadell possesses eight volumes. Another portion of the collection consists of five volumes of original letters, written by sir Walter Scott between 1796 and 1832, but chiefly from 1821 downwards, the earliest being addressed to the late Mr. R. Miller, bookseller, in reference to the advertisement of his first poetical publication, and the last from Naples, in the April before his death, respecting some of his very latest compositions. In addition to these twenty-seven volumes, the same cabinet contains an interleaved set of the whole series of the *Waverley Novels*, in thirty-two volumes, containing the new prefaces and annotations by the author, being the *press-copy* of the recent popular edition of those extraordinary fictions. In opening the volumes which contain the poems and novels, the first features of peculiarity which strike the eye are the singular rareness of blottings and interlineations. It was never the practice of sir Walter Scott to transcribe for revision even his most elaborate compositions, and there is accordingly every reason to believe that these are the first and last copies of the respective works to which they refer.

* In July, 1836, the Abbotsford club was established and so called in honour of the late sir Walter Scott, bart. It is limited to fifty members. Its object is "the printing of miscellaneous pieces, illustrative of *History*, *Literature*, and *Antiquities*." B. D. D. Turnbull, esq. has the honour of being the founder of this tribute to the memory of the Shakspeare of prose.

† *Dryburgh Abbey*; a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott. By Charles Swain. 8vo. 1832.

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his employers, and the respect of his fellow-workmen. From his general knowledge and urbanity, few men in his class of life were more acceptable as a companion, than the *learned pig*.*

Sacred to the memory of
ADAM WILLIAMSON,
pressman printer, in Edinburgh,
who died October 3, 1832,
aged 72 years.

All my stays are loosed;
my cap is thrown off; my head is worn out;
my box is broken;
my spindle and bar have lost their power;
my till is laid aside;
both legs of my crane are turned out of their path;
my platen can make no impression;
my winter hath no spring;
my rounce will neither roll out nor in;
stone, coffin, and carriage, have all failed;
the hinges of my tympan, and frisket, are immoveable;
my long and short ribs are rusted;
my cheeks are much worm-eaten, and mouldering away;
my press is totally down!

The volume of my life is finished!
not without many errors;
most of them have arisen from bad composition, and are
to be attributed more to the case than to the press;
there are also a great number of my own;
misses, scuffs, blotches, blurs, and bad register:
but the true and faithful Superintendent has undertaken
to correct the whole.
When the machine is again set up,
(incapable of decay,)
a new and perfect edition of my life will appear,
elegantly bound for duration, and every way fitted for
the grand library of the Great Author.

1832, *Oct.* 3. *Died*, WILLIAM FORD, an eminent bookseller, at Manchester, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Ford was on his outset in life engaged in what was then called the Manchester trade; and, at the time he was thus occupied, he indulged, at his leisure, in the pursuit of literature and the arts. Having a most extensive memory, he amassed stores of information on those subjects which few men possessed. He was at length advised by his friends to become a bookseller, in which he acquiesced, and taking his private collection for his stock in trade, he published, in 1805, a most valuable catalogue, in which he displayed a profound knowledge of bibliography and curious literature. Several publications of the same kind, of subsequent dates, are replete with valuable information, the results of continued and zealous research, and which gained for Mr. Ford the correspondence and friendship of many curious collectors, particularly sir Walter Scott, Dr. Dibdin, and Mr. Heber. Mr. Ford's knowledge of the works of both ancient and modern engravers was most extensive, and his judgment accurate. In his latter years he experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, often the attendant upon talent; but the stores of his information were always accessible to his friends, and many opulent possessors of rare and choice productions of art and literature acknowledged the advantages they derived from Mr. Ford's superior information.

1832, *Oct.* 10. *Died*, JOHN HAMPSON, of the firm of Hampson and Hadfield,† Manchester, aged forty years. Mr. Hampson was a native of Manchester, where he served his apprenticeship to Mr. Haydock. He was well skilled in botany and entomology, and highly respected in the printing trade. His death was very sudden, while he was at work in the printing-office.

1832, *Oct.* 25. *Died*, JOHN BUMPUS, bookseller, Skinner-street, London. He was extensively known throughout Great Britain by his sales of books by auction. Mr. Bumpus unfortunately drowned himself in the Surry canal, having shewn symptoms of insanity some days before. He left a widow and six children.

1832, *Nov.* 31. *Died*, JAMES CONWAY, who was distinguished for his literary powers, and for a singular zeal and assiduity during a twenty years' connexion with the metropolitan press. For eighteen months preceding his death, Mr. Conway was the Parisian correspondent of the London *Times*, where he died. He was a native of Cork, where his connexions were respectable.

1832, *Jan.* 17. *The Scottish Guardian*, published at Glasgow.

1832. *The Dumfries Times.*

1832. *The Ayr Observer.*

1832, *Feb. The Endeavourer*, No. 1. A series of periodical papers, which appeared in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

1832, *March* 31. *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, No. 1, printed for and published by William Tait, Edinburgh. The political doctrines of this journal are the same as the *Westminster Review*, and has met with an unprecedented success.

1832. *May* 12. *The Newcastle Journal*, No. 1, printed and published by the proprietor, Messrs. Hernaman and Perring, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1832, *July* 7. *The Saturday Magazine.*

1832, *July* 20. *The Newcastle Press*, No. 1, published at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Discontinued October 4, 1834.

1832, *Aug.* 21. *The Northumberland Advertiser*, No. 1. published at Shields. Discontinued March 25, 1834.

1832, *Oct.* 1. *The Wreath; or, Nottingham Literary Miscellany of Prose and Poetry*, No. 1, printed and published by Thomas Kirk.

1832. *The Colonist*, (Hobart Town, Australia.) This paper was commenced by a joint-stock company, and conducted by three patriotic gentlemen, Messrs. Meredith, Gregson, and Robertson, as the *People's Journal.*

1832. *The Chinese Repository*, printed and published monthly at Canton, in China. This periodical contains forty-eight pages, circulates above seven hundred, and would be considered good even in England. Among the places to which it is sent, we find some spots where we should hardly expect that many readers would be found; such as Honolulu, on the Sandwich Islands. More than a third of all the numbers printed go to the United States, and about fifty reach England. Besides extracts from Chinese gazettes, and details of occurrences, it contains much information relating to China, translations of historical documents, correspondence with the government, and frequently original articles.

* A techinical term for a pressman.

† Erakey Hadfield unfortunately put an end to his extence, by hanging, in his printing-office, August, 1833.

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1833, *Jan.* 17. *Died*, JAMES BALLANTYNE, an extensive printer in the city of Edinburgh, and whose name is so intimately connected with the literary productions of sir Walter Scott. James Ballantyne was born at Kelso, and though not bred to the business of a printer, he opened a printing-office in his native town, where, besides editing the *Kelso Mail** newspaper, he printed various works, which rendered his name generally known, and paved the way for his establishment soon after in Edinburgh, where he ever after continued. The English press boasts, and very justly, of the names of Bulmer, Bensley, Davison, and M'Creery, for their exertions in correct and beautiful typography; and, to the Ballantynes, of Edinburgh, will the epithet of fine printers ever be awarded. By the excellent taste of James Ballantyne in the execution of works entrusted to his care, he gained the patronage and friendship of numerous men of letters, and the first publishing houses in London and Edinburgh. The works of his friend and partner, sir Walter Scott,† were printed by him, and to his taste the public is indebted for many emendations in the works of that illustrious minstrel and novelist, whose own inattention to not unimportant minutiæ, rendered such assistance highly necessary. For a number of years Mr. Ballantyne conducted the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, with a degree of good feeling and taste which the public did not fail to appreciate. His theatrical criticisms, in particular, which appeared in that newspaper, were long admired as the very best of the day. He married Miss Hogarth,‡ the daughter of a wealthy farmer in Berwickshire, by whom he had a large family. His residence was in John-street, Canongate, at no great distance from the printing-office. Shortly before his death Mr. Ballantyne published an affecting statement, in which he only prayed that he might be restored to that degree of health which would enable him to do some justice to all that he felt and knew regarding the great and good man who had gone before him. But this was denied. They who had been so long united in their lives were not in death long divided.

* After the removal of James Ballantyne to Edinburgh, the conducting of the *Kelso Mail* devolved upon Alexander Ballantyne, a younger brother.

† Sir Walter Scott was often much oppressed by the interruptions from idle strangers, which from the first to the last, imposed a heavy tax on his celebrity. Among his hasty notes to the Ballantynes, we select the following:—

"Sept. 2, 1813.

"My temper is really worn to a hair's-breadth. The intruder of yesterday hung on me till twelve to day. When I had just taken my pen, he was relieved, like a sentry leaving guard, by two other lounging visitors; and their posts has now been supplied by some people on real business.',

Again.

"Monday Evening.

"Oh James—oh James—two Irish dames
Oppress me very sore;
I groaning send one sheet I've penn'd,
For hang them, there's no more."

‡ George Hogarth, esq. W. S. brother of Mrs. James Ballantyne, is now well known in the literary world; especially by a *History of Music*, which is highly spoken of.

1833, *March* 29. *Died*, SAMUEL DREW, M. A. a very distinguished metaphysical writer, and for fourteen years the editor of the *Imperial Magazine*, published by Mr. Henry Fisher, London. He also superintended all the works issued from the Caxton press; and the proprietors of that establishment bear honourable testimony to his abilities, his industry, and his moral worth. Mr. Drew is a strong instance of the acquirement of knowledge under difficulties. He was born in the year 1765, in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, of poor parents, and at the age of ten years was apprenticed to a shoemaker of that town. He afterwards conducted that trade for a man who carried on in one shop the business of a saddler and bookbinder, together with the manufacturing of shoes. In this situation Mr. Drew had an opportunity of indulging a natural desire of knowledge, till he engaged in business for himself. All his leisure he devoted to metaphysical studies, and was the author of several works on that subject. In 1805 Mr. Drew entered into an engagement with the late Dr. Thomas Coke,* which totally detached him from the pursuits of trade. Hitherto literature had been the employment of his leisure hours. From this time it became his occupation. He died at Helston, Cornwall, aged sixty-eight.

1833, *May* 7. MR. CLEMENTS, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* and *Observer*, London papers, was fined £100 in the court of king's bench, for a libel on the duchess of Richmond, taken from the *Court Journal*. The defendant had merely copied it, and tendered an apology.

1833, *May* 14. *Died*, THOMAS CURSON HANSARD, printer, of Paternoster-row, London. He was the eldest son of the late Luke Hansard, esq., printer to the house of commons, and having been brought up in the same business, was for many years in partnership with his father. In 1805, he migrated to Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, where he succeeded to the business of Mr. Rickaby, and on the expiration of his lease, in 1823, he removed his establishment to the more central part of the city, and having purchased a house in Paternoster-row, he fitted it up for business, and named it the *Paternoster-row Press*. Mr. T. C. Hansard was a very ingenious practical printer, and was thoroughly versed in every branch of the art, as evinced by his publication of the *Typographia*, 1824. He was at one period one of the common council of the city of London. Mr. Hansard gives the following opinion of the liberty of the press:—"I am conscientiously persuaded that a perfectly free press is as essential to our existence and welfare, as a free and independent state, as the freedom of the air we breathe is to the life and vigour of the organs of our frame, a right which all good men have ever held sacred, and which has always been esteemed the life-blood of British liberty."

* Thomas Coke, LL. D. a Methodist preacher, who, in conjunction with Mr. Henry More, published the *Life of the rev. John Wesley*, 8vo. 1792. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was born June 17, 1703,—died March 2, 1791.

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1833, *July 5*. By the 3 and 4 William IV. c. xxiii. the duty on advertisements in newspapers was reduced from three shillings and sixpence to one shilling and sixpence in England, and to one shilling in Ireland. The duty paid for advertisements by the whole of the provincial newspapers in England, from Jan. 5, 1832, to Jan. 4, 1833, was £70,965. The number of newspapers published in the United Kingdom: ENGLAND; London, thirteen daily; six two or three times a-week; thirty-six once a-week; and one hundred and eighty provincial:—SCOTLAND; fifteen twice or three times a-week; thirty-one weekly:—IRELAND; in Dublin, five daily; seven three times a-week; and fifty-seven provincial: BRITISH ISLANDS; Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, two twice a-week, and eleven weekly—total, 369. The total number of newspapers which passed through all the post-offices in the United Kingdom and Ireland, in 1833, was 41,600,000.*

1833. The commercial value of literary works published in England amounted to £415,300; and adding to this the amount of daily and weekly papers, reviews and magazines, the general sale of English literature may be estimated at £2,420,900 sterling. There were published two hundred and thirty-six monthly periodical works, a single copy of each cost £17 12s. 6d.†

1833. A committee of the booksellers of London made the following regulation: "*that no person should be entitled to the privileges of the trade unless having a shop.*"

1833, *Nov.* 4. *Died*, JOHN MEESON, beadle of the leathersellers' company, and treasurer of the well known convivial society, the Honourable Lumber Troop. He served his apprenticeship to his father, who was for many years a compositor in the printing-office of Mr. John Nichols, and was himself connected with that establishment for half a century; for, though long since removed from the necessity of working at his original business, he was always delighted at being considered as belonging to the printing-office of his old masters and firm friends. He accordingly acted as *father of the chapel;* and was the true, constant, warm, and active friend to all his younger brethren. With what delight would he exhibit a valuable snuff-box, presented to him by his fellow-workmen, with a handsome inscription expressive of their affection and esteem! This worthy individual was known to a very extensive circle; and no man could be more generally beloved. He died at the age of sixty-two, leaving a widow to mourn the loss of an indulgent husband; but had no children. His remains were interred in St. Helen's church-yard.

1833, *Nov.* 12. *Died*, JOSEPH STRUTT, keeper of the records to his grace the duke of Northumberland. He was the eldest son of the ingenious author and artist, Joseph Strutt, who died Oct. 16, 1802.* The late Mr. Strutt was born May 28, 1775, and was educated at Christ's hospital, where he was well imbued with the Latin tongue, and afterwards served his apprenticeship in the printing-office of the late John Nichols. His health, however, was never strong, and he soon relinquished his business to follow the more honourable but less certain occupation of his pen. We are not aware whether Mr. Strutt published any works with his name, but believe the public have been benefitted by his labours in various ways. He made the index to the first volume of Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, but did it so superfluously well, that had he proceeded with the other volumes with the same precision, the index itself would have formed much too bulky a volume. This extent in quantity, and consequently great loss of time, compelled Mr. Nichols to place the index to the second, third, and fourth volumes of his history in the hands of Mr. Malcolm, author of *Londinum Redevivum*. Fortunately for Mr. Strutt, he was many years ago recommended by John Caley, esq. F.S.A. to his grace the late duke of Northumberland to arrange his archives, which from damp and neglect were in a deplorable state of decay. To this employment Mr. Strutt was well adapted; and the neatness and accuracy with which he repaired, preserved, and transcribed the valuable documents committed to his charge, were truly admirable. Sheltered by the kind patronage of the late and present dukes of Northumberland, Mr. Strutt thus passed the remainder of his days. He died at Gleworth, and left a widow and a numerous family. Mr. Strutt had a strong sense of piety, which he inherited from his family, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the diligent study of the sacred scriptures.

1833, *Nov.* JOHN LEWIS BRIGSTOCK, printer of the *Welshman* newspaper, published in the town of Carmarthen, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail of Carmarthen five calendar months, and at the expiration of that time to find sureties to keep the peace for three years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, for a libel on the magistrates of Carmarthen. Mr. Parmer, the editor, who handed the libel to the printer, was not brought to trial.

1833, *Nov.* 16. MR. COHEN, proprietor and editor of the *Brighton Guardian*, was sentenced in the court of king's bench to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £50, and find sure-

* Entire produce of the newspaper duties was £533,000. Number of newspaper stamps issued was 44,500,000—There were six hundred paper mills in Great Britain making 2,500,000 reams of paper, paying the following duties:—England, upon 56,933,000lbs, £622,933; Scotland, upon 9,077,000lbs, £102,536; Ireland, upon 696,000lbs, £26,765.

† There were at this time between thirty and forty penny and twopenny publications sold in London, many of them were scurrilous, blasphemous, and frivolous; to show that the great mass of the people supported those publications which afforded them instructive and useful information, it may be stated, that in the year 1833, the *Penny Magazine* consumed 14,000 reams of paper, and the cost of the wood-cuts was £2,000. The publications of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, in 1833, was, of the *Edinburgh Journal* 55,000 copies weekly; *Information for the People*, 15,000 every fortnight; *Historical Newspaper*, 28,000 monthly. *Saturday Magazine*, including the *Supplement*, had a weekly circulation of between 80,000 and 90,000 copies. Pinnock's *Guide to Knowledge* had a great sale, and Limbird's *Mirror*, price twopence, after eleven years' circulation, had increased in public estimation.

* See *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. p. 665-686.

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ties for good behaviour for three years, for the publication in his paper of a libel, having the tendency "to set the lower orders against the higher, to incite the people to acts of incendiarism, and to bring the magistrates of Sussex into contempt."

1833, *Nov.* 23. *Died*, ANDREW PICKIN, author of the *Dominie's Legacy*, the *Club Book*, the *Black Watch*, and other novels. He was born at Paisley, in Scotland, and intended for a mercantile life, but his love of literature was too deeply rooted, and after a short sojourn in the West Indies, he commenced the business of a bookseller at Liverpool, but unfortunately failed; he then proceeded to London, and, besides his novels, became a regular contributor to the leading magazines and reviews. His literary labours closed at the early age of forty-five. He was the Dominie of his own tales, simple, affectionate, retiring; dwelling apart from the world, and blending in all his views of it the gentle and tender feelings reflected from his own mind. Mr. Pickin left a widow and six children.

1833, *Dec.* 2. PATRICK GRANT, the proprietor, JOHN AGER, the printer, and — BELL, the publisher of the *True Sun* London daily paper, were tried for a libel on Henry Hunt.

1833, *Dec.* 4. A numerous meeting of the newsvenders* of London was held at the Lyceum tavern, Strand, for the purpose of taking into consideration the hardships to which that respectable class of tradesmen are subjected by the law of libel as it stands, or, at least, is supposed to stand, as regards them. The nature of the case will be better understood by the following short statement put forth by the newsvenders themselves: "In September, 1832, a paragraph appeared in the *Satirist* newspaper reflecting on the character of an attorney named Dicas,† of London, who brought an action against the proprietors of that paper, and recovered £300 damages and costs. In June, 1833, the same individual brought another action for the same libel against a newsvender of the name of Warne, who sold a copy of the same paper in the usual course of trade. The plaintiff obtained a verdict of £10 damages; but the costs, which were added, amounted to no less than £85!! The same plaintiff brought another action against another newsvender named Godwin, for precisely the same thing, which action was tried at the assizes at Croydon, when the plaintiff recovered a second verdict, with £5 damages and £85 costs. He served notices of trial on several other newsvenders, and it was stated that he had no less than eighty-four actions in preparation." Mr. Onwhyn, a newsvender, on being served with a notice of trial for selling a paper containing the same libel, expressed a determination to resist the action, and the consequence was, that Dicas countermanded his notice of trial. Several resolutions were adopted by the meeting, condemning the law of libel, which could send a man to jail, and allow him to be robbed of his money, for the mere nominal offence of selling a newspaper, over the contents of which they had no control.

"To call a rogue a rogue is a piece of defamation, [tion,
Since it hurts him in his own and his neighbour's estima-
So the rogue may bring his action, and get plaster for his sore, sir,
For a false cut a broad lump; more for truth, for truth hurts more, sir."

1833, *Dec.* 7. *Died*, GEORGE STRETTON, bookseller and printer, and for nearly forty years publisher of the *Nottingham Journal*, twenty-five of which he was the sole proprietor. Mr. Stretton served his apprenticeship with George Burbage, the former proprietor, whose daughter Mary,* he married, and succeeded him in his business. Mr. Stretton died at Nottingham, aged sixty-two years, sincerely lamented.

1833. The following newspapers were commenced in Australia, in this year, but were only for a season in existence: *Trumpeter General*, by J. C. Stracy. *Austral-Asiatic Review*, by R. L. Murray. *Horn Boy*, by G. Robertson. *Morning Star*, by N. Olding. *Currency Lad*, by H. Wills. The *Trumpeter*, by G. Robertson, is still in the course of publication.

1833, *Feb.* 15. *The Glasgow Argus*, No. 1. This paper is edited by Mr. Weir, advocate, a gentlemen well known in the literary world.

1833, *July* 13. *The Newcastle Press*, No. 1, printed and published by Emas Mackenzie, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It died Oct. 4, 1834.

1833, *The Fifeshire Journal*, printed and published at Kirkaldy, under the management of Mr. Murray, formerly of the *Courant* office, Edinburgh. This was the second newspaper started in the county of Fife, in Scotland. The first was the *Fife Herald*, which had been instituted some years before by the late Robert Tullis, bookseller, in Cupar, and printer to the university of St. Andrews, one of the most enterprising of Scottish bibliopoles. The *Herald* being somewhat too "liberal," the *Journal* was commenced on tory principles.

1834, *Jan.* 23. *Died*, GEORGE W. TODD, an eminent bookseller of Stonegate, York. He was the younger son of Mr. John Todd, noticed at page 841 *ante*; and from the extensive collection of books which were from time to time purchased by his father, he acquired not only a knowledge of the general value of books, but a taste for antiquarian literature. Several years ago, Mr. G. W. Todd compiled and published *A Description of York; containing some account of its antiquities, public buildings, and particularly the cathedral.* This little work went through several editions, the last of which was in 1830. He was also the author of *Castellum Huttonicum*, 1824. Mr. Todd was an active supporter

* Mr. Hughes, a newsvender, of Portman market, London, was killed by lightning in Lisson-grove, in 1833.

† John Dicas was the name of this *worthy* attorney, whose whole course of practice appears to have been one regular system of fraud and chicanery. He suffered an imprisoment of two years in Lancaster castle, and was well known in Manchester, where he was in business. He died sometime in 1836.

* Mrs. Stretton died October 27, 1825.

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of the York philosophical society, and had a considerable taste in the fine arts. He was of retired habits, but by all who knew him was greatly esteemed and respected. His health had been for some time gradually declining, and he never seemed perfectly well after his laborious and fatiguing exertions towards extinguishing the destructive fire in York cathedral, Feb. 2, 1829.*

1834, *Jan.* 24. *Died*, EDWARD UPHAM, F.S.A. bookseller of Exeter, and for many years one of the most eminent men in that city. He became a member of the corporation, and served the office of mayor in 1809. It has been related of him, that when officiating in his mayoralty on the bench, with the learned judges on the circuit, he displayed in conversation so much erudition as to excite their astonishment, which was not abated on finding that he was a bookseller. Having acquired what he esteemed a sufficient competence, he retired from business, and devoted the remainder of his life to his favourite literary pursuits. In 1824, he published anonymously, *Rameses*, an Egyptian tale, in 3 vols. In 1827, he published *Karmath*, an Arabian tale. In 1825, he engaged in the laborious task of completing the *Index to the Rolls of Parliament*, which had been left unfinished by the rev. John Pridden,† after that gentleman had been employed upon it for thirty years. Mr. Upham completed it in 1832. He was the author of several works of esteemed merit. Possessed of high moral rectitude, a genuine philanthropy, and a truly Christian piety, he was respected while living, and his death was much regretted.—He died at Bath, where his brother, Mr. John Upham, was a bookseller.

1834, *Feb.* 13. HENRY COLBURN, proprietor of the *Court Journal*, obtained a verdict, with £193 damages in the court of exchequer, against Mr. Patmore, editor of that periodical, for inserting a libel on the duchess of Richmond, in which Mr. Colburn had been cast, at the suit of the duke of Richmond. The question was, whether the plaintiff or defendant should be responsible for the insertion of the paragraph? The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

1834, *March* 30. *Died*, RUDOLPH ACKERMAN, book and printseller of the Strand, London. He was born at Stottberg, near Schnecberg, in the kingdom of Saxony, in 1764, and bred to the trade of a coach-builder. He came early in life to England, shortly before the French revolution, and for some time pursued in London the occupation of a carriage draftsman, which led to an acquaintance with artists, and so to his settlement in business as a printseller in the Strand. Here, by indefatigable industry, intelligence, and enterprize, combined with inviolable honour and integrity in all his transactions, he created that flourishing establishment which has made his name perhaps more extensively known, both at home and abroad, than that of any other tradesman in the British metropolis.

To him the country is certainly indebted for the original introduction of the lithographic art,* to which he directed the public attention not only by a translation of the work of Senefelder, its inventor, but also by the specimens which

* Dr. Dibdin, in his *Northern Tour*, says, "It was told me that the defunct Mr. Todd owed his demise to the constant fret, sorrow, and grief of heart, following the fire of the minster." To which he adds, "The wretch lives who fired it. The life of the perpetrator, from a most mistaken, and, I will add, mischievous view of the moral bearing of the question, was spared; and he, whose hand deliberately laid the train, and who systematically at a distance waited the explosion, is now moping within the walls of a madhouse. If similar attempts at combustion take place, at least we must not be surprised."—Vol i. p. 177.

Dr. Dibdin, as a vicar in the church of England, and a chaplain in the royal chapel, may be in the advanced guard of *Christian* preachers, but I am afraid that his Christianity is somewhat in the rear. There can be no human being who does not lament the destruction which befel York minster by the hand of an unfortunate lunatic; and though *his* life was mercifully spared, no other *combustion* in any of our cathedrals has yet taken place. Jonathan Martin died in Bethlehem hospital, June 3, 1838.

† John Pridden, F. A. S., was the eldest son of the bookseller of the same name, noticed at page 827 *ante*. He was born Jan. 3, 1758, and educated at St. Paul's school, London, and at Oxford. He obtained considerable preferments in the church, and was twice married, his first wife being Anne, daughter of John Nichols, printer. He died April 5, 1825.—See *Gents. Mag.* vol. xcv. page 467.

* We give the singularly curious account of the actual invention of the art of Lithography, in M. Senefelder's own words:—Alois Senefelder was the son of one of the performers of the theatre royal, at Munich. In early life he devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence at the university of Ingolstadt, but the death of his father compelled him to quit the university, and having long had a strong inclination for the stage, he embraced that profession, two years' experience of the misery attending upon which, cured his enthusiasm, and he resolved to try his fortune as a dramatic author. In that occupation, although his first piece was favourably received by the public, he also proved ultimately unsuccessful. During the publication of some of his works, however, he availed himself of an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the particulars of the process of printing. A new direction having thus been given to his talents, M. Senefelder, by several ingenious methods endeavoured to find substitutes for types; among those methods was that of writing with a steel pen on a copper-plate, previously covered with etching ground, and biting them in with aquafortis. This required much practice, and to correct the mistakes of his novitiate, M. Senefelder, ignorant of the usual varnish for what is technically termed 'stopping out,' composed one for himself of wax, soap, and lamp black. Finding copper-plates expensive for these rude essays, he had recourse to Kellheim stone—the surface of which was easily susceptible of being ground and polished. "I had just succeeded in my little laboratory in polishing a stone plate, which I intended to cover with etching ground, in order to continue my exercises in writing backwards, when my mother entered the room, and desired me to write her a bill for the washerwoman, who was waiting for the linen. I happened not to have the smallest slip of paper at hand; nor was there even a drop of ink in the inkstand. As the matter would not admit of delay, and we had nobody in the house to send for a supply of the deficient materials, I resolved to write the list with my ink, prepared with wax, soap, and lamp black, on the stone which I had just polished, and from which I could copy it at leisure. Some time after this I was just going to wipe this writing from the stone, when the idea all at once struck me to try what would be the effect of such a writing with my prepared ink, if I were to bite in the stone with aquafortis, and whether, perhaps, it might not be possible to apply printing ink to it in the same way as to wood engravings, and so take impressions from it. I hastened to put this idea in execution, surrounded the stone with a border of wax, and covered the surface of the stone to the height of two inches, with a mixture of one part of aquafortis and ten parts of water, which I left standing five minutes on it; and on examining the effect of this experiment, I found the writing elevated about the tenth part of a line, or a hundred and twentieth part of an inch. Some of the finer and not sufficiently distinct lines had suffered in some measure; but the greater part of the letters had not been damaged at all in their breadth, considering their elevation, so that I confidently hoped to obtain very clear impressions, chiefly from printed characters, in which there are not many fine strokes. I now proceeded to apply

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he produced from his own presses. As a publisher, his illustrated topographical works, especially the *Histories of Westminster Abbey*, the *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*, and the *Public Schools*, are monuments of his spirit and taste. Mr. Ackerman was the father and originator in England of those elegant *bijouteries* of the festive season, *the Annuals*, which was a spirited attempt to rival the numerous publications issued in France and Germany. It is well known that his successful attempt to furnish in the *Forget Me Not*,* a worthy offering to an object of kindness and affection, has generated in this country a new class of elegant works. The ardour in which he embarked in the preparation of books, chiefly elementary, for the instruction and enlightenment of the people of the Spanish American states, and in the formation of establishments in some of their principal cities, is deserving of the highest praise. But it is not

the printing ink to the stone, for which purpose I first used a common printers' ball; after some unsuccessful trials, I found that a thin piece of board covered with fine cloth, answered the purpose perfectly, and communicated the ink in a more equal manner than any other material I had before used. My further trials of this method greatly encouraged my perseverance." In order to exercise this newly invented art, a capital was necessary to construct a press and purchase stones, paper, and other materials. M. Senefelder tried many expedients for that purpose, among which was even offering to enlist as a private in the artillery; but failing in all, he sunk in the deepest despondency. However, the sight of a page of wretchedly printed music suggested to him the idea that his new method would be particularly applicable to music printing; he formed a connection with M. Gleissner, musician of the elector's band, and by means of a common copperplate press, printed several musical compositions, which were sold with some profit. Thus encouraged, he and his partner constructed a new press, by which they hoped greatly to facilitate their objects. In this, however, for reasons minutely described in the narrative, they were deceived, and the disappointment induced M. Senefelder to turn his attention to the best form of a lithographic press. After many failures, he induced M. Falter, a music seller, at Munich, to furnish him with means of making a large press with cylinders and a cross, the construction of which M. Senefelder always conceived to be the best adapted for lithographic printing, provided the stones were of sufficient thickness, and despatch not a consideration. The account of his next invention, which was one of great importance, we again give in M. Senefelder's own words. "Being employed to write a prayer book on stone, which was to be done in the common correct hand, I found great difficulty in producing the letters reversed upon the stone. My ordinary method of writing music on stone, was first to trace the whole page with black lead pencil on paper, wet it, place it on the stone, and pass it through a strong press: in this way I got the whole page traced, and reversed on the stone. But this being extremely tender, and easily wiped off, I should have preferred an ink to the pencil. After having tried some experiments with red chalk, and gum water and common writing ink, which did not satisfy me, I prepared a composition of linseed oil, soap, and lamp black, diluted with water, and with this ink I traced the music or letters on paper, and transferred it to the stone, and thus obtained a perfect reversed copy on the latter. This led me to the idea whether it would not be possible to compose an ink possessing the property of transferring itself to the stone, so that the drawing might be made at once complete, and to prepare the paper in such a manner that, under certain circumstances, it might discharge the ink with which writing or drawing was executed on its surface upon the stone plate, and not retain any part of it." The effort to accomplish this purpose cost M. Senefelder several thousand different experiments; some of which he describes. At length he was successful. "I observed that every liquid, especially a vicous liquid, such as a solution of gum, prevented the ink from attaching itself to the stone. I drew some lines with soap on a newly polished stone, moistened the surface with gum water, and then touched it with oil colour, which adhered only to the places covered with soap. In trying to write music on the stone, with a view to print in this way, I found that the ink ran on the polished surface: this I obviated by washing the stone with soap water or linseed oil, before I began to write; but in order to remove again this cover of grease, which extended over the whole surface, (so that the whole stone would have been black on the application of the colour,) after I had written or drawn on the stone, it was necessary to apply aquafortis, which took it entirely away, and left the characters or drawings untouched. My whole process was therefore as follows:—To wash the polished stone with soap water, to dry it well, to write or draw upon it with the composition ink of soap and wax, then to etch it with aquafortis; and lastly to prepare it for printing with an infusion of gum water. I had hoped to be able to dispense with the gum water, but was soon convinced that it really enters into chemical affinity with the stone, and stops its pores still more effectually against the fat, and opens them to the water. In less than three days after my first idea, I produced as perfect and clear impressions as any that have since been obtained. Thus this new art had in its very origin arrived at the highest degree of perfection as to the principle, and good and experienced artists were only wanting to show it in all the varieties of application." This new invention, together with that of a lever press, enabled M. Senefelder to carry on his business more extensively. Proceeding with his experiments, he says:—"I discovered that my chemical printing process was not limited to stone only; that other substances, as wood, metal, paper—even fat substances, as wax, shellac, and rosin, might be used instead of it, in some cases, and under certain circumstances." Having obtained an exclusive privilege for exercising his art in Bavaria, he did not consider it any longer necessary to keep the process a secret, and it soon spread over the greater portion of Germany; but his experience enabled him for several years to outstrip all his competitors in so far as the execution of his work was concerned, although, in every other respect, he seemed to be almost the only one in whose hands the art did not give ample returns both for money and labour. In no other way can this uniform want of success be accounted for, than by supposing, that, while the others were making the most of what he had already discovered, he was devoting much of his time to the experimental part of the business. This in fact was the case. About the year 1800, Senefelder came to London for the purpose of establishing himself as a lithographer, but a few months sufficed to convince him that he had little chance of succeeding in his undertaking; and he returned to his own country, where, on his arrival, he found that many attempts had been made in his absence to deprive him of the benefit of his privilege. Amongst the most forward in this scheme besides M. Schmidt, professor of the royal college, were two of his brothers, to whom he had communicated all the secrets of the art, and it took some time to counteract the bad effects of their ungenerous conduct. Finding that, in his native place (Munich), others were reaping many of the advantages which by right should have been the reward of his own industry, he was induced to go to Vienna, for the purpose of superintending a calico-printing establishment, the operations of which were to be conducted on the principles of the new art; and here, for the space of several years, his talents were entirely devoted to this new undertaking; but, at the end of which time, from a variety of causes over which he had no control, he was again thrown upon the world, destitute of every thing save the resources of his own genius. It was not till about the year 1809 that Senefelder was extricated from the difficulties of his situation, by being appointed inspector of the royal lithographic establishment at Munich, which at once placed him above the necessity of exercising his profession as a means for gaining his daily subsistence, and enabled him to devote a portion of his time to the improvement of such branches of the art, as, in his former circumstances, he had never found it possible to effect. He died at Munich, February 26, 1834, in the sixty-third year of his age.

* *Forget Me Not; a Christmas and New Year's Present for* 1823. Crown 12mo. pp. 400. Published in November, 1822. The example of Mr. Ackerman was followed by two powerful rivals: the first of which was, in 1825, *The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance, edited by Alaric A. Watts.* pp. 400. London: Hurst, Robinson and Co. Mr. Watts is himself a poet of no mean fame, and of very superior taste in the arts. To him is certainly due the honour of being the first to give to these elegant publications a permanent footing in England. *Friendship's Offering; or the Annual Remembrancer: a Christmas Present or New Year's Gift for* 1825.

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for his spirit, activity, intelligence, and honour as a tradesman, that his surviving friends will venerate the character of Mr. Ackerman, so much as for that genuine kindness of heart, that cordial hospitality, that warm beneficence, and that active philanthropy in which it abounded. In the summer of 1830, Mr. Ackerman transferred to his three younger sons and to Mr. Walton, his principal assistant, the establishment which he had founded, and which, by the unremitting labour of forty years, he had brought to its prosperous condition; the eldest son being already established in Regent-street. He terminated his useful and honourable life on the 30th of March, 1834, aged seventy years.

At the close of the *Forget Me Not*, for 1834, are some tributary verses to the memory of Mr. Ackerman: the following are the closing lines:—

Taste and genius round thee cast
Living radiance to the last—
Till like evening's silent breath,
Calm the gentlest touch of Death!
Now in calm equality
With the great thy relics be.
Many a widow's heavenward prayer—
Many a daughter of despair—
Many a Muse's pale-cheeked son—
Tell us how thy course was run.
Friend of every noble art,
Still thou liv'st in many a heart;
Shall they o'er thy relics weep?
Let the mortal remnants sleep!
Earth to earth, and dust to dust—
Thou'rt already with the just.
What can claim the spirit's plume?
Thou'rt already past the tomb.

The above, though anonymous, is believed to be the production of Mr. Frederick Shoberl, the editor of the volume, than whom none could be more capable of appreciating and recording the virtues of the deceased.

1834, *April* 30. The PITT PRESS, at Cambridge, opened with great ceremony by the marquess of Camden, who printed from a press erected in the hall, a small sheet in Latin, a description of the building, and a eulogy on the statesmen whose name it bears. The building presents a handsome and highly ornamented gothic edifice; the centre is occupied by a tower, which is supported by two wings. Over the entrance, in the centre, is a lofty and elegant room, for the use of the syndics of the press. The wings furnish store rooms, &c.

1834, *April*. *The Bibliographer's Manual; being an account of rare, curious, and useful books, published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the invention of printing; with bibliographical and critical notices, collations of the rarer articles, and the prices at which they have sold in the present century.* By Wm. Thomas Lowndes. Part I. Completed in four vols. 8vo. This work is a useful, if not an indispensable addition to the libraries of historians, antiquaries, and bibliographers, and of all who are interested in the literature of their country.*

1834, *May* 21. *Died*, MR. NEWCOMBE, for forty-eight years one of the proprietors of the *Stamford Mercury*, and alderman of that borough, aged seventy-three years.

1834, *May* 26. *Died*, THOMAS EDWARDS, formerly a considerable bookseller at Halifax, in Yorkshire. He was the youngest son of Mr. William Edwards, noticed at page 832 *ante*. In 1784, Mr. Edwards, senior, when sixty-four years of age, set up his eldest son, James, with a younger brother, John, in business, in Pall-mall, in London, under the firm of Edwards and Sons. Mr. John Edwards died in early life, and the business was conducted for some years by Mr. James Edwards, with great reputation. By success in trade, in about twenty years, he acquired a considerable fortune, and retiring from business, was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Evans, the celebrated book auctioneer. Mr. James Edwards died Jan. 2, 1816, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, to the regret of his numerous friends. Mr. Richard Edwards, another brother, was some time a bookseller in Bond-street, London; but retiring from trade, he obtained an appointment under government, in Minorca. Mr. Thomas Edwards, after his father's death, continued as a bookseller, at Halifax, with high reputation for many years, but lately retired from business to Southport, where he died. He left a widow and family to lament the loss of a most worthy man.

1834, *May*. A law was enacted at the Mauritas, that required a license previous to the publication of any newspaper or public journal.

1834, *June* 7. Two splendid tea services of silver plate were presented to the proprietor and editor of the *Carlisle Journal*, by the reformers of East Cumberland. Each of the services consist of a tea-pot, sugar basin, cream ewer, and sugar tongs; bearing the following inscription:

Presented,
By the Reformers of East Cumberland,
to
MARGARET JOLLIE,
One of the Proprietors of the Carlisle Journal;
The unflinching supporter of
The cause of the People.
June 7, 1834.

Presented,
By the Reformers of East Cumberland,
to
JAMES STEEL,
Editor and Proprietor of the Carlisle Journal,
As a token of their approbation of his exertions
in the cause of the People.
June 7, 1834.

1834, *June*. THOMAS BUCKLES, a native of Coventry, a journeyman printer, drowned whilst bathing at Evesham, leaving a wife and three children.

1834, *July* 7. *Died*, WILLIAM TELPHORD, for many years a worthy and respected journeyman printer, on the *Gloucester Journal*. He died suddenly, aged seventy-nine years.

1834, *July* 11. *Died*, BENJAMIN CROMPTON, printer and bookseller, at Bury, in Lancashire, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Cromp-

* *Lowndes' British Librarian; or book collector's guide to the formation of a library in all branches of literature, science and art, arranged in classes, with prices, critical notes, references, and an index of authors and subjects.* Part I. Feb. 1839. London: Whittaker and Co.

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ton had been for forty years a highly respectable local preacher in the Wesleyan methodist connexion. He was an affectionate father, a kind master, and a humble and sincere Christian.

1834, *July* 27. The duty on almanacks repealed to the amount of £25,000.

1834. The number of advertisements published in Great Britain, was 1,110,000 at one shilling and sixpence each.

1834, *Aug.* 4. HENRY HETHERINGTON, printer, in the Strand, London, convicted in his absence, he having neglected to obey the magistrate's summons, in two penalties of £20 each, for vending two numbers of the *Twopenny Weekly Despatch*, an unstamped newspaper

1834, *Aug.* 27. *Died*, GEORGE CLYMER, inventor and manufacturer of the Columbian printing press. He was descended from a Swiss family, who left Geneva, and settled in Pennsylvania, in North America, long before the revolution of 1776, and in that struggle for liberty they took an active part, for a Clymer appears among the signatures to the declaration of independence. Mr. Clymer's father was an extensive farmer, settled in Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, and brought up the subject of this memoir till about the sixteenth year of his age, who, even at that very early period, showed very superior mechanical skill in the construction of a plough, on a new and greatly improved principle, so infinitely superior to those then in use, as to attract the attention of the most scientific men of the day. After many years spent at carpenter work and cabinet making, he turned his attention to the study of hydraulics, in which he soon excelled most of his predecessors in the construction of a pump, the superiority of which was proved in clearing the coffer-dams of the first permanent bridge erected across the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia. This pump was capable of discharging five hundred gallons of water per minute, together with sand, gravel, stones, &c. Such was its amazing power, that eighteen and twenty-four pound shot have often been pumped up and discharged by one individual. For this invention he obtained a patent at Washington, and subsequently one in England. The crude and defective condition of the printing press was the next object which took his attention; and in 1797, Mr. Clymer commenced his improvements first upon the old wooden presses, and afterwards of metal, till by great attention and anxiety he produced the *Columbian*, which he introduced into England in the year 1817. Without wishing to detract from the merits of one or two other presses, now generally used, it must be acknowledged, and that upon the authority of many experienced journeymen printers, that there is not a press by which the workman can do a day's labour with less exertion to himself than the Columbian. Its beauty, simplicity of construction, durability, and power, must ever rank this press as the most perfect ever invented. Mr. Clymer, for his invention, had the honour of receiving a gold medal of the value of one hundred golden ducats from the king of the Netherlands.* On one side is a correct likeness of his majesty, beautifully executed, surrounded with

WILLH. NASS. BELG. REX. LUXEMB. M. DUX.;

and on the other side is the following inscription, surrounded with a wreath of exquisite workmanship—

GEORGIO
CLYMERO
VIRO SOLERTISSIMO
PRO OBLATO
PRELO TYPOGRAPHICO
SINGULARI ARTE
CONFECTO
REX
DEDIT
MDCCCXIX.

Mr. Clymer married Margaret, daughter of the late judge Backhouse, of Durham iron works, Pennsylvania, by whom he had several children; but only three daughters survived him. The youngest daughter was married to Mr. Alexander Renfrew Shaw, of Finsbury-street, London.† In person Mr. George Clymer was rather tall, with a manly and dignified countenance; the true index to a noble and generous mind. He was a good husband, a firm friend, and an indulgent parent. He died in London, at the advanced age of eighty years.

1834, *Sept* 3. T. S. DUNCOMBE, esq., M.P., sent a challenge to Mr. Fraser, proprietor of *Fraser's Magazine*, for an article inserted therein, animadverting on that gentleman's public conduct. Mr. Fraser very justly had him bound over to keep the peace in a bond of £500.

1834, *Sept.* 16. *Died*, WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, an eminent bookseller and publisher, in the city of Edinburgh, and originator of the magazine which bears his name. He was born in Edinburgh, December 20, 1776, of parents who, though in humble circumstances, bore a respectable character, and were able to give him a superior elementary education; and his devotion to literature determined them in the choice of his calling. At the age of fourteen, he commenced an apprenticeship with the well-known house of Bell and Bradfute, booksellers, in Edinburgh, and before he quitted their roof, had largely stored his mind with reading of all sorts, but more especially Scottish History and Antiquities. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, [1797] he was selected by Messrs. J. Mundell and Co. then carrying on an extensive publishing business in the Scottish capital, to take the charge of a branch of their concern, which they had resolved to establish in the city of Glasgow. Mr. Blackwood acted as the Glasgow agent of Mundell and Co. for a year, during which time he improved greatly as a man of business. At the end of the year, when the business he had

* The medal weighs between eleven and twelve ounces, and was allowed by several scientific gentlemen to be the most elegant they had ever seen.

See *Testimonials respecting the superiority, utility, and durability of the Patent Columbian Printing Press.* 1826.

† Where the Columbian press continues to be manufactured. December 31, 1838.

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conducted at Glasgow was given up, Mr. Blackwood returned to Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, with whom he continued about a year longer. He then [1800] entered into partnership with Mr. Robert Ross, a bookseller of some standing, who also acted as an auctioneer of books. Not long after, finding the line of business pursued by Mr. Ross uncongenial to his taste, he retired from the partnership, and proceeded to London, placed himself, for improvement in the antiquarian department of his trade, under Mr. Cuthill. Returning once more to Edinburgh in the year 1804, he established himself in business, where his accomplishments soon attracted the notice of persons whose good opinion was distinction. For many years he confined his attention almost exclusively to the classical and antiquarian branches of the trade, and was regarded as one of the best informed booksellers of that class in the kingdom; but on removing from the Old to the New Town of Edinburgh, in 1816, he disposed of his stock, and thenceforth applied himself, with characteristic ardour, to general literature, and the business of a popular publisher. In April, 1817, he put forth the first number of his journal — the most important feature of his professional career. He had long before contemplated the possibility of once more raising magazine literature to a rank not altogether unworthy of the great names which had been enlisted in its service in a preceding age: it was no sudden or fortuitous suggestion which prompted him to take up the enterprise, in which he was afterwards so pre-eminently successful as to command many honourable imitators. From an early period of its progress, his magazine engrossed a very large share of his time; and though he scarcely ever wrote for its pages himself, the general management and arrangement of it, with the very extensive literary correspondence which this involved, and the constant superintendence of the press, would have been more than enough to occupy entirely any man but one of first-rate energies.

No man ever conducted business of all sorts in a more direct and manly manner. His opinion was on all occasions distinctly expressed —his questions were ever explicit—his answers conclusive. His sincerity might sometimes be considered as rough, but no human being ever accused him either of flattering or of shuffling; and those men of letters who were in frequent communication with him, soon conceived a respect and confidence for him, which, save in a very few instances, ripened into cordial regard and friendship. The masculine steadiness, and imperturbable resolution of his character, were impressed on all his proceedings; and it will be allowed by those who watched him through his career, as the publisher of a literary and political miscellany, that these qualities were more than once very severely tested. He dealt by parties exactly as he did by individuals. Whether his principles were right or wrong, they were *his*, and he never compromised or complimented away one tittle of them. No changes, either of men or of measures, ever dimmed his eye, or checked his courage. To youthful merit he was a ready and a generous friend, and in all respects a man of large and liberal heart and temper. During some of the best years of his life, he found time, in the midst of his own pressing business, to take rather a prominent part in the affairs of the city of Edinburgh, of which he was twice a magistrate. Notwithstanding the great claims which were made upon his time, Mr. Blackwood continued till his death to transact a large share of business as a general publisher. Not long before that event, he completed the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, in 18 vols. 4to. and, among his other more important publications, may be reckoned Kerr's* *Collections of Voyages and Travels*, in 18 vols. 8vo. The chief distinct works of Messrs. Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, Moir, Galt, and eminent persons connected with his magazine, and some of the writings of sir Walter Scott, were published by Mr. Blackwood. He also continued till the close of his career to carry on an extensive trade in retail bookselling. In the private relations, as in the public conduct of his life, William Blackwood may safely be recommended as a model to those who come after him. He died at his house, in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, leaving a widow, and a large family, some of them very young; his two eldest sons succeeded to the business, in which, from boyhood they were associated with their father.

1834, *Oct.* 10. The newspaper postage act came into operation this day. All foreign newspapers coming from countries where British journals circulate free of postage, allowed free admission to all parts of the British islands and colonies.

1834, *Oct.* 25. Thomas Charles Wilson Mayhew, proprietor and projector of several cheap popular works, having been connected with the *Figaro*, *Lo Studio*, the *Diamond Shakspeare*, the *Popular Dictionary of Universal Information*, &c. &c. At the time of his decease he was occupied in *four* periodical publications, a *History of England*, a *Cyclopædia*, a *Translation of French Plays*, and the *National Library*. The application which such a variety of literary labours required, together with certain complicated pecuniary transactions connected with the last, led to his death. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that he "destroyed himself with prussic acid and fumes of charcoal, being in an unsound state of mind." His death took place in Bernard's Inn, London.

1834, *Nov.* 26. *Died*, L. B. Seeley, bookseller, of Fleet-street, London. He died at Thames Ditton, aged sixty-eight years.

* Robert Kerr, F. R. S. and F. S. A., of Edinburgh, author of the *Life of William Smellie, printer*, 1811. A general collection of voyages and travels, 18 vols. 8vo., and many other works. In 1794 he commenced a paper manufactory, by which he lost a considerable property. His father was an eminent citizen and tradesman at Edinburgh, where Robert Kerr was born in 1755, and died October 17, 1813.

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1834, *Dec.* 6. *Died*, RICHARD MILLIKEN, bookseller and publisher, in the city of Dublin, in his fifty-first year. A man more estimable in the relations of private life, or in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens—a man more beloved by those who shared in his friendship and acquaintance, and more sincerely regretted, never lived.

"Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
A man of letters, and of manners too—
Of manners sweet as virtue always wears
When gay good nature dresses her in smiles."

1834, *Dec.*10. *Died*, ALEXANDER CHALMERS,* F.S.A., an eminent biographer, and for many years connected with the periodical press of London, in the *General Advertiser, St. James's Chronicle, Morning Chronicle*, and as editor of the *Morning Herald*. He was the youngest son of James Chalmers, the original proprietor of the *Aberdeen Journal*,† and born in that city, March 29, 1759: after receiving a classical and medical education, he left his native place about the year 1717, and, what is remarkable, never returned to it. He had obtained the situation of surgeon in the West Indies, and had arrived at Portsmouth to join his ship, when he suddenly altered his mind, and proceeded to the metropolis. He soon became connected with the periodical press, and was engaged in business with Mr. George Robinson, the celebrated publisher in Paternoster-row. The work on which Mr. Chalmer's fame as an author chiefly rests, is the *General Biographical Dictionary*, containing an historical and critical account of the most eminent men in every nation, particularly the British and the Irish, in 32 vols. 8vo. 1812-17. The total number of articles exceed 9000.

SONNET

To Alexander Chalmers, on his Lives of English Poets.

Chalmers, I read thy biographic lore
With the fond pleasure of a friend sincere,
Thy judgment sound and moral worth revere,
And still, the more I read, admire the more
The vast abundance of thy mental store.
Thy comments are sagacious, just and clear;
Candour and truth in every page appear,
And canst thou each poet's due explore.
Combine these proofs of literary pow'r,
In which thy talents with such lustre shine,
Then wilt thou nobly charm the studious hour,
Enlarge our knowledge and our taste refine,
For thou with JOHNSON'S pious zeal canst tower,
His pure devotion not surpassing thine.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Mr. Chalmers was most indefatigable and laborious in the cause of literature. No man conducted so many works for the booksellers of London; and his attention to accuracy of collation; his depth of research as to facts, and his discrimination as to the character of the authors, under his review, cannot be too highly praised. With most of the principal printers and booksellers he lived on terms of the greatest intimacy for fifty years, and has frequently recorded his esteem for them in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He was in the strictest sense of the word, an honest, honourable man, a warm and affectionate friend, and a delightful companion. In 1783, he married Elizabeth, the widow of Mr. John Gillett, printer; she died June, 1816. Mr. Chalmers died at London, aged seventy-five years. He left a very valuable library, principally relative to biography and literary history, which was disposed of by auction.

1834, *Feb.* 15. *The Printing Machine; a Review for the Many*, No. 1, with the following notice:—"What the printing press did for the instruction of the masses in the fifteenth century, the printing machine is doing in the nineteenth. Each represents an era in the diffusion of knowledge; and each may be taken as a symbol of the intellectual character of the age of its employment.—*Penny Magazine*." This was a monthly publication issued by the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. Price fourpence.

1834. The following newspapers were published in Australia:—the *True Colonist*, by Mr. G. Robertson; *Cornwall Chronicle*, by Captain William Lushington Goodwin; and the *Sydney Times*, by Mr. N. Kentish. The last was soon discontinued.

1835, *Jan.* 2. *Died*, Rev. ROBERT HINDMARSH, the most distinguished as a minister amongst those who supported the opinions of the honourable Emanuel Swedenborg,* known as the New Jerusalem church. He was born Nov. 8, 1759, at Alnwick, in Northumberland. His father was a man of literary attainments, one of the travelling preachers among the methodists, and for several years master of Kingswood school, near Bristol; but not, it is supposed, during the period, or the whole of the period, that his son Robert was there. Robert left Kingswood soon after he had attained the age of fourteen, having acquired great proficiency in both the Latin and the Greek languages, and in some branches of science. When he was removed from school, he was placed with a printer in London, which business he afterwards carried on for many years on his own account. In the year 1778, when he was about nineteen years of age, he became converted to those opinions which he strenuously advocated during the remainder of his life. Though Mr. Hindmarsh married early, set up in business, and was soon surrounded with the cares of a family, he did not neglect his studies; and as his business demanded most of his time in the day, he often borrowed many hours from the night. In December, 1783, he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers, requesting that the readers and admirers of the theological writing of the hon. Emanuel Swedenborg, would meet at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. Only five individuals assembled; yet these, it is supposed, were nearly the whole of the persons resident in London, who at that time had any knowledge of, or attachment to those writings.

* His grandfather, the rev. James Chalmers, professor of divinity in the Marischal college, Aberdeen, died much regretted, Oct. 8, 1744, aged fifty-eight.

† The *Aberdeen Journal* is now carried on by David Chalmers, grandson of its first institutor, James Chalmers.

* The hon. Emanuel Swedenborg was an eminent mathematical and philosophical writer. He was born at Stockholm, in Sweden, Jan. 2, 1689, and died at Ratcliffe, near London, March 29, 1772.

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About the same time a society had been formed at Manchester, under the auspices of the rev. John Clowes,* rector of St. John's, in that town. In 1788, Mr. Hindmarsh and a few others engaged a chapel in Great Eastcheap, which was opened on January 27th; his father, the rev. James Hindmarsh, who had received the doctrines, through the instrumentality of the son, officiated in the pulpit, and the late Mr. Isaac Hawkins, who had also been in Mr. Wesley's connexion, as a local preacher, in the desk. In 1790, Mr. Hindmarsh commenced a periodical, bearing the title of the *New Magazine of Knowledge concerning Heaven and Hell*, which title he altered, after some time, to that of the *New Jerusalem Journal*. Having seen it advisable to withdraw altogether from secular business, he retired, in the year 1810, to Manchester, where some liberal admirers of his talents warmly solicited him to engage regularly in the ministerial office: he saw it his duty to comply. A large and neat chapel was built for him, in Salford, where he speedily attracted many admirers, and drew together a considerable congregation. For about sixteen years he continued in the active duties of his office, both as a most effective missionary and a stationary preacher. At length, about 1826, finding his strength of body and activity of spirits less adequate than formerly to his arduous duties, he finally withdrew into retirement, preaching only upon particular occasions, in London, and different parts of the country. After relinquishing the profession of printing, Mr. Hindmarsh for some time engaged in business as a stock-broker, during which period, by an artfully laid plot, he lost a considerable sum of money. For the protracted period of upwards of half a century, Mr. Hindmarsh cheerfully devoted his time, his learning, his talents, his influence, and what he could secure from but scanty means of support, to his religious service. He maintained in all the relations of life, as a husband, a father, a minister, and a friend, that uncompromising integrity, that devotion to duty, that ardent attachment, which combining with true Christian piety and even child-like humility, commanded the universal affection and respect of all who had the privilege of his association. He died at Gravesend, in Kent. His published works were rather numerous; and the most admired of them, after his *Letters to Priestley*, is his *Vindication of the New Church*, in answer to Mr. Pike, a Baptist minister of Derby.

1835, *Jan.* 7. *Died*, JOHN FLETCHER, who for more than half a century was the proprietor and printer of the *Chester Chronicle*. He was born of humble, but reputable parents, at Halton, in the county of Chester; he was the architect of his own fortune, and rose, by the force of his genius and talent alone, to considerable eminence among scientific men, and to the distinguished honour of having twice filled the office of chief magistrate of that city. The history of his life is curious and instructive, and furnishes an important practical lesson of the value of temperance, prudence, persevering industry, unsullied probity, and uncompromising integrity, in all the relations of social life. It will suffice to say, that in him, his servants of every degree, and those who were in any way dependent upon him, lost a liberal and considerate master; his fellow-citizens, an upright and intelligent magistrate; the cause of public and private charity, a munificent benefactor; and the community among whom he lived, a kind-hearted and a benevolent man. His frame, long attenuated by many years of severe bodily suffering, was gradually wasted away by his inability to take any nutritious aliment; but his mental faculties continued unimpaired until within a few moments of his dissolution. He departed this life in the eightieth year of his age.

1835, *March* 25. 5 Will. IV. c. 2. An Act to amend 39 Geo. III. c. 78,* for preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects; and to discontinue certain actions commenced under the provisions of the said act.

1835, *March* 26. MURDO YOUNG, proprietor of the *Sun*, London daily newspaper, received from the tradesmen of Sheffield a present, consisting of a morocco case, containing a beautiful specimen of Sheffield manufacture, for the manner in which he forwarded, by express, the parliamentary intelligence upon the division of the house of commons for the choice of speaker. Mr. Young likewise received a present from the liberal party of Manchester.

1835, *March*. HENRY WINTER, editor of the *Public Ledger*, published at St. John's, Newfoundland, was set upon by five or six ruffians,

* The Rev. John Clowes was born in Manchester, Oct. 20, 1743, O. S. He was the fourth son of Joseph Clowes, esq., a barrister. He was educated at the Grammar School of Manchester, and at the age of 18, his father was persuaded to send him to Cambridge. He was entered a pensioner of Trinity college, where he pursued his academical studies with the perseverance and ability which distinguished all that he undertook in after life; for in the year 1766, when he took his degree, he was the eighth wrangler on the Tripos Paper, proving that he was no ordinary proficient in mathematical attainments; and that he was equally distinguished as a classical scholar, is shown by his gaining one of the two prizes given by the members of the university to the middle bachelors, for the best dissertations in Latin prose; and again, the following year, when he was senior bachelor, the first prize for a similar dissertation. About this time he was elected a fellow of his college, had many private pupils, and was highly respected. In the midst of this career of worldly distinction, the church of St. John, Manchester, then building, at the sole expense of the late Edward Byrom, esq., was offered him by the patron; which he accepted, and continued its rector, refusing more than one offer of high preferment in the church, for the long term of sixty-two years.—In the spring of the year 1773, he became acquainted with the theological works of the hon. Emanuel Swedenborg, and from that time he dedicated all the energies of his powerful mind to the publication of those doctrines, both in the pulpit and by the press. During the latter years of his life he resided wholly at Warwick; and there, blessing to the last moment of consciousness those around him, and blessed by all who came within the circle of his affections, he departed this life on the 28th May, 1831, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

* See page 900 *ante*.

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with their faces blackened, and otherwise disfigured, who cut off his ears, part of one of his cheeks, and beat and kicked him in a most brutal maner. A reward of £200 was offered by the government for their apprehension.

1835, *April* 17. *Died*, WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND, some time editor of the *York Herald*, and whose name is rendered notorious by one of the boldest literary impostures recorded in English history. He was the son of Samuel Ireland,* born in London, and educated at Soho school; after which he was articled to a conveyancer in New Inn, where having some leisure he began to exercise his ingenuity in the imitation of ancient writing. His success in these attempts set him upon the bold design of forging some papers, and passing them off as the genuine remains of Shakspeare. Having executed some of these on the blank leaves of old books, he communicated the treasure to his father, who, strange to say, made a parade of the discovery to the world, without secretly examining into the authenticity of the manuscripts, and the truth of the tale which he related concerning the manner of his obtaining them. For some time the public were greatly amused by these literary relics, and a few individuals, whose names stood high in the literary world, ought to have known better than to have lent themselves to the support of this gross imposition, and encourage, by subscription, a collection which was a disgrace to literature. A splendid volume made its appearance in 1796, and a play was performed at Drury-lane theatre with the title of *Vortigern*; but this last dissolved the spell, and the discernment of an English audience quickly detected the cheat, of which no doubt could be entertained after the ample exposure it experienced from Mr. Malone.

In 1796, Mr. Ireland published *An Authentic Account of the Shakspeare Manuscripts*, 8vo. in which he makes the following declaration:

"I solemnly declare first, that my father was perfectly unacquainted with the whole affair, believing the papers most firmly the productions of Shakspeare. Secondly, that I am myself both the author and writer, and had no aid from any soul living, and that I should never have gone so far, but that the world praised the papers so much, and thereby flattered my vanity. Thirdly, that any publication which may appear, tending to prove the manuscripts genuine, or to contradict what is here stated, is false; this being the true account. *W. H. Ireland.*"

Besides the tragedy of *Vortigern*, Mr. Ireland produced an historical drama, entitled *Henry II.*, which he wished to impose upon the world as the genuine production of Shakspeare. He was also the author of several novels, romances, and poems.

* Samuel Ireland, was originally a mechanic in Spitalfields, London, but having a turn for drawing and engraving, he sought to turn it to account by publishing travels, adorned with prints. With this view he published a *Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and part of France*, in 1790, which was followed in 1792, by *Picturesque Views on the River Thames*, 8vo.; and in 1793, *Picturesque Views on the River Medway*. In 1794, he published *Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth*. Mr. Ireland's last work was *Picturesque Views, with an Historical Account of the Inns of Court*. He died June 11, 1800.

1835, *May* 9. *Died*, DAVID HILTON, a respectable newsvender of London, and honorary seceretary to the newsvenders' society, the duties of which he discharged with exemplary assiduity and fidelity, under circumstances that imposed upon him no ordinary responsibility. He was particularly instrumental in procuring the abolition of the monopoly of the post-office clerks in regard to the sale of newspapers. This monopoly was an extreme hardship upon the independent tradesman. Mr. Hilton was descended from the Hiltons, of Hilton castle, in the county of Durham, a family once possessed of great wealth and high distinction, but which ultimately fell into decay. His remains were interred in the burial ground of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

1835, *May* 15. MR. WINKS, printer, Leicester, convicted in the penalty of £5, for not having registered his printing-press according to law.

1835, *May* 15. A petition from the lord mayor, alderman, and common council of the city of London, was presented to the house of lords, praying for the abolition of the stamp duties on newspapers. In the course of the session, there were presented to the house of commons 142 petitions with 57,848 signatures, praying for the same. Two petitions, with thirty signatures, were presented against the repeal of duty.

1835, *May* 16. *Died*, RICHARD HARRIS, formerly printer of the *Sun* London daily paper, and for many years clerk and publisher of the *London Gazette*. Mr. Harris died at Kensington, aged seventy-two years.

1835, *June* 18. *Died*, WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P. for Oldham, a celebrated political writer, and for forty years connected with the periodical press of England. He is one of those *outré* animals that cannot be described. As a writer, his essays, sermons, and speeches; his dissertations upon English grammar* and straw plait, his speculations upon currency† and Swedish turnips; set criticism at defiance, and completely bewilder the reader with the versatility of his genius—or, we should rather say, with the intermixed display of sound sense and insanity, with which all his productions abound. He was the third of four sons of a small farmer and publican, at Farnham, in Surrey, and bred to his father's occupation, till in 1783 he privately quitted his home, and repaired to London, where he became "an understrapping quill driver," as he calls himself, to an attorney in Gray's Inn. This employment not suiting his restless disposition, he repaired, in 1784, to Chatham, and enlisted into a marching regiment, which he joined the

* It is a curious fact, that whilst in England the government could scarcely resist the urgency of the applications made to abolish the duty on newspapers, the government of Calcutta was urged by the liberal press (the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*) to lay a stamp duty on newspapers, in order that they might circulate free in the provinces.

† He learned grammar, he says, when he was a soldier on sixpence per day.

‡ At the time that Cobbett was directing all his energies to write down the paper system, his numerous speculations were supported by accommodation paper to the amount of £60,000. This was stated by Mr. Scarlett, now lord Abinger, on his trial, in December, 1820.

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year following, in Nova Scotia, North America. In 1791, his regiment was relieved and sent home, and Mr. Cobbett having, in a service of near eight years, attained the rank of serjeant-major, obtained his discharge. In 1792, he visited France, and from thence went to America.* In 1801, he returned to England, and opened a bookseller's shop, with the sign of the Bible and Crown, in Pall-mall, London, where, after publishing the *Porcupine*,† a daily newspaper, he commenced his far-famed *Register*; and soon became, amongst the working classes, the most popular writer in England. He spoke their sentiments, and in some measure formed them, to his own taste and their entire satisfaction. His happy dexterity at illustration,—at reducing the most abstruse subject to the capacity of the most illiterate reader,—the bluntness and coarseness of his language, combined with its force and its perspicuity, made him with the multitude, the oracle of the day. The tradesman and mechanic devoured his predictions with avidity, as if they had been inspired; and however dependent was their situation at the time, or however liable they were to become poorer in their circumstances by any revolution or general bankruptcy, they seemed to enjoy him the better, the more firmly and confidently he dilated upon the "unavoidable and impending" ruin of the nation. His whole life is intimately connected with the freedom of the press. Against him and one or two writers of a similar cast, were most of those laws, that hung so long like so many millstones round the neck of the press, aimed. It might be said that they were enacted to put him down; and drive him, and such as he, from the theatre of politics; and by stamp duties and penalties, be the means of extirpating those insidious and dangerous opinions, to counteract the tendency of which no specific could then be found. But, as all the stamp duties and imposts which ever were enacted, could not answer the end intended, or prevent the circulation of newspapers inimical to the government, it has been thought proper to concede a portion of the duty, as a matter of state policy. Mr. Cobbett lived to witness the great change in the constitution; and, as far as his ambition was concerned, was returned a member for the first reformed house of commons, for the borough of Oldham, in Lancashire, which he represented at the time of his decease. As a party writer, the following masterly sketch was given by a cotemporary author:—"There is one great merit in Mr. Cobbett—and one only—which is perhaps peculiar to him among the party-writers of the day. There is not a page of his that has ever come under our notice, wherein there does not breathe throughout, amid all his absurdities of violence and inconsistency, a strongest feeling for the welfare of the people. The feeling is in nine cases in ten totally misdirected; but there it is, a living and vigorous sympathy with the interests and hopes of the mass of mankind. Many persons will be ready to maintain, because he has shown himself at various times as not very scrupulous for truth, that he has no real and sincere good quality whatsoever, and that he merely writes what is calculated to be popular. But we confess we are inclined to think, from the tone and spirit of his works, that he commonly persuades himself he believes what he is saying, and feels deeply at the moment what he expresses strongly. It is obvious to us that, while he puts forth against his opponents the most unmeasured malignity, there is a true and hearty kindliness in all that he writes about, or to, the people. He seems to us to speak of the poorer classes as if he still felt about him the atmosphere of the cottage,—not as if he were robed in ermine or lawn, or in the sable gown of a professor,—but in the smock frock of the peasant. And it would be useful, therefore, to peers and bishops, parliamentary orators and university dogmatists, if they would now and then read the books they always rail at. They would find in them a portrait thrilling with all the pulses of animation, with the thoughts and desires of a class, the largest and therefore the most important in society, among whom that which is universal and eternal in our nature displays itself under a totally different aspect from that which it wears among us. Mr. Cobbett's personal consciousness of all which is concealed from our eyes by gray jackets and clouted shoes, has kept alive his sympathy with the majority of mankind; and this is indeed a merit which can be attributed to but few political writers. And, far more than this, it is a merit which belongs to no one we remember but himself and Burns, among all the persons that have raised themselves from the lowest condition of life into eminence." Mr. Cobbett was, at the time of his decease, aged seventy-three years. He left a wife and seven children; the three eldest sons, William, John, and James, are all bred to the bar. He was buried in his native village, and his funeral was attended by a vast concourse of people, including many friends and members of parliament. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

1835, *July* 1. The proprietors of the *John Bull*, London newspaper, brought an action in the court of common pleas, against Mr. Rosier, who, it was alleged, had induced the editor to publish a libellous paragraph on an individual, on his engagement to taking the responsibility. The person against whom the paragraph was directed having recovered damages from the newspaper proprietors, this action was brought to compel the author of the libel to defray the expenses. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

1835, *July* 12. *Died*, WILLIAM PRESTON, of the firm of Preston and Heaton, printers, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Preston was a native of Lancashire, and went to Newcastle in the year 1784, where he for many years discharged the duty of overseer in the office of the *Chronicle*

* See page 777, *ante*. † See page 810, *ante*.

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newspaper, and for some years that of editor, in which capacity he ably supported those liberal principles to which he was, through life, most ardently attached, in a very spirited and independent manner, at a time when the maintaining independent principles was a matter of considerable danger. Mr. Preston died, aged eighty.

During his long residence in Newcastle, he endeared himself to an extensive circle of acquaintance, by his uniformly kind, cheerful, and social temper, by his mild unassuming manners, and by his benevolent and guileless disposition. His memory will long be cherished by a numerous body of friends, to whom his death has proved a sincere source of regret, and it may, we are sure, with truth be asserted of him, that he left not an enemy behind.

All honour to him, who, with spirit unshaken,
'Midst dangers undaunted, still dares to be true;
Whose pen could each echo of liberty waken,
As they slumbered around in the hearts of the few.

All honour to him, who, with magical sallies,
Shed rapture, like light, round the wit-hallowed board,
Who banished alike envy, dulness, and malice,—
In the true heart of manhood who struck every chord.

1835, *July* 17. *Died*, JOHN STANFIELD, bookseller and printer, at Bradford, Yorkshire, in the sixty-first year of his age.

1835. L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE,* or the government printing-office, Vieil. Rue du Temple, Paris, contained at this time fifty-six sets of oriental characters, 126,000 Chinese *groupes*, and comprised all the known alphabets of the Asiatic nations, ancient as well as modern, and sixteen sets of the alphabets of European countries, where the Latin characters are not used, as with us. The total weight of types is at least eighty-three tons English, being sufficient to print 7812 sheets octavo, at the same time making about 260 volumes, or 125,000 pages. There are one hundred common presses and six steam machines, which are allowed to strike off 278,000 sheets, or 556 reams of paper in a-day, which is equal to 9266 volumes octavo, of thirty sheets per volume. This immense stock enables the establishment to keep the presses set with 5000 *formula* of the public offices. The annual consumption of paper by the royal printing-presses is from eighty to one hundred thousand reams, or 261 to 326 reams per working day. The number of workmen usually employed is from 350 to 450.

1835, *Aug.* 14. The printing-office of Messrs. Dewick and Son, in Barbican, London, together with houses and property of considerable value, destroyed by fire.

1835, *Aug.* 20. *Died*, JOHN TYMBS, formerly proprietor of the *Worcester Journal*. He died at Worcester, aged eighty-four years.

1835, *Aug.* 25. *Died*, EVAN WILLIAMS, who had been for upwards of forty years a Cambrian bookseller in the Strand, London, and for thirty-five years a most active member of the Welsh charity school. Mr. Williams died at Pentonville, aged eighty-six years.

1835, *Aug.* 28. *Died*, MR. CHATER, of the firm of Grosvenor and Chater, stationers, Cornhill, London. Mr. Chater was giving evidence before the lord mayor, at the mansion house, in favour of his servant, when he was so affected that he burst a blood vessel internally, and immediately dropped in the arms of the marshal, and expired, aged seventy-two years.

1835, *Sept.* 4. The third centenary of the publication of the *first English Bible*, by Miles Coverdale. See page 260 *ante*.

1835, *Sept.* Upwards of twenty newspaper establishments destroyed in a calamitous fire at New York, in North America.

1835, *Sept.* 11. *Died*, THOMAS BENSLEY, an eminent printer, of London. He was the son of a printer, in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where Mr. Bensley was first established; but he afterwards removed to Bolt-court, Fleet-street, where he succeeded Mr. Edward Allen, the "dear friend" of Dr. Johnson. Mr. Bensley's skill as a practical printer, was not inferior to that of his great cotemporary, Mr. Bulmer.

"Pleased as we now the grateful strain pursue,
Two sons of science pass before our view,
Who to their works perfection can impart,
And snatch from barb'rous hands our sinking art;
Their skill the sharp fine outline still supplies;
From vellum leaves their graceful types arise;
And whilst our breasts the rival hopes expand,
BULMER and BENSLEY well-earn'd praise demand."*

Whilst Mr. Bulmer astonished the public with his magnificent edition of Boydell's *Shakepeare*, Mr. Bensley produced a rival production in Macklin's *Bible*. To use the words of Dr. Dibdin, "While the Shakspeare gallery and the Shakspeare press were laying such fast hold of the tongues and the purses of the public, a noble spirit of rivalry was evinced by the Macklin's of Fleet-street; Reynolds, West, Opie, Fuseli, Northcote, Hamilton, and others, were engaged to exercise their magic pencils in the decotraion of what was called the *Poet's Gallery*, and among other specimens of the national splendour and patriotism came forth the edition of Thom-

* Founded by Francis I, in the year 1552, see p. 284, *ante*.
A French periodical of 1836, contained the following interesting calculations concerning the longevity of Parisian printers, of that period:—In twenty-three printing-offices, in Paris, there were noticed in each, printers whose ages range from forty to seventy years. An aged master printer asserted that he had known more than fifty compositors or pressmen who had passed their sixtieth year. Among thirty-five persons engaged in one office, one-third ranged from forty-five to seventy years of age. A printer who worked in an office a few years ago, said there were, out of forty workmen, twenty-five whose ages ranged from fifty to seventy years. The office was very appropriately termed *imprimerie birbassiers*, or "The printing-office of the grey beards." There are seventeen printers now working in Paris, of whom seven are seventy years of age, one eighty, and another eighty-two. A printer worked in the office of Didot, the younger, until his death, when he was eighty-six years of age; and another continued to work until the age of eighty-four. Among the deaths in Paris, in one year, there were twenty-five printers, whose ages varied from fifty-five to seventy-eight years; among the returns of the hospital for the aged, the deaths of four printers were announced, whose ages were respectively sixty-four, seventy-five, and seventy eight.

* M'Creery's poem of the *Press*, part 1.

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son's *Seasons*, in 1797, in royal folio, from the press of Mr. Bensley; a volume quite worthy of the warmest eulogies."

Mr. Bensley continued a splendid career of typography for many years. On the 5th of Nov. 1807, his premises were much damaged by fire, supposed to have been occasioned by boys letting off fire works, by which some very valuable works were destroyed. To Mr. Bensley's exertions and his money, this country is indebted for the introduction of printing by machinery, as he was the chief person who assisted Mr. Konig, and witnessed the progress so far as to work off a sheet on both sides. But he had scarcely brought his exertions to a successful issue, before a second unfortunate and very rapid fire, June 26, 1819, again destroyed his warehouses and printing-office, with their valuable contents. The elaborate machinery for steam printing was not materially injured, and the printing-office was soon rebuilt. Soon after this event, Mr. Bensley retired from steam printing, and although he afterwards connected himself with a minor establishment in Crane-court, Fleet-street, resided chiefly at Clapham Rise, where he died.

1835, *Sept.* 9. By 5 and 6 William IV. c. 65, an act was passed for preventing the publication of lectures without consent.

1. Reciting that printers, publishers, and other persons have taken the liberty of printing and publishing lectures, without the consent of the authors or the persons delivering the same, to the great detriment of such authors and lecturers: allows the authors of lectures, or their assigns to whom they have sold or otherwise conveyed the copy thereof to deliver the same in any school, seminary, institution, or other place, or for any other purpose, the sole right and liberty of printing and publishing the same; penalty on other persons publishing, &c. lectures without leave, or selling the same, a forfeiture of such lectures, with one penny for every sheet found in his custody, either printed, lithographed, or copied, or printing, lithographing, or copying, published or exposed to sale, the one moiety thereof to his majesty, and the other to any person who shall sue for the same.

2. Printers or publishers of newspapers publishing lectures without leave, to be subject to such penalty.

3. Persons having leave to attend lectures, not on that account licensed to publish them.

4 and 5. Act not to prohibit the publishing of lectures after expiration of the time limited by the copyright act; nor to extend to lectures of the delivering of which notice in writing shall not have been given to two justices living within five miles from the place two days at least before their delivery, or to any lecture delivered in any university or public school or college, or on any public foundation, or by any individual in virtue of any gift, endowment, or foundation.

1835, *Oct.* 2. *Died*, JOHN MACKEY WILSON, for several years editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*, and the talented author of *Tales of the Border*.

1825, *Nov.* 1. *Died*, WILLIAM MOTHERWELL, editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, and a poet of no common genius, spirit, and pathos. This pleasing poet and amiable man was born in the barony parish of Glasgow, and was educated at Paisley, where he remained till within a few years of his death. His first appearance in the literary world was in 1818, when he contributed to, and directed a poetical publication, entitled the *Harp of Renfrewshire*. In 1827, he published a valuable collection of ballads, under the title of *Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern*, illustrated by an ably written historical introduction, and notes. In 1828, he became the editor of the *Paisley Magazine* and *Paisley Advertiser*. In 1830 he became the editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, and continued to direct it to the time of his death, which took place in the thirty-eighty year of his age.

1835, *Nov.* The commissioners of stamps decide that advertisements for the sale of every description of property belonging to estates of insolvent debtors, *are liable* to the duty.

1835, *Nov.* 13. *Died*, JOSEPH BONSOR, wholesale stationer, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, and of Polesden, Surry, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Bonsor was the architect of his own fortune. He was born at Retford, in Nottinghamshire, and served an apprenticeship to a printer and bookseller in that town. On the expiration of his time he went to London, with a strong recommendation to Mr. John Walter, proprietor of the *Times* newspaper. In 1796, Mr. Bonsor commenced business as a wholesale stationer, and by a continued attention to the concern, as well as by strictly upright, liberal, and honourable conduct, soon placed it amongst the first wholesale houses in the trade. For a number of years he supplied the paper on which the *Times* was printed. To his family and friends Mr. Bonsor's loss was irreparable. He was uniformly most kind and affectionate to the one, and always hospitable and attentive to the other. He left a widow, and two children.

1835, *Nov.* 24. *Died*, EDWARD EVANS, the well-known printseller, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, aged forty-six years. He was bred up a compositor, in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son; and at an early age was selected by them as an efficient reader, but having saved some money, he established himself as a printseller, in which business his industry had scope, and for some years he contributed to the pleasure of many literary persons fond of illustrating their collections with additional prints, as at his well-stored shop they were almost sure to find what they might want. Mr. Evans was a very amiable good-tempered man, and his memory will long be regarded with respect. He left a widow and family.

1835, *Dec.* 5. ALARIC A. WATTS, proprietor and editor of the *Literary Souvenir*, obtained a verdict with £159 damages against Mr. Fraser, the publisher, and Mr. Moyes, the printer of *Fraser's Magazine*, for an illiberal critique upon the *Literary Souvenir*, which had appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*.

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1835, *Dec. Died*, Mr. Attwood, proprietor and printer of the *Literary Times*, which he had established two months before in London. Mr. Attwood's death was caused by his taking *an ounce of Prussic acid*, sufficient to have caused the death of an elephant. Pecuniary embarrassment, it was said, led to the fatal catastrophe.

1835, *Dec.* 18. *Died*, Robert Bickerstaff, formerly a bookseller in the Strand, London. He was the youngest son of Mr. Edward Bickerstaff, who held a situation in the excise, and resided at Eastwick, in Hertfordshire. He was apprenticed to Mr. Macfarlane, bookbinder, in Shire-lane, London, and was afterwards assistant to Mr. W. Broome, bookseller, of the Strand, to whose business he succeeded, in April, 1797, and which he carried on for twenty years, with the highest credit and integrity. He retired from business in January, 1818, with a moderate fortune, acquired by his own industry, a portion of which he invested in a government life annuity. Since that time his principal occupation and amusement was to collect prints to illustrate a copy of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, from its commencement, in 1731 to 1830. By his will, after bequeathing legacies to the amount of about £2540 to several friends, he left the residue of his property, amounting to near £5,000 to the six benevolent institutions following, in equal proportions:—Literary Fund, National Society for educating the poor, Asylum for female orphans Lambeth, Philanthropic Society, Refuge for the destitute, and Society for the relief of Small Debtors. As Mr. Bickerstaff left no near relatives, we think he showed great judgment in heading his list of charities by the *Literary Fund*. As a *bookseller* he had obtained his fortune by the abilities of learned men; and at his death he returned a portion of his substance to a society which, with equal promptitude and delicacy administered to the necessities of the unfortunate scholar. Some of the brightest names in cotemporary literature have been beholden to the bounty of this praiseworthy institution, and in numerous instances its interference has shielded friendless merit from utter ruin. The same grateful feelings for authors in distress seem to have actuated the minds of three eminent printers recently deceased:—Andrew Strahan gave to the Literary Fund, during his life-time, the munificent donation of £1000 three per cents.; and at his death £1000 sterling, free of legacy duty. Mr. Bulmer bequeathed to the society £50, and Mr. alderman Crowder £37 5s. The company of stationers also, as a body, contribute £20 annually to the Literary Fund. Mr. Bickerstaff died at his lodgings, in Great Ormond-street, aged 77 years, and his body was conveyed for interment to the grave of his parents, at Eastwick, Hertfordshire.

1835, *Dec.* 22. *Died*, Edmund Fry, M.D., the eminent type-founder, of London. This gentleman was one of the society of friends. He was originally bred to the medical profession; but was more generally known as an eminent, and perhaps the most learned type-founder of his time. His foundry was in Type-street, Chiswell-street. The substructure of the establishment (as we learn from a circular issued by Dr Fry, in 1828, on his making known his wish to retire from business,) was laid about 1764; commencing with improved imitations of Baskerville's founts, in all sizes; but they did not meet with encouragement from the printers, whose offices were generally stored with the Caslon founts, formed of the Dutch models. Dr Fry, therefore, commenced his imitation of the Chiswell-street foundry, established by the celebrated William Caslon, which he completed at a vast expense, and with a very satisfactory encouragement. But at this period, what the doctor calls "a rude, pernicious, and most unclassical innovating system," was commenced by the introduction of various fanciful letters. His imitation of the Baskerville and Caslon types were, in consequence of this revolution, laid by for ever; but no instance occurred to the attentive observation of Dr. Fry, where any founts of book letter, on the present, have been found equal in service, or nearly so agreeable to the reader, as the true Caslon-shaped Elzevir types; and in this sentiment, (says the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, from which this article is taken,) we coincide with Dr. Fry. When that eminent printer, the late William Bowyer, gave instruction to Joseph Jackson to cut his beautiful Pica Greek, he used to say, "Those in common use, were no more Greek than they were English." Were he now living, it is likely he would still have any reason to alter that opinion. The Great Primer script, which it must be acknowledged is the *ne plus ultra* of every effort of the letter-founder in imitation of writing, was made for the proprietor by the celebrated Firmin Didot at Paris; the matrices are of steel, and the impressions from the punches sunk in *inlaid* nickel. Dr. Fry retired from business with a very splendid provision. He was an old member of the stationers' company. In 1799, he published a work, in strict connexion with his profession, *Pantographia, containing copies of all the known alphabets in the world, together with an English explanation of the peculiar form of each letter, to which are added, specimens of all the existing cated oral languages, forming a comprehensive Digest of Phonology.* 8vo. The work contains two hundred alphabets, amongst which are eighteen varieties of the Chaldee, and no less than thirty-two of the Greek.

1835, *Jan.* 1. *The Colonist; or, Weekly Journal of politics, commerce, agriculture, literature, science, and religion, for the colony of New South Wales*, No. 1. This newspaper was established by John Dunmore Laing, D.D., senior minister of the Scots church, and principal of the Australian college, Sydney.*

1835, *Jan.* 7. *The Watchman*, No. 1. London, printed and published by William Gawtress,

* For a state of the press in that colony, the reader is referred to *An Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales, both as a Penal Settlement, and as a British Colony*, by Dr. Laing. Two vols. 12mo. London. 1837.

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161, Fleet-street, price sevenpence. This paper was projected to support the principles and usages of the Wesleyan methodist connexion.

1835, *Jan. The Educational Magazine*, No. 1.

1835. *The Analyst*, a quarterly literary and scientific journal, printed and published at Birmingham. Not the least recommendatory feature of this publication is its analysis of the proceedings of provincial societies, which well bespeak the active intelligence of Warwickshire and the adjoining counties.

1835. *May. The Original.* A series of periodical papers by Thomas Walker, esq. and comprises in the whole twenty-six numbers, the last of which appeared November 11. The subjects treated on are aristology, or the art of dining or giving dinners; the art of travelling, clubs, roasted apples, &c. &c. Mr. Walker was the son of Thomas Walker, esq.* a merchant, and born at Manchester, in the year 1784. He was a barrister at law, and one of the magistrates of Lambeth-street police office, London. He died at Brussels, Jan. 20, 1836, and was buried in the cemetery of that city.

1835, *July. The Constitutional Magazine.*

1835, *July. British and Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 1. London, Ridgway and Sons.

1835, *Dec. Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

1836, *Jan.* 15. *Died*, CHARLES LEWIS, the most eminent bookbinder in Europe, and the binder of nearly all the splendid bound books in the libraries of the duke of Sussex, duke of Devonshire, earl Spencer, who died in 1834, baron Bolland, the right hon. Thomas Grenville, Richard Heber,† the late sir Mark Sykes, sir Francis Freeling,‡ and other eminent bibliographers. Charles Lewis was born in London, in 1786, being the fourth son of Mr. John Lewis, a native of Hanover. At the age of fourteen he became apprentice to Mr. Walther,§ under whose training and skill he acquired the rudiments and perfection of his art, and by whose example of unwearied diligence, much of his success in after life depended. After serving the full period of his apprenticeship, and working as a journeyman in several shops in the metropolis, he commenced business on his own account, in Scotland-yard. At this place, and subsequently in Denmark-court, Strand, and Duke-street, Piccadilly, he displayed as much perseverance and attention in the management of his business, as skill and energy in the pursuit of the art, which he appears from his first introduction to it, at Mr. Walther's, to have been passionately devoted to. On the character of his binding, Dr. Dibdin has thus enlarged:—"The particular talent of Lewis consists in uniting the taste of Roger Payne with a freedom of forwarding and squareness of finishing, peculiarly his own. His books appear to move on silken hinges. His joints are beautifully squared, and wrought upon with studded gold; and in his inside decorations he stands without a compeer. Neither loaf-sugar paper, nor brown, nor pink, nor poppy-coloured paper are therein discovered: but a subdued orange, or buff, harmonizing with russia; a slate or French grey, harmonizing with morocco; or an antique or deep crimson tint, harmonizing with sprightly calf: these are the surfaces, or ground colours, to accord picturesquely, with which Charles Lewis brings his leather and tooling into play! To particularize would be endless; but I cannot help just noticing, that in his *orange* and *Venetian* moroccos, from the sturdy folio to the pliant duodecimo—to say nothing of his management of what he is pleased facetiously to call binding *à la mode Francaise*, he has struck out a line, or fashion, or style, not only exclusively his own, as an English artist, but modelled upon the ornaments of the Grolier and De Thou volumes, infinitely beyond what has yet been achieved in the same bibliopegist department. It is due to state, that in his book restorations he equals even the union of skill in Roger Payne and Mrs. Weir. We may say—

'And what was *Roger* once, is *Lewis* now.'"

He was succeeded in business by his eldest son.

John M'Creery, in his poem of the *Press*, thus eulogises the art of bookbinding:

"Embodied thought enjoys a splended rest
On guardian shelves, in emblem costume drest;
Like gems that sparkle in the parent mine,
Through crystal mediums the rich coverings shine;
Morocco flames in scarlet, blue, and green,
Impress'd with burnish'd gold, of dazzling sheen;
Arms deep emboss'd the owner's state declare,
Test of their worth—their age—and his kind care;
Embalm'd in russia stands a valued pile
That time impairs not, nor vile worms defile;
Russia, exhaling from its scented pores
Its saving power to these thrice-valued stores,
In order fair arranged in volumes stand,
Gay with the skill of many a modern hand;
At the expense of sinew and of bone,
The fine papyrian leaves are firm as stone:
Here all is square as by masonic rule,
And bright the impression of the burnished tool.
On some the tawny calf a coat bestows,
Where flowers and fillets beauteous forms compose:
Others in pride the virgin vellum wear,
Beaded with gold—as breast of Venus fair;
On either end the silken head-bands twine,
Wrought by some maid with skilful fingers fine—
The yielding back falls loose, the hinges play,
And the rich page lies open to the day.
Where science traces the unerring line,
In brilliant tints the forms of beauty shine;
These, in our works, as in a casket laid,
Increase the splendour by their powerful aid."

* See page 775, *ante*.

† Richard Heber, esq. was born in Westminster, Jan. 5, 1773, and was educated at Oxford, which university he at one time represented in parliament. His collection of books in ancient English literature, for extent and richness, has never been equalled, and, perhaps, will never be surpassed. He was not a mere book collector—"he was a scholar, and a ripe and good one," and his books were contained in libraries at Hodnet, in Shropshire, London, Oxford, Paris, Ghent, and other places. Mr. Heber was never married, and died at Pimlico, Oct. 4, 1833. He was half brother to the late amiable Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, where he died, April 3, 1826, aged 43 years.

In 1834 was published *Bibliotheca Heberiana, or Catalogue of Richard Heber's celebrated library.* 8vo. 1834—36, price £1 14s.

‡ Francis Freeling, secretary to the general post-office, London, a bibliomaniac, and a member of the Roxburghe club, died, July 10, 1836, in his seventy-third year.

§ D. Walther was a binder, bearing the character of executing his work in a "good, substantial, honest manner." He had no pretensions to any style peculiar to himself, but gained the character bestowed upon him from the excellent manner every part was performed. He deserves to be recorded as an example of industry; for fifty years he worked fourteen hours a day, with the greatest diligence, and closed a long and respectable life in his ninetieth year.

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1836, *Feb.* 5. In the court of exchequer, Mr. JOHN CLEAVE, the publisher of unstamped newspapers, was convicted in penalties of £500, in five numbers of the *Weekly Police Gazette.*— Many prosecutions took place in several parts of the country, against the venders of unstamped newspapers.

1836, *March* 14. *Died*, JOHN MAYNE, author of the *Siller Gun* and other poems, and editor and joint proprietor of the *Sun* London newspaper. A biographer has indeed a pleasing task to perform, when he can at the same time raise memorials both to genius and to virtue, and such a task is ours in the present instance, while penning this brief notice of the author of the *Siller Gun*. Mr. Mayne was born in Dumfries. He received his education at the grammar school of that town; and at a very early age he became a printer, and wrought on a weekly newspaper, called the *Dumfries Journal*, conducted by professor Jackson. Before long, however, he left Dumfries for Glasgow, accompanying his father's family, who took up their residence on a property they had acquired at Greathead, near that city. While a youth, "ere care was born," to cherish native Scottish feelings, or, in other words, to breathe the breath of poetry; for in Scotland these two are akin,—her grand and lovely scenery, her woods, her high hills, and lakes, together with the warm-heartedness of her lads and lasses, form a garden wherein poetry has been destined to take root and flourish. These "feelings" ripened with his years; nature was his study, if nature may be called a study. It was a happy choice. In 1777, the original of the *Siller Gun* was written; it consisted of only twelve stanzas, printed at Dumfries, on a small 4to. page, which were shortly after extended to two cantos, and reprinted. In 1808, it was again put forth with material alterations and additions, extending it to four cantos, with notes and glossary. Another elegant edition, enlarged to five cantos, was published by subscription, in 1836. For some time after the first publication of the *Siller Gun*, Mr. Mayne corresponded with *Ruddiman's Magazine*, a weekly miscellany, in which his *Hallowe'en* and other minor poems won him favour. While at Glasgow, Mr. Mayne passed through a regular time of service in the house of the Messrs. Foulis. This ended, and having to make his way in the world, he resolved on going to London, where he commenced an active and honourable career, which he did not relinquish till a comparatively late period in life. For many years, he was printer, editor, and joint proprietor of the *Star* evening paper, in which not a few of his most beautiful ballads first appeared. He also corresponded with the magazines. As a poet of Scotland, though Burns alone surpassed him, Mr. Mayne was modest and unambitious; he wrote little, but that little well. Perhaps where he most of all excelled was in his ballad effusions, such as his *Logan Braes*, which is a general favourite. Allan Cunningham, of kindred spirit, has told us of Mr. Mayne, that "a better or warm-hearted man never existed." Another pleasing writer truly said of him, "he never wrote a line, the tendency of which was not to afford innocent amusement, or to improve and increase the happiness of mankind." Mr. Mayne attained a ripe old age, an age, indeed, few poets have numbered; and if there is a blessing on earth, John Mayne had it; his memory is blessed. He was kind to every one, and universally beloved. To him the words of Shakspeare may be well applied:—

> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
> And say to all the world, "This was a man."

1836, *April* 28. Mr. Buckingham obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of so much of the copyright act as enjoined the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies of every published work to eleven public institutions, colleges, and libraries, of different towns in the kingdom. On the 13th of August, the following resolution was reported to the house of commons, and instruction given to the committee on the copyright bill, to carry it into effect:—"That annual compensation be made out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, to any of the public libraries which may sustain loss by reason of being no longer entitled to a copy of every book which shall be printed and published."

1836, *April.* MR. RICHARD HARRISON produced a very correct and beautiful *fac simile* of *Magna Charta.* It is surrounded by the shields of twenty-five barons.

1836, *May. Died*, EDWARD BUDD, the sole conductor of the *West Briton* newspaper, published at Truro, in Cornwall, where he died, aged sixty-one years.

1836, *June* 3. *Died*, THOMAS VACHER, stationer, and publisher of Vacher's *Parliamentary Companion*, and other useful *vade mecums.*

1836, *July* 2. *Died*, JOHN GARDNER, printer and bookseller, at Bolton, in Lancashire, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Gardner served his apprenticeship at Kendal, and had carried on the trade of printing and bookselling at Bolton, for nearly fifty years. He was some time in partnership with Mr. John Yates, who had been his apprentice.* As captain of the grenadier company in the Bolton Local Militia, his remains were carried to the grave in St. George's church, Little Bolton, by ten non-commissioned officers of that corps.

1836, *July* 20. The printing establishment of the American Bible Society, was burnt at New York. Large editions of the Bible, in English, German, and Greek, with eighteen printing presses and a steam engine, were totally destroyed.

1836, *Sept.* 8. *Died*, BENJAMIN BOOTHROYD, D.D., pastor of the independent church, at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield. He was born in Yorkshire, of very humble parents, and received little or no education; but was put to assist his father, who was a shoemaker, from

* Mr. Yates afterwards commenced the *Bolton Express*, but it did not continue long in existence. He died at Bolton, in October, 1836.

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whom he learnt some rudiments of the gentle craft. At an early age, he left his home to seek his fortune in the world, and found employment at Halifax, where after some time spent with riotous companions, he received a strong conviction of the necessity of religion: he abandoned his former course of life, and sought every opportunity within his means of improving his mind, and particularly with the scriptures. He soon obtained friends, who assisted him in the pursuit of knowledge, and by whose kindness and assistance he was sent to one of the dissenting colleges. Here, by intense application to the studies required, and the piety which he manifested, he was soon thought sufficient to undertake the charge of a congregation. Having been called to the ministry, his first permanent residence was at Pontefract, where his income being small, he commenced the trade of a bookseller and printer. In 1807, he published a *History of Pontefract*, 8vo. He now applied diligently to study the Hebrew language, which he ably accomplished, without any other assistance than a *Hebrew Dictionary, Grammar, and Bible;* with no other assistance, by dint of great exertion and perseverance, he acquired so thorough a knowledge of the language, that in 1810 he commenced the publication of a work issued in quarterly parts ,entitled *Biblia Hebraica, or the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old and New Testament*, 4to. Upon this work, Mr. Boothroyd frequently worked at the press six or eight hours a-day, besides compiling the manuscript, and examining and correcting the proof sheets, in which his compositor only knew the letters. He was also much assisted by his wife, who compared the proofs with the manuscript, letter by letter. After this he began a translation of the whole *Bible* into English, the last sheet of which he corrected in the last week of his illness. Dr. Boothroyd was forty-two years in the ministry, twenty-four of which were passed at Pontefract, and the latter eighteen at Huddersfield; and at the time of his decease was sixty-eight years of age. His attainments were far from inconsiderable in many branches of learning. His manners were always open and obliging, and he ever maintained, with much urbanity of mind, a deep sense of religion,

1836, *Sept.* 15. Upon this day came into operation the reduction of the stamp duty upon newspapers, from *fourpence* to one penny*. If the consumption of newspapers increased in defiance of taxes and restrictions, how much more will they multiply now that the duty is reduced to a sum, sufficient to defray their conveyance by post, and contributing considerably to the revenue, is shewn by an increase of about 18,000,000 upon the annual consumption; requiring for their annual supply 90,000 reams of paper. The operative and labouring classes of society can never read too much. Every facility that is afforded them to add to their stock of information, is, in a political point of view, beneficial. The more they become acquainted with the theories and disquisitions of political writers, and the more intensely they muse over the arguments advanced in support of opposite systems, the less effect has declamation on their passions, and the less liable are they to be misled by, or made converts to the Utopian, but seductive schemes of fanciful and popular authors.

1836. *Sept.* Mr. PRICE, the patentee of the *Dublin Gazette*, surendered his right on a superannuation of £1500 a-year. He is nearly related to the Castlereagh family, and about eighty-five years of age. No government advertisements in the *Gazette* are to be charged in future, and any profits over the expense of printing and management will be credited to the public.

1836, *Nov.* 5. *Died*, JAMES ROBINS, many years a bookseller and publisher, in Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, London, also the author and editor of several works, among which was the *History of England during the Reign of George III.*, which he published under the assumed name of "Robert Scott."

1836, *Nov.* 9. *Died*, WILLIAM BLANCHARD, esq., for nearly sixty years proprietor of the *York Chronicle*. Mr. Blanchard was chosen a member of the York corporation, in Feb. 1780, and served the office of sheriff for that city in 1817. He had just completed his eighty-seventh year. Mr. J. Blanchard, his youngest son and partner, died June 14, 1814, aged thirty years.*

1836, *Nov.* 26. *Died*, THOMAS CADELL, an eminent bookseller of the Strand, London. He was the only son of Thomas Cadell, esq. noticed at page 804, *ante*. In 1793 his father retired from trade, leaving the business, which he had made one of the first in London, to his son and Mr. William Davies, who jointly carried it on

* With an allowance of twenty per cent discount.

* William Blanchard, the eminent comedian, was a native of York, where he was brought up by his uncle, Mr. William Blanchard, who apprenticed him to the printing business, in his own office. At the age of seventeen, however, he left home, to join a company of comedians, at Buxton, where he made his debut under the assumed name of Bentley, in the part of Allen a Dale, in Robin Hood, and a favourable reception induced him to pursue his theatrical career. His success continuing, he was induced after a year or two to appear in his proper name. On the 1st of October, 1800, he made his first bow to a London audience, in the character of Acres, in the Rivals, and Crack, in the Turnpike Gate. His correct delineation of the numerous characters which he successively assumed in play, farce, and opera, made him an universal favourite. He died May 9, 1835, aged sixty-six years. He was twice married, and had several children.

"The printing-office," says a modern writer, "may almost be looked upon as the nursery of the stage. There are at least twenty actors of note, who have many a time put in type criticisms on others, ere they had those generally learned documents directed to themselves." Among the most eminent on the boards at this time, may be mentioned Robert Keeley, of the Olympic theatre, who was bound apprentice to Luke Hansard, and with whom he remained four years, when he evinced a predilection for the stage, and immediately obtained an engagement. He was born in London in the year 1796.

George B. Davidge, the active manager and actor of London, was born in Bristol, in the year 1793, where he served his apprenticeship to the printing business, and worked as a journeyman in Bath.

Mr. Wilson, the celebrated singer, was born in Edinburgh, December 25, 1801, was bred a printer, and filled for several years the responsible situation of principal corrector of the press in the house of Ballantyne and Co. He made his *debut* in his native city, March 17, 1830.

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until the death of the latter, in 1820, since which time Mr. Cadell's name stood alone. Thus, for nearly half a century, Mr. Cadell followed his father's example, and perserved the reputation the house had acquired for liberality, honour, and integrity.* In 1802 he married a daughter of Robert Smith, esq. of Basinghall-street,† by whom he had a numerous family; but we believe the name of Cadell, which has been eminent among publishers for the last seventy years, is no longer to exist in the list of London booksellers. Mr. Cadell died at his residence in Fitzroy-square, London, aged sixty-three years.

1836, *Dec.* 14. *Died*, WILLIAM PINE, formerly the proprietor and publisher of the *Bristol Gazette*. He died at London, aged sixty-eight.

1836. *Dec.* 20. THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, established in London, for the mutual assistance and support of decayed booksellers and booksellers' assistants, being members of the trade, and of their widows. For the support of this very laudable institution, all the principal booksellers, printers, and bookbinders of the metropolis became subscribers, either by donation or annual subscription.

1836. The *New Testament, published in* 1526, *being the first translation of it by that eminent scholar William Tyndale, reprinted verbatim; with a memoir of his life and writings; together with the proceedings and correspondence of Henry VIII., Sir T. More, and Lord Cromwell. By George Offer*. 8vo. London, 1836. This is a reprint of the first translation of the *New Testament* into English, in the year 1526, by that enterprising bookseller, Mr. Bagster, whose *Polyglott Bibles* will long render his name celebrated.‡

1836, *Jan*, 2. *The North Derbyshire Chronicle*. No. 1, printed and published by Thomas Woodhead and Richard Nall, Chesterfield.

1836, *Feb.* 3. *The John O'Groat Journal, and Caithness Monthly Miscellany*, No. 1, printed and published by Peter Reid, at Wick, price 2d.

1836, *April* 1. *The Dublin Review, a quarterly Journal of Religion, Politics, Literature, Science, and Art*; No. 1, edited by Daniel O'Connell, esq. M. P. the very rev. N. Wiseman, D. D. professor of oriental languages in the university of Rome; and Michael J. Quin, author of *A Steam Voyage down the Danube*, *A Visit to Spain*, &c. price six shillings.

1836, *June* 1. *The Magazine of Zoology and Botany*, No. 1, edited by sir William Jardine, bart.* P. J. Selby, esq. and Dr. Johnston.

1836, *Sept.* 15. *The Constitutional*, No. 1. The first daily newspaper published in London after the reduction of the stamp duty.

1836, *Nov.* 26. *The Newcastle Standard*, No. 1, printed and published by Charles Larkin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It ceased April 15, 1837.

1836, *Dec.* 31. *The Gardeners' Gazette, No.* 1. edited by Mr. George Glenny, London.

1836. *The Singapore Free Press*, published weekly, and printed on European paper.

1836. *Chronica de Macao*, and the *Macaista Imparcial*. Two very respectable newspapers in the Portuguese language, published at Macao, in the bay of Canton, and quite equal in contents and appearance to anything which has been seen in the mother country. The first appears twice a-month: the latter is published twice a-week.

1836. *The Canton Press*, a weekly newspaper published at Canton, in China, and strongly advocates free trade.

1837, *Jan.* 21. *Died*, JOHN SYKES, late a bookseller at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and author of a valuable compilation, which he published under the title of *Local Records*, in two vols. 8vo. Mr. Sykes died at Newcastle, aged fifty-six years.

1837, *March* 20. A fire broke out in the warehouse of the new printing-office of Mr. Spottiswoode, in New-square, Fleet-street, London, and literary property destroyed to the amount of £20,000: of the origin nothing was known.

1837, *March* 21. *Died*, JOSEPH BOOKER, bookseller, of New Bond-street, London. He had been for twenty-six years general secretary to the associated Roman Catholic charities in London. The business is now conducted by his sister and nephew.

1837, *March* 21. *Died*, WILLIAM KNIGHT, LL.D., professor of moral philosophy in the university of Georgetown, Kentucky, North America. Mr. Knight, was a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and served his apprenticeship to the printing business. Having received a good education, and being well acquainted with the classics, he published several well written pieces in the Aberdeen papers. Twenty-five years ago, as a journeyman printer, he emigrated to America in quest of employment, and by his superior attainments and moral rectitude arrived at the honourable distinction in which he ended his useful and laborious life.

1837, *April* 5. In the half year, ending on this day, the number of newspapers stamped in Great Britain, was 21,362,148; and the net amount of duty received, was £82,502. For the whole year the number of stamps issued was

* The rev. Charles Simeon, senior fellow of king's college, Cambridge, and rector of Trinity church, in that university, received from Mr. Cadell the sum of £5,000, (the greater portions of which he gave to charitable institutions,) and twenty copies upon large paper, from the copyright of his works, which were published in 1832, in twenty-one large and closely printed octavo volumes, of 600 or 700 pages each, under the direction of the rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne. These works consist of 2536 sermons, and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every book of the *Old and New Testament*. Mr. Simeon died at Cambridge, Nov. 13, 1836, aged 77.

† Sister to the Messrs. T. and H. Smith, solicitors, London, authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, 12mo. 1810. Tenth edition, 1813, and other works.

‡ Mr. Bagster, with a spirit of liberality which we cannot sufficiently commend, has, as we understand, prepared, at some expense, a copy on large paper, with illuminated capitals, &c. exactly as the original, which he has presented to the British museum.

* The *Library of Natural History*, by sir William Jardine, has absorbed 23,400,000 impressions, every one of which has been printed *individually* by the hand. There are altogether about 680 plates of illustrations in the twenty volumes, foolscap, 12mo, of which the work is composed, engraved by Lizars. The work was commenced in 1833, with 500 number of the volume, but the sale rapidly increased to as many thousands, and of the twenty volumes, it may safely be affirmed, that 100,000 copies have been sold.

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53,496,207, being an increase upon the year 1836 of 18,000,000. The number of periodicals taking out stamps for 1837 was eighty-five, being an increase upon the preceding year of fourteen. The total number of newspapers which passed through all the post-offices in the United Kingdom, in 1837, was 42,000,000.

Since the reduction of the stamp duty, Sept. 15, 1836, there were published one daily newspaper,* one twice a week, twenty-three weekly, one fortnightly, and one occasional newspaper, in London; of which, eight were discontinued, and two incorporated with other papers. Within the same period, thirty-five weekly newspapers, and one three times-a-week,† were established in the country, of which, six are now discontinued or incorporated with other papers.‡

1837, *April 7. Died*, WILLIAM EUSEBIUS ANDREWS, printer and bookseller, Duke-street, Little Britain, London; editor of the *Orthodox Journal* and other works. He was born in the city of Norwich, Dec. 15, 1773, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, published in his native city. Having conducted himself with such perseverance and integrity, he was, when out of his time, speedily chosen by his employers to superintend their newspaper, the arduous and responsible duties of which he discharged for the period of fourteen years, when he commenced business on his own account in Norwich, but in a short time, being encouraged to seek a wider field of action, he removed to London. Mr. Andrews was the third of the London Catholic booksellers who had died within six weeks. He was succeeded in his business by his son and daughter, Peter Paul Andrews and Mary.

1837, *May 22. Died*, JAMES RUSHER, who had been in business as a bookseller, at Reading, Berkshire, for upwards of forty years, and was much and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him. He was exceedingly charitable, and had for many years devoted a large portion of his income to alleviating the necessities of the poor. He left about £1,000 in legacies to various charitable societies, and his servants and the poor. He died at Reading, after a few hours' illness, aged sixty-six years, leaving a widow, a son (Joseph Rusher, of Kingsdown, Bristol) and two daughters.

1837, *June 28. Died*, HENRY FISHER, senior partner in the firm of Fisher, Son, and Co. publishers, booksellers, and printers, Newgate-street, London, and Quai de l'Ecole, Paris. He was the son of Thomas Fisher, a timber merchant, at Preston, in Lancashire; and having lost his father at an early age, was placed at the free school of his native town, under the care of Mr. Shepherd, where he acquired all the education with which he began an active life of business. At the age of thirteen, he was articled to Mrs. Sergeant, who carried on the bookbinding, printing, stationary, &c. businesses. Here Henry Fisher acquired those habits of industry, regularity, and thoughtfulness, which accompanied him through life. Mrs. Sergeant allowed her apprentices task work, that is, to retain for themselves all they could earn above a certain stipulated amount. Henry Fisher exerted himself so assiduously, devoting only a few minutes to his meals, that his mistress objected to pay him the large sums he was entitled to, and said he must be tasked much higher than the other lads of a similar age—to this he peremptorily objected—and his mistress having offered them, he took his indentures, and quitted:—their friendship, however, was renewed in after life, and sincerely continued till her death. On leaving Mrs. Sergeant, after four years' service, Henry Fisher articled himself for the residue of his apprenticeship to Messrs. Hemingway and Nuttall, printers at Blackburn. At this period, when but seventeen years of age, he entered into the bonds of marriage, relying upon his indefatigable industry for the maintenance out of his overearnings of a wife and family. A dissolution of partnership taking place between Messrs. Hemingway and Nuttall,* the latter removed to Liverpool, where young Fisher went with him, and having suggested the establishment of depots in the principal towns of the kingdom, for the more effectual extension of the sale of standard works in numbers, was himself appointed to the management of a station at Bristol. Here he passed three years with so much benefit to his employer and credit to himself, that he was, without solicitation, admitted to a share of the business, on conditions equally honourable to both; and so essential were his services soon found, that he was, independently of his share as a partner, allowed a salary of £900 per annum, for conducting the business. Thus, in his twenty-fourth year, Mr. Fisher found himself placed in a situation of responsibility and considerable emolument, for which he was solely indebted to his activity, his integrity, and his ability. During this ardent promotion of knowledge by the novel and unique business of number publishing—(a system that has proved of the highest intellectual and moral advantages to the poorer classes of society, by enabling them to purchase various works by small periodical pay-

* *The Constitutional.*

† *The Liverpool Mail.*

‡ Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into seven classes. He says—

1. The illnatured look at the list of bankrupts.
2. The poor to the price of bread.
3. The stockjobber to the lies of the day.
4. The old maid to marriages.
5. The prodigal son to the deaths.
6. The monopolizers to the hopes of a wet harvest.
7. The boarding-school and all other young misses, to all matters relative to Gretna Green.

An old pensioned marine, one who was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, a second Corporal Trim, was very fond of reading the newspapers when he could get them. When repeatedly annoyed by inquiries as to his appetite on this subject, he once replied,—"Why, to tell you the truth, when I was in the corps, a *goat* was kept in the barracks, which was in the habit of *eating* the papers, and being killed, I was asked to partake of it.—I can give no other reason."

* Jonas Nuttall, the original founder of the Caxton press, at Liverpool, was a native of Blackburn, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Ferguson, printer, Liverpool. He died September, 1837, at his seat, at Nutgrove, near Prescot, Lancashire, which he had erected.

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ments,) Henry Fisher formed an intimacy with the learned Dr. Adam Clarke*—an intimacy which became closer in proportion as it was extended. Dr. Clarke made advances to his friend out of his rich store of learning, and was in return liberally and generously compensated by his friend and publisher. Dr. Clarke's first literary production was printed in Liverpool, by Nuttall,† Fisher, and Dixon. For many years reciprocal benefits and kindnesses were interchanged between Dr. Clarke, and the house of Nuttall and Co., who employed his services in numerous editions of standard and divinity works, which now issued rapidly from the Caxton press, the partners in which had, in 1815, been appointed printers in ordinary to the king. In 1818, Messrs. Nuttall and Dixon retired, having realized handsome fortunes. The printing office at Liverpool was considered the largest establishment of the kind in Great Britain, and at one time they had at least one thousand persons in their employment. In 1818, Mr. Fisher established the *Imperial Magazine*, under the editorship of Samuel Drew, M.A. On the 30th of January, 1821, the Caxton printing-office was entirely destroyed by fire, the loss sustained being estimated at £40,000, considerably more than the stock was insured for. At this period, Mr. Fisher removed to London, accompanied by all his foremen, and a great number of those employed by him. The printing establishment was fixed in Owen's-row, Clerkenwell, where it has ever since continued; the publishing business being carried on in Newgate-street, whence have been issued those splendidly illustrated works—*The English Lakes; Syria; Devonshire; Cornwall; Ireland; Lancashire, &c.* which have stamped him as the most extensive publisher of such works in the kingdom. In 1825, he took into partnership his eldest son Robert, who at the time of the fire was studying at Cambridge, with the intention of entering the church, and Mr. Peter Jackson, his old and faithful London agent. Mr. Fisher had some years before leaving Liverpool, built himself a very handsome house, about eleven miles from that town, which he called "The Caxton Lodge." In private life Henry Fisher was respected, and much admired for soundness of judgment and kindness of heart. He was elected one of the common council for the ward of Farringdon-within; and the very year of his death had been urgently solicited to fill the high and honourable office of sheriff of London and Middlesex. Mr. Fisher was in politics a whig. He died at his residence at Highbury park, aged fifty-six years, leaving a widow, two sons, Robert, (appointed his sole executor) who succeeded him in the business, Seth Nuttall, a captain in the 51st regiment of foot, and one daughter, married to captain But-

* Adam Clarke, L.L.D., F.R.A. was born in the village of Moybeg, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, either in the year 1760 or 1762, and received a classical education from his father. On August 25, 1782, he left his home and country for Kingwood school, near Bristol; and, Sept. 26, of the same year, by the direction of Mr. Wesley, he entered on the duties of a minister of the Methodist connexion, at Bradford (Wilts). At the conference of 1783 he was taken into full connexion, and from this time till his death, the length and breadth of England and Ireland, from the Norman Isles in the south, to the Shetland's in the extreme north, has acknowledged the sway of his master mind as a teacher of the people. But, it is not alone as a Christian teacher that Adam Clarke will be revered by posterity, but by his vast knowledge, and his elaborate researches in the vast field of philosophy and philology, that will stamp him as one of the most learned men that ever lived. The chief—the mighty work of his laborious hand, is his *Commentary on the Bible*—which may be said to be an encyclopædia of biblical science and literature, that will remain longer than the Egyptian pyramids—an appropriate monument of the wisdom, piety, benevolence, zeal, Herculean labour and indefatigable pains-taking, of its gifted and distinguished author. This work is found alike on the boards of the mechanic, and in the cabinets of the learned, on the shelves of the poor man's cottage, and in the libraries of the princes of the earth. By his constant attention in the printing-office during the publication of his *Commentary*, he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the art, and went so far as to procure a composing stick, of wood, with other useful appendages, in which he arranged, tied up, and transmitted to the printer for insertion in the places marked—the words and sentences in the Samaritan, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, and the various foreign languages, which appeared in the original edition, so great was his anxiety to be correct. This eminent scholar and divine, died of cholera, at Bayswater, August 26, 1832, aged 72 years.—His widow died at Stoke Newington, Dec. 20, 1836, aged seventy-five years.

Dr. Clarke published *A Bibliographical Dictionary; containing a chronological account, alphabetically arranged, of the most curious, scarce, useful, and important books, in all departments of literature, &c.* Vols. 1, 2, and 3, 12mo. printed by Jonas Nuttall, Liverpool. for W. Baynes, London, 1803: vols. 4, 5, and 6, printed by Randall & William Dean, and Co. Manchester, for W. Baynes, London. *A Bibliographical Miscellany, being a Supplement to the above*, two vols. 12mo. printed by R. Edwards, Crane court, Fleet-street, London, for W. Baynes, Paternoster-row.

In 1815, Dr. Clarke was persuaded by some of his friends, who had observed with solicitude the decline of his health, to relinquish, for a time, all public pursuits, and retire into the country. By their munificence, an estate was purchased for him at Millbrooke, in Lancashire, towards which Mr. Jonas Nuttall presented £1,000, and Mr. Henry Fisher, £300 towards building a library, having also his two sons under the doctor's tuition, at the liberal remuneration of £200 per annum.

† Thomas Nuttall, F. L. S. Professor of natural history in the university of Cambridge, U. S., Honorary member of the American philosophical society, and of the academy of natural sciences, &c. &c. was born at Long Preston, in the north riding of Yorkshire, Jan. 5th, 1786. He received the rudiments of his education at the endowed school of that place; and whilst yet a child, a strong bias towards the pursuits, in the prosecution of which he has since so much distinguished himself, became evident; and he was frequently absent whole days, gathering flowers and plants, which he used carefully to preserve and assort as well as he was able, though totally ignorant of any botanical system. In the year 1799, Mr. Jonas Nuttall requested his nephew to reside with him, with a view to his acquiring a knowledge of the printing business. He accordingly was bound apprentice in the commencement of 1800. In this new sphere of action, however, his former propensities continued to influence him, and he was never so happy as when he could steal from what he considered uninteresting employment in which he was engaged, to ramble in the country. His apprenticeship expired early in 1807, when he at once formed a resolution so completely contrary to his pecuniary interests, as to astonish those of his friends who could not enter into his views. Indeed, to those with whom the "auri sacra fames" is the governing principle, it must have appeared little short of insanity, to leave the brightest prospects, connected with a most lucrative and extensive business, with every chance of succeeding to his uncle's fortune, for the apparently wild scheme of exploring the forests of America, in search of those treasures, which were, to him, "better than gold." Such, however, was the course which he chose to pursue: nature, was to him, "in every charm supreme;" and having collected his little patrimony, he sailed from Liverpool, for America, in the March of that year, where he has continued principally to reside. Nuttallite was discovered in 1824, by Mr. H. J. Brooke, of London, among some minerals brought to this country by Mr. Nuttall.

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tanshaw, R. N. Mr. Fisher was interred at the cemetery in the Harrow road, being followed to to the grave by his children, private friends, foremen, and the principal part of his workpeople, to many of whom he had been an indulgent master during a period of thirty-six years.

One of the latest works published by Mr. Henry Fisher was *A History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*, edited by Edward Baines, esq.* M. P. for Leeds, in four vols. 4to.

1837, *July* 12. The printers of Edinburgh celebrated the fourth centenary of the invention of the art of printing, by a social entertainment in the theatre-royal. Thomas Campbell, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, and other poems, in the chair. In the course of the evening, the following song, written for the occasion by Mr. Alexander Smart, printer, was sung by Mr. Heatley, printer: the music by Mr. George Croall:

When liberty first sought a home on the earth,
No altar the goddess could find,
Till art's greatest triumph to printing gave birth,
And her temple she reared in the mind.
The phantoms of ignorance shrunk from her sight,
And tyranny's visage grew wan;
As wildly he traced, in the Volume of Light,
The pledge of redemption to man!

All hail the return of the glorious day,
When freedom her banner unfurled—
And sprung from the Press the Promethean ray
That dawned on a slumbering world;
When Science, exulting in freedom and might,
Unveiled to the nations her eye,
And waved from her tresses, refulgent in light,
A glory that never can die.

The mighty Enchanter, whose magical key
Unlocked all the fountains of mind,
The thoughts of the mighty in triumph set free,
In cloistered confusion confined;
The lay of the Poet, the lore of the Sage,
Burst forth from obscurity's gloom,
And started to life, in the wonderful page,
The glories of Greece and of Rome.

Great ark of our freedom! the Press we adore—
Our glory and power are in thee;
A voice thou hast wafted to earth's farthest shore—
The shout of the great and the free.
The slave's galling fetters are burst by the might,
The empire of reason is thine;
And nations rejoice in the glorious light,
Which flows from a fountain divine.

1837, *Aug.* 14. FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF JOHN GUTENBERG, the inventor of printing, held at Mentz, (Mayence) in Germany.* The opposite engraving gives a correct view of the fine statue, by Thurwalsden, which had been erected by a general subscription, to which all Europe had been invited to contribute. "We apprehend," says a writer in the *Penny Magazine*, who had witnessed the important ceremony, "that the English, amidst the incessant claims upon their attention for the support of all sorts of undertakings, whether of a national or individual character, had known little of the purpose which the good citizens of Mayence had been advocating with unabating zeal for several years;†—and perhaps the object itself was not calculated to call forth any very great liberality on the part of those who are often directed in their bounties as much by fashion as by their own convictions. Be that as it may, England literally gave nothing towards the monument of a man whose invention has done as much as any other single cause to make England what she is. The remoteness of the cause may also have lessened its importance; and some people, who, without any deserts of their own, are enjoying a more than full share of the blessings which have been shed upon us by the progress of intellect, (which determines the progress of national wealth) have a sort of instinctive notion that the spread of knowledge is the spread of something inimical to the pretensions of mere riches. We met with a lady on board the steam-boat ascending the Rhine, two days before the festival at Mayence, who, whilst she gave us an elaborate account of the fashionable dulness of the baths of Baden, and Nassau, and all the other German watering places, told us by all means to avoid Mayence during the following week, as a crowd of low people from all parts would be there, to make a great fuss about a printer who had been dead two or three hundred years. The low people did assemble in great crowds: it was computed that at least 15,000 strangers had arrived to do honour to the first printer. In the morning of the 14th, all Mayence was in motion by six o'clock; and at eight a procession was formed to the cathedral, which was conducted with a

* Edward Baines, esq., M. P. for Leeds, was born at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, in 1774, and was apprenticed to Thomas Walker, printer and stationer, at Preston; but before the expiration of his time he removed to Leeds, and was placed with Messrs. Binns and Brown. Immediately after the termination of his apprenticeship he formed a connexion in trade with Mr. John Fenwick, and carried on the printing business for about a-year, under the firm of Baines and Fenwick, Leeds. This connexion having been dissolved, he succeeded, in the year 1800, after the death of Mr. Binns, to the proprietorship of the *Leeds Mercury*, of which he became the sole conductor. In the hands of Mr. Baines, the *Leeds Mercury* became a journal of extensive political influence in the north of England, which has been enlarged since he obtained the co-operation of his son, and partner in business, Mr. Edward Baines, in the year 1828. In 1799, he married Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Matthew Talbot, known in the literary and theological world as the author of a very laborious work, under the title of *Analysis of the Bible*. The issue of this marriage has been six sons and five daughters, all of whom survive, except two sons, who died in infancy. It is curious that Mr. Fisher and Mr. Baines, natives of the same town, neither of them indebted to the favours of fortune in early life, but entirely dependent on their own exertions, should have both risen to such a rank in their respective occupations. On the appointment of Mr. Macauley to the supreme council of India, the electors of Leeds bestowed upon Mr. Baines the highest mark of their confidence and esteem, by returning him to parliament on the 17th of February, 1834, as their representative, without solicitation on his part, without cost, and on those principles of purity of election which he had so long and so strenuously advocated.

* To show that the important controversy for the honour of the invention of printing is not yet decided, the reader is referred to the following recent works:—

Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem 1836, *bij Loosjes.*

Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetij de van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 *en* 11 *Julij* 1823, *bij eenverzameld door Vincent Loosjes, te Haarlem* 1824.

M. Jacobus Scheltema's geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk vol. v.—vi.

Antologia di Fierenze vol. 41. *Jan.—April*, 1831.

See also, *A Dictionary of the Anglo Saxon Language, &c.* by the rev. J. Bosworth, LL. D. London, 1838. *Introduction*, page xcii.—xciii.

† See page 128 *ante*.

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quiet precision that showed they were engaged in a solemn act. The fine old cathedral was crowded;—the bishop of Mayence performed high mass;—the first bible printed by John Gutenberg was displayed,—that first bible the germ of millions of bibles that have spread the light of Christianity throughout the habitable globe.—The mass ended, the procession again advanced to the adjacent square, where the statue was to be opened. Here was erected a vast amphitheatre, where, seated under their respective banners, were deputations from all the great cities of Europe. Amidst salvos of artillery the veil was removed from the statue, and a hymn was sung by a thousand voices. Then came orations;—then dinners—balls—oratorios—boat-races—processions by torch-light. For three days the population of Mayence was kept in a state of high excitement; and the echo of the excitement went through Germany,—and Gutenberg! Gutenberg! was toasted in many a bumper of Rhenish wine amidst this cordial and enthusiastic people."

The basso-relievos on the pedestal of Gutenberg's statue exhibit a part of the process by which the mighty change has been produced by the discovery of the art of printing from moveable types by John Gutenberg, at Mayence.—The printer is examining a matrix for casting types, and comparing a printed sheet with a manuscript. If he could have foreseen the entire consequences of the apparently simple mechanical arrangements which he was perfecting, it is justly possible that Gutenberg might have become dizzy with the prospect, and negligent of some minute point upon which much depended, have left an incomplete discovery to another generation, instead of the perfect art which printing so soon became. Who can read of the invention of Gutenberg of Mayence—who can participate in the blessings of that invention—and not perceive the immense multiplication of the power of books which must have instantly followed the discovery of the art of multiplying their numbers by the printing press? It was the mightiest revolution which the history of the world had known—at least if measured as it ought to be, not merely by the tumult and crash of change which it occasioned at the moment, but by its enduring operation, and the far reach of its consequences. It might be said, indeed, to contain in its bosom the seeds of all future revolutions. The wave which it set in motion has been rolling on till now. But that wave has much further to roll.

"Tyrants! in vain, ye trace the wizard ring;
In vain ye limit *mind's* unwearied spring;
What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,
Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?
No! the wild wave contemns your sceptred hand!
It roll'd not back when Canute gave command."

Much as the art of printing has accomplished, its greatest triumphs, we believe, are yet to come. Mighty as are the benefits mankind have derived from this noble invention during the space of four centuries which it has been in operation, they probably amount to but a small portion of the whole sum of good which in its ultimate extension it is destined to confer upon our race.

1837, *Aug. Died*, WESTON HATFIELD,* who had been for upwards of twenty years printer and editor of the *Cambridge Independent Press*, and other newspapers. He died at Huntingdon, aged forty-two years.

1837, *Sept.* 5. *Died*, OWEN REES, late of the firm of Messrs. Longman and Co. booksellers, Paternoster-row, London. It was only at Midsummer that Mr. Rees, after a period of more than forty years of great responsibility, retired from the cares and anxieties of business, with the prospect of enjoying his remaining years in repose, at his beautiful residence at Gelligran, near Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he had done much, not only to improve his own estate, but to introduce valuable improvements in the surrounding country. Previous to his leaving town, an entertainment was given to him, as a tribute to his integrity and gentlemanly conduct; and above forty of his oldest friends and associates assembled to pay this gratifying compliment. Few men in the metropolis, perhaps, ever had larger opportunities of cultivating the acquaintance and intimacy of men distinguished in all the walks of literature, and in bringing forward their productions, and of the friendly intercourse which subsisted between them and him. Mr. Rees was a warm patron of the drama, and an acute and excellent dramatic critic. He had been unwell for a few weeks, and thought his native air might restore him to health and strength. But, alas for human hopes! he gradually declined, and at last yielded to his fate at the age of sixty-seven. He was unmarried. Mr. Rees was a constant benefactor of the necessitous and distressed.

1837, *Sept.* 7. *Died*, DAVID PRENTICE, who had been the printer, editor, and a considerable shareholder of the *Glasgow Chronicle*, from its commencement in 1810. Mr. Prentice was descended from a long line of honourable ancestors.† He was the only son of Mr. Thomas Prentice, of Lanark, one of the earliest burgh reformers in Scotland, and his mother was the niece of James Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, from whom he inherited much of his distinguished relative's fervent temperament, love of liberty, and overflowing benevolence. In 1810, Mr. Prentice published *An Essay on the Currency*, in which he showed talents of the first order, and which could not have failed to distinguish him as a writer on political economy, had he devoted him-

* Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Hatfield, the founder, and up to her death the sole proprietor, of the *Huntingdon, Bedford, and Peterborough Gazette, and Cambridge Independent Press*. She died at Cambridge, May 4, 1838, aged eighty-three years.

† He was the nephew of Mr. Archibald Prentice, of Covington, a man whose extraordinary mental powers and sterling integrity placed him on a level with the first men of the country. He was the great grandson of Archibald Prentice, laird of Stone, who fought for the Covenant at Bothwell bridge, in 1679; and he was the great great grandson of sir John Prentice, laird of Thorn, who was deputy governor of Dunkirk, for the commonwealth, at the period of the restoration, in 1660.

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self to the production of a connected work instead of being occupied with a newspaper. In *An Essay on Beauty* he also gave evidence of a fine taste in criticism, and of great metaphysical acuteness. His newspaper was always the promoter of general and local reforms, and for the part which Mr. Prentice took to procure negro emancipation, the anti-slavery society of Glasgow paid a just tribute to his memory. He died at Mainhill, near Glasgow, aged fifty-four years.

1837, *Sept.* 7. *Died,* WILLIAM SHERWOOD, one of the oldest and most respectable publishers and booksellers of Paternoster-row, London. He was born at Bristol, in the year 1776. At a very early age he engaged himself with Mr. Symonds, of Paternoster-row, whom he served with the utmost diligence and activity, when his employer was imprisoned for the publication of some political work. In 1806 he succeeded to the business of his employer, in partnership with Messrs. Neely and Jones. On the retirement of those two gentlemen, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Gilbert and Piper. No one could attend more sedulously to the duties of business than did Mr. Sherwood, during his whole career: for eighteen years he never indulged himself with a holiday; in fact, his close attention, and disregard of premonitory symptoms, in all probability shortened his valuable life. But Mr. Sherwood was not only a man of unwearying industry, but of the kindliest disposition, courteous and affable to all around him; his valuable advice and assistance were never withheld from any who solicited them. In the year 1831 he, conjointly with some members of the medical profession, projected and commenced the publication of the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, which immediately took its place as one of the most important medical publications of the age. On its completion, in 1835, it was followed by a similar work on Anatomy, and in 1837 the *Cyclopædia of Surgery* was commenced, on the same plan. Mr. Sherwood enjoyed the personal friendship of many valuable members of the medical profession, whose works he published. He had been unwell for a short time, and the last day he attended to business was on the 17th of August. He died at Hollawell, aged sixty-one years, leaving a widow, with two sons and five daughters, to deplore the loss of an affectionate father, and his dependents a kind and considerate friend. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, in the burial ground of the parish of St. Faith.

1837, *Sept.* The Michaelmas catalogue, at Leipzig, comprised 3,480 new works, and fifty-eight maps, &c. The number of publishers who issued these works was 557.* There were published in Germany 500 literary, scientific, and religious periodicals, and 170 political journals, including thirty-six in the German cantons of Switzerland.

1837, *Sept.* 21. *Died,* BENJAMIN WHEATLEY, the well known book auctioneer, of Piccadilly, London. He was educated at the blue-coat school, Lincoln; and was for many years a confidential assistant in the old established bookselling house of Leigh and Sotheby, in the Strand. He succeeded to the business of Mr. Stewart, of Piccadilly, and, by his obliging disposition, was very popular with the public. His death was occasioned by the overturning of a phaeton at Willingham, by the furious driving of the post-boy. He was twice married, and left a widow and several children.

1837, *Oct.* WILLIAM HANCOCK, of London, took out a patent for an invention which, in all probability, will work a revolution in the art of bookbinding. Mr. Hancock's invention consists in attaching or binding the leaves of a book, by means of caoutchouc, thus dispensing entirely with the process of sewing. The superiority of Hancock's process over the method of stitching, consists in allowing the book to open perfectly flat, and without strain on the back. It also dispenses entirely with the use of paste, a substance which it is well known breeds those destructive insects which commit so many ravages in large collections.

1837, *Oct.* 19. *Died,* WILLIAM JUSTINS, for many years the superintendent of the printing of the London *County Herald* newspaper, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

1837, *Nov.* 7. *Died,* THOMAS NOBLE, many years editor of the *Derby Reporter*,* and other papers. Mr. Noble was the author of some poems of merit,† and of *Zelomer*, a romance, translated from the French.

1837, *Nov. The Author's Advocate, and Young Publisher's Friend*, by the author of the *Perils of Authorship*, &c.

1837, *Nov.* 7. *Died,* WILLIAM E. JONES, a respectable printer and bookseller at Southampton. Mr. Jones, with twenty other persons, fell a sacrifice to their endeavours in extinguishing a fire on the premises of Messrs. King, Witt, and Co. lead, oil, and colour, manufacturers, at Southampton, when, unfortunate to relate, more

* The book trade of Germany was at this time almost monopolized by three individuals, the most powerful was baron Cotta, of the *Algemeine Zeitung*; besides the above paper, he is the proprietor of six literary periodicals of a high standing, and of several others of an inferior rank, and is said to have from three to four hundred editors in pay. He is the proprietor of the copyright of all the works of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Welland. The next literary grandee of Germany, is Reimer, of Berlin, who owns the copyright of all the works of Jean Paul, Tiek, Kleist, Johannes von Muller, Novalis and Schlegel, and the third is Brockhaus, of Leipzig, proprietor of the *Conversations-Lexicon*, which alone occupies more than one hundred literary men. Brockhaus is also the publisher of a most colossal *Encyclopædia*, which when finished, will consist of at least 200 volumes, and is now (Oct. 1837,) on the point of commencing a new daily paper. The government of Prussia promulgated an ordinance, in Dec. 1835, which stated that every person who would obtain permission to edit a journal in that kingdom, must have acquired an academical degree.

* 1823, Jan. 3, *Derby Reporter*, No. 1; printed and published by Walter Pike, Corn-market, Derby. In a few numbers the title was changed to the *Derby and Chesterfield Reporter*, under which it continues to be published.

† See *Songs of the Press*, page 20, for a poem on printing, by Mr. Noble.

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than twenty persons were buried in the ruins. Mr. Jones was the son of an eminent farmer, at Swindon, in Wiltshire, where his relatives still reside. He served a faithful apprenticeship to Mr. Ebenezer Heathcote, printer and bookseller, at Warwick; and had commenced business at Southampton only a few years preceding this melancholy accident, by which he was cut off before he had attained his thirtieth year, deeply and sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends.

1837, *Nov.* 9. QUEEN VICTORIA* dined with the lord mayor of London, at Guildhall, upon which occasion the corporation of London presented to her majesty a quarto volume, beautifully printed, and illustrated by Mr. George Woodfall, and superbly bound and gilt by Charles Lewis, containing the words of the vocal music, as sung at Guildhall, at the royal banquet, preceeded by the following dedication: "To her gracious majesty the queen, this copy of the selection of vocal music, performed at the banquet given by the corporation of London, at the Guildhall, is presented with their dutiful homage." Only one other copy was printed with the dedication, which was deposited in the city archives.

1837, *Nov.* 27. *Died*, EDWARD SHACKELL, proprietor of the *John Bull* London newspaper. He died at his residence, at Wareham, Dorsetshire, aged forty-five years.

1837, *Dec.* 5. *Died*, J. O. ROBINSON, formerly a bookseller, at Leeds, and afterwards a partner in the large concern of Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co., successors to Messrs. Boydell and Co., printsellers and publishers, Cheapside, and Pall Mall, London. Mr. Robinson was intimately connected with the Edinburgh house of Constable and Co.

1837, *Dec.* 16. The number of *weekly periodical works*, (not newspapers,) issued in London, on this day, was about fifty, of which the following is an analysis:---Religious, 6; literary criticism ---*Literary Gazette*, *Athenæum*, 2; musical criticism, 1; medical, 4; scientific, 2; for the advocacy of peculiar opinions,--- one advocating opinions similar to those in the works of Carlile, and one by the friends of co-operation, 2; miscellanies, to which the most extensively-circulated weekly periodicals belong, and new ones are constantly added, which perish in a few weeks, 18; tales and stories, 5; attempts at fun, some of them called forth by the success of the Pickwick papers---mostly trash, 7; and sporting slang, 1. Out of this number twenty-one are published at 1d., eight at 1½d., and seven at 2d. Of the remainder the prices are higher, varying up to 8d. The *monthly* issue of periodical literature from London is unequalled by any similar commercial operation in Europe. Two hundred and thirty-six monthly periodical works are sent out on the last day of each month, to every corner of the United Kingdom, from Paternoster-row.* There are also thirty-four periodical works, published quarterly, making a total of 270. Of the monthly periodicals, including the weekly, issued in parts, there are fifty-eight devoted to general literature; forty-eight to various branches of science, natural history, &c.; forty-six religious and missionary---many the organs of particular sects; four histories of England, appearing periodically; seventeen works issuing in volumes---a few in parts; twenty to the fine arts---picture galleries---topography; six to the fashions. Of the remainder, many are very cheap periodicals, addressed chiefly to children. The weekly sale of *Chambers' Journal*, the *Penny Magazine*,† the *Saturday Mayazine*, the *Mirror*, the *Mechanics' Magazine*, the *Lancet*, the *Church of England Magazine*, and of several others of the more important, amounts to little less than 200,000 copies, or about 10,000,000 copies annually. The periodical works sold on the last day of the month amount to 500,000 copies. The amount of cash expended in the purchase of these 500,000 copies is £25,000. The parcels despatched into the country, of which very few remain over the day, are 2,000. Such is the change which four centuries has made in the market of literature.

1837, *Dec.* 29. *Died*, ROBERT CHILDS, printer and publisher, at Bungay, in Suffolk. He and his elder brother, John,‡ had the merit of converting a business for the publication of very common works in numbers, into one of the best stereotype and printing establishments in the kingdom. Mr. Robert Childs, in a fit of insanity, unfortunately put an end to his existence.

1837, *Feb.* 4. *The Scotch Reformers' Gazette*, No. 1. Glasgow.

1837, *May* 20. *The Economist and Joint Stock Bankers' Journal*, No. 1. Published weekly, price sixpence.

1837, *Oct.* 21. *The Northern Liberator*, No. 1. Newcastle, printed and published by John Turnbull, and edited by Mr. A. H. Beaumont, the proprietor, who died in Brompton-square, London, January 28, 1838.

1837, *Nov.* 18. *The Gateshead Observer*, No. 1. Gateshead, printed by John Lowthin and William Douglas.

1837, *Dec.* 3. *The Weekly Christian Teacher*, No. 1. Price three-halfpence. Printed and published by A. Fullarton and Co. Glasgow.

1838, *Jan.* 27. *Died*, EDWARD WILLIAMS, bookseller, of 186 Fleet-street, London, and for many years the respected publisher of the *Eton Classics*, and bookseller to the college. Mr. Williams was the grandson, maternally, of Mr. Joseph Pote, bookseller of Eton, the author of the *History of Antiquities of St. George's Chapel*,

* On the accession of Victoria, 1. June 20, 1837, the amount of literary pensions were £4,340, while the royal and noble pensions were £129,348.

* *Magazine Day*, by the author of *Random Recollections of the house of commons, the Great Metropolis, &c.*

† The *Penny Magazine* is reprinted at Constantinople, under the direction, and at the expense of the grand seignior, and has a great circulation.

‡ Mr. John Childs is well known from his imprisonment, (May, 1836,) in consequence of his refusal to obey the summons of an ecclesiastical court.

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Windsor; and was the son and grandson of two eminent booksellers, resident, during the greater part of last century, in Fleet-street. As one of the court of assistants of the stationers' company, and an active member of the committee of the literary fund society, Mr. Williams acquired the esteem and friendship of many distinguished literary characters. In his social hours he was ever an agreeable companion, and occasionally entertained his friends with several excellent and chaste songs of his own composition, which were much admired; particularly one allusive to the various branches of trade practised by the members of the company of stationers. The proximate cause of Mr. W.'s death was the very reprehensible practice of permitting slides to be made in the public streets. On the 11th of January, in passing along Orange-street, Leicester-square, he fell down on a slide, and received so severe an internal injury, that it eventually proved fatal. As a husband, parent, and neighbour, no man could be more highly respected and beloved. On the day of his funeral, most of the shops in Eton were closed, and about fifty of the tradesmen followed his remains to the grave. Mr. Williams left a large family; and the heads of Eton college promised a continuance of their patronage to his son and successor, Mr. Edward Pote Williams.

1838. *Feb.* A fire broke out at the Clarendon printing-office, at Oxford, and the damage was estimated at £2,000.

1838, *March* 8. *Died*, HENRY WINCHESTER, stationer, of London, alderman of the ward of Vintry in the city of London, vice-president of the society for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, president of the printers' pension society, &c. &c. He was the elder son of Mr. William Winchester, of the Strand, stationer, who died in 1820, and with whom he was brought up in business. He was elected alderman of Vintry ward in 1826,* and served the office of sheriff in 1827. At the general election in September, 1830, he was returned to parliament for Maidstone, but the dissolution in the following year deprived him of his seat. He passed the year of his mayoralty in 1834—5, in great unpopularity, in consequence of his refusing to hold political meetings in common hall. His commercial affairs had been long involved in difficulty; and, on the 1st of March, 1838, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him. On that day week, he was no more. He died at a lunatic asylum, to which he had been removed, having unhappily brooded with such intense melancholy on his domestic calamities, as to have been bereft of his senses. He was sixty-one years of age. He married in 1803, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Ayerst, esq. of Hawkhurst, by whom he left several children.† Alderman Winchester built a handsome mansion at Hawkhurst.

* His opponent was Mr. Wilde, brother to Mr. sergeant Wilde; and the legal defence of which, undertaken at the expense of the corporation, is said to have cost £6,000.

† See Berry's *County Genealogies*, Kent, page 80.

1838, *April* 12. *Died*, JAMES ROUSSEAU, printer. He was apprenticed to the late John Nichols, esq. in whose employ, and that of his successor, he ever afterwards remained; and to whom he always proved himself a friend and faithful assistant. For the last twenty years he nightly superintended the printing the votes and proceedings of the house of commons; in which arduous duty, it was his pride and satisfaction to gain not only the approbation of his employers, but the patronage and good will of the principal clerks of the house of commons. He died in Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, in the seventieth year of his age.

1838, *April.* *Died*, JONATHAN HENRY KAY, many years in the firm of Jonathan Kay and Sons, wholesale stationers, in Abchurch-lane, London, who had for some time retired from business. He was a member of the court of assistants of the stationers' company. He was the second son of the late Jonathan Kay, esq. of Hampstead, and uncle to sir John Kay, bart.

1838, *May* 6. *Died*, JAMES RIDGWAY, bookseller, and the well known pamphlet publisher, Piccadilly, London, aged eighty-three years.

1838, *May* 8. *Died*, JOHN CLARKE, the eminent law bookseller, in Searle-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, in the seventieth year of his age. He was many years in business with his late father and his brother Walter, under the firm of Messrs. Clarke and Sons. Mr. John Clarke was in the court of assistants of the company of stationers, and was much respected.

1838, *June.* The London newspaper press association held their first anniversary meeting.

1838, *July* 6. *Died*, ALEXANDER AIKMAN, late printer of the *Jamaica Royal Gazette.* He was born of respectable parents, at Borrowstowness, in the county of Linlithgow, Scotland, June 23, 1755. He left his native country for South Carolina, at the age of sixteen, having previously made a voyage to Dantzic. After his arrival at Charleston, he apprenticed himself to Robert Wells,* a bookseller, and printer of a newspaper. The American revolution caused Mr. Aikman to leave that country; and after some wanderings, he fixed his residence in Jamaica; where, in 1788, he established a newspaper, called the *Jamaica Mercury*, which title, two years after, the government patronage having been obtained, was changed to that of the *Royal Gazette*, under which title it still continues to be published. He likewise became printer of the house of assembly, and king's printer; and having resigned those offices to his son Alexander, he was for many years a member of the house of assembly, as representative of the parish of St. George. After his son's death, in 1831, he for a

* Robert Wells, bookseller and printer, was a man of high honour, tried integrity, and of considerable literary attainments. He was born August 10, 1728, and died July 12, 1794.

Charles Wells, M. D. F. R. S. &c. his son, was born May 24, 1757, and died September 18, 1817.

See *Gents. Mag.* vol. xci, page 505, for a tablet set up in St. Bride's church, London, to the memory of the above, (her father and brother) by Louisa Susannah Aikman.

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short time resumed his business, and the conduct of the *Royal Gazette*, but on a favorable opportunity occurring, he made his retreat from all commercial anxieties. He was a truly honourable, worthy, and charitable man, and his death was much lamented. Mr. Aikman visited Great Britain in 1755, in which voyage he was taken by a privateer, and had to repurchase his property at Philadelphia, in 1801, in 1802, and in 1814, but from that time had remained at home. He married at Kingston, Jamaica, January 14, 1782, Louisa Susanna, second daughter of his former master, Mr. Robert Wells. This lady had for four years been his fellow-clerk in her father's printing-office, at Charleston. She joined him from England after no little peril, having twice attempted the voyage. On the first attempt she was captured by the French, by whom she was detained three months, in France; and on the second, by a king's ship, in consequence of her taking her passage in a slave vessel. By this lady, who died November 29, 1831, he had two sons and eight daughters, of whom the only survivors are Mary, wife of Mr. James Smith, of St. Andrew's, Jamaica; and Ann Hunter, the widow of John Enright, surgeon, R.N. His younger son, Robert, died an infant. His elder son and successor in business, Alexander Aikman, died April 11, 1831, leaving a numerous family.

1838, *July* 2. Upon this day 175,000 newspapers were put into the London post office, to be forwarded to the provinces.

1838, *July* 22. *Died*, GILES BALNE, late of the firm of Gye and Balne, printers, Gracechurch-street, London. He died at Nottingham, aged 61.

1838, *July* 22. *Died*, WILLIAM SUTTABY, bookseller, and pocket-book manufacturer, of stationers' hall-court, London. He died at Hastings, aged sixty-five years, highly respected.

1838, *July. Curiosities of Literature, by I. D'Israeli, esq. doctor of civil law in the university of Oxford, and fellow of the society of antiquaries of London; illustrated by Bolton Corney, esq. honorary professor of criticism in the republique des lettres, and member of the society of English bibliophiles.* post 8vo. pp. 256. Second edition, revised and acuminated.* To which are added, *Ideas on Controversy; deduced from the practice of a veteran; and adapted to the meanest capacity.*

In answer to this work Mr. D'Israeli published the *Illustrator Illustrated.* 1838, 8vo. pp. 81.

1838, *July* 31. An act for securing to authors, in certain cases, the benefit of international copyright.

1838, *Aug.* 11. *Died*, Mr. LEWER, the publisher of the American edition of the English magazines and reviews, at New York. He was one of the original proprietors of the London *Athenæum*, and of the *Sphinx* newspapers, and the *Oriental Magazine.* During his residence in North America, he was employed in the republication of the English magazines, and had reduced that business, with the aid of steam presses and steam navigation, to so well ordered a system, that the public have received these periodicals within a month of their original appearance in Great Britain.

1838, *Aug.* 21. *Died*, HENRY FOX COOPER, many years connected with the *London press*, formerly editor of the *John Bull* newspaper, and in 1826, proprietor and editor of a newspaper under the title of *Cooper's John Bull.*

1838, *Nov.* 11. *Died*, CHARLES NESBITT, the eminent engraver in wood. He was a native of Swalwell, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was apprenticed to Mr. Bewick at an early age. His talents in wood engraving were of the first order. He was awarded the gold palatte of the society of arts for his famous view of St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, which he executed in no less than twelve distinct blocks of wood; and in 1802 he also received the society's silver medal. His illustrations of *Hudibras* and *Shakspeare*, and of sir Egerton Brydges' works gained him unqualified praise from every admirer of the arts. Mr. Nesbitt resided chiefly in his native village, and executed such work as was sent to him. It was during an absence from home, on a visit to the scene of his early labours, that he closed his useful life at Brompton, near London, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

1838, *Dec.* 18. *Died*, JAMES MOYES, an eminent printer of Castle-street, Leicester-fields. During thirty-three years of active business, he produced many works, which confer great honour on his press; and the courtesy of his manners, and the zealous attention to business, constituted the friendship of a very extensive circle. He had for years printed the *Literary Gazette.* He was a native of Scotland. He left one son and three daughters.

1838, *Dec.* 29. *Died*, THOMAS KELLY, in the eightieth year of his age, and for upwards of forty years, a corrector of the *London press.* He died at Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester.

1838, *Jan. The Hull and East Riding Times.*

1838, *Jan.* 3. *The Sunderland Beacon*, No. 1; published at Sunderland, by Mr. Kitchen.

1838, *March* 1. *The Monthly Chronicle*, a national journal of politics, literature, science, and the arts; royal, 8vo. price 2s. 6d. London: Longman and Co.

1838, *Aug.* 6. *The Lancashire Herald*, No. 1, printed at Liverpool. It ceased

1838, *Sept.* 22. *The Manchester Journal*, No. 1; printed and published by Joseph Macardy.

1838, *Nov.* 3. *The Legal Guide*, No. 1. price sixpence; published by Richards and Co., law booksellers and publishers, Fleet-street, London.

Nov. The Dublin Monitor, a political library and commercial journal, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

1838, *Dec.* 4. *The Sheffield Patriot*, No. 1; printed and published by Ebenezer Havell Edmunds. "This is true liberty, when free-born men, having to advise the public, may speak free; what can be nobler in a state than this?"—*Milton.*

* The first edition of this caustic little work was privately printed at Greenwich, [F. Shoberl, London] and appeared at the close of the year 1837, post 8vo. pp. viii, 160.

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This work cannot be better concluded than by taking a retrospective glance on the subjects of so many years, in which we have, however imperfectly, endeavoured to trace the origin, progress, and present state of literature, as connected with the invention and utility of the art of printing---an invention which is the rock of civil and religious liberty; an invention which has been the means of establishing the liberty of opinion and the liberty of conscience, thereby ameliorating the condition of the great mass of the people. Wherever the liberty of the press has been permanently fixed, and the diffusion of knowledge has extended its blessings, mankind have become both happier and wiser.

Without retracing our steps upon the questions which form the early portion of the work, such as the origin of speech, or the figurative but highly expressive language of the Old Testament; the original use of hieroglyphics among the Egyptians; the kiln-burnt bricks of the Phœnecians; the picture language of the Mexicans; the knotted cord of the Peruvians;* or the bark of the Scandinavians. Without rekindling the classic fire of the Grecian bard, or breaking the spell of Cicero's oration or Virgil's song, amidst the luxuries and the vices of ancient Rome. Without tracing the aboriginal Briton, from his dominion under the Druid priesthood, till taught the arts of civilized life by his northern conquerors, or receiving the blessings of religion and truth from Austin's lips, or till Alfred the wise and good laid the foundation of the future literary fame of his country. He

> " who first could feel
> For learning's pure delights a holy zeal;
> Who first the ever-wasting lamp renew'd,
> Wrapt in the joys of thoughtful solitude;
> And raised the temple on eternal base,
> To knowledge sacred and the human race."

It may be proper to show the state of knowledge during the middle ages, when " learning triumphed o'er her barbarous foes." When wandering stars, amidst the night of ages, shot through the settled gloom, emitting a faint light of the coming day of knowledge; when polemic schoolmen derived their ill-digested learning, wrangling about bubbles and atoms; or poets peopling their poems and romances with giants, dragons, and necromancers, or the more delicate progeny of fairies, gnomes, sylphs, and salamanders. But it must be allowed, that the noblest productions of the muse appeared in the middle ages; between gross barbarism and voluptuous refinement, when the human mind yet possessed strong traits of its primeval grandeur and simplicity; but divested of its former ferociousness, and chastened by courteous manners, felt itself rising in knowledge, virtue, and intellectual superiority.

Of the literature of these times it may generally be said, that it was "voluminous and vast." Princes, nobles, and even priests, were then ignorant of the alphabet. The number of authors was proportionally small, and the subjects on which they wrote were of the driest nature in polemics---such were the subtleties of the schoolmen; of the most extravagant character in the paths of imagination---such were the romances of chivalry, the legends and songs of the troubadours; and of the most preposterous tendency in philosophy, so called such were the treatises on magic, alchymy, judicial astrology, and the metaphysics. Few persons read but those who were devoted to reading, by an irresistible passion or professional necessity, and few wrote but those who were equally impelled by an inveterate instinct: great books were the natural produce of the latter, who knew not how to make little ones; and great books were requisite to appease the voracity of the former, who for the most part were rather gluttons than epicures in their taste for literature. The common people, under such circumstances, could feel no interest, and derive no advantage from the labours of the learned, which were equally beyond their purchase and their comprehension. Their only mode of instruction was by pageants, mysteries,* and moralities,—by the recitations of wandering minstrels---by popular songs and ballads, or by common conversation. Then books of holy writ were chained in the cloister. Then

> " Gorgeous fanes and palaces inclosed
> The sacred trust—for public use dispos'd."

The discovery of the mariner's compass, the invention of the art of printing in the middle of the fifteenth century, the revival of classic learning, the reformation, (that submerged the superstition of a thousand years,) with all the great moral, commercial, political, and intellectual consequences of these new means, materials, and motives for action and thought, produced corresponding effects upon literature and science, and from thence may be dated a new era in the history of mankind.

> " And rising arts the wreck of Time survives."

Barren indeed was the state of English literature in the productions of native genius, when Caxton, our first printer, arrived with the *new art*, and immediately undertook to invest such foreign works with an English dress, that tended to form the minds and entertain the leisure of the great. Nor was he unmindful to furnish such books as would initiate the common people in the first elements of reading. The English nobility were, probably, for more than the first half century of English printing, the encouragers of our press: they required translations and abridgments of the classics—versions of French and Italian ro-

* *A Prospectus of the Quipola, or an explanation of the Quipoes now open for public opinion. London, printed by J. Phair, Westminster*, 1827, 64*to. pp.* 18. The reader is referred to vol. xi, page 228 of the *Westminster Review*, for a very interesting article upon this curious mode of communicating ideas before the invention of printing.

* *Early Mysteries, and other Latin poems, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, edited from the original manuscripts in the British museum, and the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and Vienna.* By Thomas Wright, esq. M. A. F. S. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, 8vo. pp. xl. 136. 1838.

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mance—old chronicles, and helps to devout exercises; while, on the other hand, the people found a new source of employment in printing A,B,C's, or Absies, primers, catechisms, grammars, and dictionaries. Caxton and his successors, abundantly supplied these wants. The priests strove with the laity for the education of the people; and not only in Protestant, but in Catholic countries were schools and universities everywhere founded. By the influence of the press, men were soon taught the exercise of thought and reason, in which lies their greatest strength, and which power no external force can destroy. Many instances have we given of the rulers of the earth attempting to crush it, and in doing so, they have not only shut up men in prison, but burnt them at the stake; yet all the torments of the inquisition, or the powers of the star chamber, could not annihilate the energy of thought, or the liberty of the press. The activity of the press of England from the period of its introduction to the close of the sixteenth century, was very remarkable. Ames and Herbert have recorded the names of three hundred and fifty printers in England and Scotland, or of foreign printers engaged in producing books for England, who flourished between 1471 and 1600. The same authors have recorded the titles of ten thousand distinct works printed amongst us during the same period. Many of these works, however, were only single sheets; but, on the other hand, there are, doubtless, many not here registered. Dividing the total number of books printed during these one hundred and thirty years, we find that the average number of distinct works produced each year was seventy-five. The exclusive privileges that were given to individuals for printing all sorts of books, during the reigns of Henry VIII. Mary, and Elizabeth, were in accordance with the spirit of monopoly which characterized that age, and were often granted to prevent the spread of books. But it must be acknowledged, that Elizabeth was both learned herself, and had the art of filling her court with men qualified to shine in almost every department of intellectual exertion. The dissemination of the scriptures in the vulgar tongue in the reign of James, while it greatly affected the language and ideas of the people, was also of no small avail in giving new directions to the thoughts of literary men, and finding abundant labour for the press.

No sooner had printing taken firm footing in England but there immediately rose a phalanx of imperishable names, in poetry, philosophy, history, and theology, which have bequeathed to posterity such treasures of what may be called genuine English literature, that whatever may be the transmigrations of taste, the revolutions of style, and the fashions in popular reading, these will ever be the sterling standard. The first era of our modern literature, extending from the reign of Elizabeth to the close of the protectorate of Cromwell, has been justly styled the age of nature and romance, and ranked as "by far the mightiest in the history of English literature, or indeed of human intellect and capacity." A succession of minds of all order, and hands of all work, which arose during the second grand era of our literature, extending from Dryden to Cowper, have raised the literature of England second to none in the world for a combination of originality, simplicty, elegance, and grandeur.

"It is in the issues from the periodical press," says Mr. James Montgomery, "that the chief influence of literature in the present day consists. Newspapers alone, if no other evidence were to be adduced, would prove incontrovertibly the immense and hitherto unappreciated superiority in point of mental culture of the existing generation over all their forefathers, since Britain was invaded by Julius Cæsar. The talents, learning, ingenuity, and eloquence employed in the conduct of many of these; the variety of information conveyed through their columns from every quarter of the globe to the obscurest cottage, and into the humblest mind in the realm, render newspapers not luxuries, which they might be expected to be among an indolent and voluptuous people, but absolute necessaries of life—the daily food of millions of the most active intelligent labourers, the most shrewd, indefatigable, and enterprising tribes on the face of the earth." Macneil justly observes

"But in this reformin nation
Wha can speak without the News."

Nothing is more demonstrative of the great "march of intellect," which has taken place in the existing generation, than the improvement in the newspaper press of Great Britain within the last twenty years; but more particularly in the provincial press, which in point of literary talent and mechanical execution, is an honour to the British empire. The editors of the greater portion of them are men of education, of no ordinary talent, and possessed of extensive information. If we look back upon the newspapers published about fifty years ago, the step which refinement has made in the interval will at once appear, not only in matter, but size and circulation; from the small "folio of four pages," to the gigantic dimensions of a square yard; from the mere detail of local events, to articles which may vie with the common run of essays which appeared in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and their successors, increasing an eager relish for elegant literature, as well as rendering the most useful and popular kinds of knowledge accessible to every individual, from the palace to the remotest cottage in the empire. Of higher rank, though far inferior potency, are magazines; a few of these, indeed, have considerable sale; but they rather reflect the image of the public mind, than contribute towards forming its features, or giving it expression. Reviews not only rank higher than magazines in literature—rather by usurpation than right—but they rival newspapers themselves in political influence, while they hold divided empire with the mightier classes of literature—books of every size, and kind, and character, on which, moreover, they exercise an authority peculiar to the present age,

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and never dreamed of by critics in any past period since the alphabet was invented. Formerly reviews were, on the whole, what they professed to be---critical essays on new publications; and they filled a respectable office in the republic of letters. The commencement of the *Edinburgh Review* (1802) was the discovery of a new world in criticism, to which all authors were liable to be transported as criminals, and there dealt with according to laws made on the spot, and executed by those who made them. The *Quarterly Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *British Critic*, the *Literary Gazette*, and the *Athenæum*, have flourished no less than their prototype, and in their respective departments, exercise no small influence over respectable classes of readers. On the whole, periodical publications of every order may be regarded as propitious in their influence to the circulation of knowledge and the interests of literature. Cyclopedias without measure, compilations without number, besides original treatises, which equally show the industry, talent, and acquirements of authors in all ranks of society, and every gradation of intellect. Nor are there wanting works of history, voyages and travels, divinity, law, and physic, of sterling value, and worthy of the British nation.

From the era of the French revolution, much of the prosperity and greatness of England is to be dated. Commercial enterprize received an impetus from the war, unexampled in the history of any nation. Newspapers increased with the national prosperity and independence. An elegant writer, and liberal statesman of the present day, speaking of the daily and the weekly press, says,

"Good: yet no base compliances we try;
Courteous, we thank them; churlish, we defy;
Their sway may reach o'er statesmen, senates, kings—
No craven fear shall curb the muse's wings;
On the pure breeze of heaven she buoys her flight,
Her course is freedom, and her track is light;
Above the din of strife, the frown of power,
Neglects slow chill, or fashions transient hour;
With joyous ease, and native strength, she moves
Superior even to the praise she loves."

Contrasting the present state of our periodicals with what they were a century ago, will strikingly illustrate the extension of this description of our literature. In the year 1731, when the *Gentleman's Magazine* commenced its monthly course, about four hundred half sheets were sufficient for the demand of the whole empire; now above fifty millions of sheets find eager purchasers. In 1770 there were only four circulating libraries in London, where there are now above one hundred, and nearly one thousand scattered through the kingdom; besides these, there are about two thousand book societies, and other means, distributing large masses of information on history, voyages, and every species of science by which the sum of human knowledge can be improved.

Newspapers, or some kind of periodical publication, answering the purpose of newspapers, are slowly spreading themselves all over the world; but they can hardly be said to have taken root anywhere but in Europe, or in countries peopled by Europeans; in fact, with the single exception of China,* (even the jealous vigilance of the celestial empire has not been able to shut out this "barbarian" feature) all the newspapers in the world owe their origin to Europeans. Few, if any, of the British colonies are without a newspaper. In the vast regions of Hindostan several journals in the native dialects have appeared within the last few years; and, without doubt, owe their origin to the labours of the missionaries, who have imparted a spirit of inquiry to the half-civilized natives. Where the rude and uncultivated state of the population is not attended to by the government, or where the press is under the strictest *surveillance*, and a censorship, as is the case in most of the continental kingdoms, true freedom of opinion can be but little appreciated.

Returns of the number of newspapers to which stamps were issued, and of the number of stamps issued to newspapers, in the years ending 15th September, 1836 and 1837; distinguishing the number issued to London newspapers, to English provincial newspapers, and to Irish and Scots' newspapers respectively, and showing the total number and amount each year; also, the amount of newspaper stamp duty received in each of the above periods.

	Year ending Sept. 15, 1836.			Year ending Sept. 15, 1837.		
Newspaper.	Number of Newspap.	Number of Stamps.	Duty.	Number of Newspap.	Number of Stamps.	Duty.
			£			£
London ...	71	19,241,640	256556	85	29,172,797	121553
Engl. prov.	194	8,535,396	113804	237	14,996,113	62483
Scotch do.	54	2,654,438	35392	65	4,123,330	17181
Irish do.	78	5,144,582	37525	71	5,203,967	16263
	397	35,576,056	443277	458	53,496,207	217480

* When Paul came to Athens, he perceived, that all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing.—Acts xvii. 21. At a period, more early, perhaps, than the time of Paul, the government of China distributed, through that most extensive empire, a written paper, containing a list of the mandarins, who were appointed to rule in every province. Yet, this Chinese *Red Book*, which was afterwards printed, and for a long time distributed, can scarcely be deemed a newspaper.

"To thee, oh Press! let despots quail,
Oppressors crouch, and tyrants rail,
And own thy righteous sway;
On thy predestinated course,
Religion's handmaid! virtue's nurse!
Hold thy appointed way,
Till every soul the "light within,"
Chase every form of grief and sin
From every heart's recess;
Thy goal is reached—thy race is run—
The cause of God—the rights of man—
Shall crown 'the Press! the Press!'"

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LITERARY CHRONOLOGY,

SHEWING THE PROGRESS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

Sixth Century.
Gildas

Seventh Century.
Cædman
Nennius
Aldhelme

Eighth Century.
Bede
Alcuin

Ninth Century.
Alfred
Erigena
Asser

Tenth Century.
Ethelwerd

Eleventh Century.
Ingulphus
Eadmer

Twelfth Century.
Orderic
Florence
Geoffry Monmouth
Robt. Pulleyn
Wm. Malmesbury
Henry Huntingdon
Simeon Durham
Rich. St. Victor
John Salisbury
R. Glanville
Layamon
Nigellus
Walter Mapes
Giraldus
William Newbury
Joseph Exon

Thirteenth Century.
Roger Hoveden
A. Neckham
Gervase
R. Grosteste
A. Hales
Roger Wendover
Matthew Paris
John Peckham
Rishanger
Robt. of Gloucester
Roger Bacon
Middleton
Thos. Lermont

Fourteenth Century.
Albricus
Duns Scotus
W. Burleigh
Adam Davie
N. Triveth
Gilbert Angl.
Aungerville
Minot
Ric. of Chichester
Higden
Knighton
Wiclif
Barbour
Matthew of West.
Maundeville
Fordun
Langlande
Chaucer
Gower

Fifteenth Century.
Andrew of Wyntown
Lydgate
Thomas Occleve
Walsingham
James I. of Scotland
Harry the Minstrel
John Fortescue
Hardyng
Littleton
Lord Berners
Hawes
Caxton
Skelton

Sixteenth Century.
FIRST HALF.
Linacre
Dunbar
Fabyan
Latimer
Sir David Lindsay
Gawin Douglas
More
Fitzherbert
Wyatt
Cheke
Suckling
Lord Surrey
Cavendish
Elyot
Heywood
Ball
Leland
Gascoigne
Hollingshed
Buchanan
Ascham

SECOND HALF.
Wilson
Tusser
Lilly
Lord Buckhurst
Fox
Sir P. Sidney
Hooker
Marlowe
Spenser
Shakspeare
Lylie
Stowe
Gilbert
Fletcher
Beaumont
Andrews

Seventeenth Century.
FIRST HALF.
Owen
Pits
Knolles
Camden
Hakluyt
Raleigh
Daniel
Donne
Coke
Napier
Ben Jonson
Speed
Burton
Drummond
Massinger
Harrington
Fairfax
Bacon
Spelman
Drayton
Cotton
Purchas
Harvey
Roe
Lord Herbert
Selden
Usher
Chillingworth
Hobbes
Withers
Shirley
Fuller

SECOND HALF.
Clarendon
I. Walton
Dugdale
J. Taylor
Denham
Barrow
Butler
Milton
Davenant
A. Marvell
Prynne
B. Walton
Waller
Cowley
Temple
A. Sidney
Castell
Cudworth
Evelyn
Rochester
Roscommon
Sir T. Brown
Henry More
Lee
Dryden
Sydenham
Tillotson
Bunyan
Otway

Eighteenth Century.
FIRST HALF.
Baxter
Pomfret
Rymer
Boyle
Ray
Locke
Philips
W. Sherlock
Parnell
South
Farquhar
Strype
Ockley
Shaftesbury
Burnet
Newton
Bentley
Flamsteed
Lowth
Prior
Balguy
Steele
Hoadly
Defoe
Addison
Rowe
Vanbrugh
Congreve
Carte
And. Baxter
Halley
Bolingbroke
Sloane
Potter
T. Sherlock
Berkeley
Gay
Lady M Montague
Robert Blair
Samuel Richardson
Hooke
Middleton
Bradley
Hutcheson
Swift
Chesterfield
Ephraim Chambers
Watts
Young
Pope
Somerville
Doddridge
Ramsay
Savage
Lord Kaimes
Swinton
Thomson
Dyer
Fielding
Hammond
Franklin
Granger
T. Simpson
Dodsley
Lloyd, Robert
Mallet
Archbp. Secker
Bonnel Thornton
Colman, the elder
Hawkesworth
Dr. Maty
Dr. Kenrick
Dr. John Byrom

SECOND HALF.
Bishop
Sterne
Johnson
Hartley
Hanway
Shenstone
J. Blair
Collins
Brooke
Jortin
Hume
Lord Lyttleton
Akenside
Warburton
Smollett
Gray
Soame Jenyns
A. Smith
Glover
Robertson
Harris
Hunter
Thomas Warton
Joseph Warton
Thomas Warton
H. Walpole
Goldsmith
Chatterton
Murphy
Cowper
Cumberland
Gifford
Darwin
Beattie
Blackstone
Edward Moore
Bruce
Gibbon
Priestley
Dr. Hugh Blair
Horne Tooke
Fergusson
Jones
Hadcock
Wakefield
Porteous
Hayley
Hurd
Hannah Cowley
Hester Chapone
William Falconer
William Godwin
Jeremy Bentham
John Home
Malone
Helen M. Williams
Harriet Lee
Sophia Lee
Gilpin
Bishop Watson
Dugald Stewart
Mackintosh
Roscoe
Macpherson
Whitaker
Burke
Price
Paley
Strutt
Burns
R. B. Sheridan
Porson
Beddoes
Maskeline
Staunton
Burney
Mrs. Anne Radcliffe
Herschel
Charles Dibdin
O'Keefe
Joanna Baillie
John Nichols
Madame D'Arblay
Charlotte Smith
Crabbe
Charles James Fox
Rev. Dr. Mavor
Polwhele
John Aikin
Mrs. Barbauld
Dr. Percival
Miss Seward
Wolcot, Peter Pindar
Hannah More
T. Morton
Sir R. C. Hoare
Rev. Dr. Jamieson
Mrs. Grant
Dr. E. D. Clarke
Robert Hall
Colman, the younger

Nineteenth Century.
Bloomfield
Macdiarmid
A. Young
Dr. Abraham Rees
Banks
Dr. Adam Clarke
Byron
Parr
Ricardo
Hutton
Percy Bysshe Shelley
Davy
Playfair
Mrs. Inchbald
Gunning
Maturin
Wollaston
Bishop Heber
Hazlitt
Inglis
Sir Egerton Brydges
Coxe
Miss Jewsbury
W. S. Landor
Keats
Hogg
Sotheby
Kirk White
S. T. Coleridge
Leyden
Opie, Amelia
Mrs. E. Hamilton
Mrs. Hemans
Sir Walter Scott
Miss L. E. Landon

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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS,

IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1838.

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Bedford Mercury—Saturday

BERKSHIRE.
Berks Chronicle (Reading)—Saturday
Reading Mercury—Saturday
Windsor Express—Saturday

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury News—Saturday
Bucks Gazette (Aylesbury)—Saturday
Bucks Herald (Aylesbury)—Saturday

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Cambridge Chronicle—Saturday
Cambridge Independent and Huntingdon Gazette—Saturday
Cambridge Advertiser—Wednesday
Wisbech Star in the East—Saturday

CHESHIRE.
Chester Chronicle—Friday
Chester Courant—Tuesday
Chester Gazette—Thursday
Cheshire Reformer (Stockport)—Sat.
Macclesfield Courier—Saturday
Stockport Advertiser—Friday

CORNWALL.
Cornwall Gazette (Truro)—Friday
Falmouth Cornubian—Thursday
Falmouth Express—Saturday
Falmouth Packet—Saturday
Lean's Engine Reporter—Monthly
West Briton (Truro)—Friday

CUMBERLAND.
Carlisle Journal—Saturday
Carlisle Patriot—Saturday
Cumberland Pacquet (Whitehaven) Tu.
Whitehaven Herald—Tuesday

DERBYSHIRE.
Derby Mercury—Wednesday
Derby Reporter—Thursday
Derbyshire Courier (Chesterfield)—Sat.
Derbyshire Chronicle (ditto)—Sat.

DEVONSHIRE.
Devon Advertiser (Barnstaple) Friday
Devon Chronicle (Exeter)—Saturday
Devon Journal (Barnstaple)—Thursd.
Devonport Independent—Saturday
Devonport Telegraph—Saturday
Exeter Flying Post (Trewman's)—Th.
Exeter Gazette (Woolmer's)—Sat.
Exeter or Western Luminary—Mond.
Exeter or Western Times—Saturday
Plymouth Journal—Thursday
Plymouth Herald—Saturday
West of England Conservative (Plymouth)—Wednesday

DORSETSHIRE.
Dorset County Chron. (Dorchester) Th.
Sherborne Journal—Thursday
Sherborne Mercury—Monday

DURHAM.
Durham Advertiser—Friday
Durham Chronicle—Friday
Gateshead Observer—Saturday
Sunderland Beacon—Wednesday
Sunderland Herald—Saturday

ESSEX.
Chelmsford Chronicle—Friday
Essex Herald (Chelmsford)—Tuesday
Essex Standard—(Colchester)—Frid.
Essex and Suffolk Times (do.) Sat.
Essex & Herts Mercury (London) Tu.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Cheltenham Chronicle—Thursday
Cheltenham Free Press, or Stroud Intelligencer—Saturday
Cheltenham Journal, or Stroud Herald Monday
Cheltenham Looker-On—Saturday
Gloucester Chronicle—Saturday
Gloucester Journal—Saturday

HAMPSHIRE.
Hampshire Advertiser (Southampton) Saturday
Hampshire Independent (do.)—Sat.
Hampshire Telegraph (Portsmouth) M.
Hampshire Chronicle (Winchester) M.

HEREFORDSHIRE.
Hereford County Press—Saturday
Hereford Journal—Wednesday
Hereford Times—Saturday

HERTFORDSHIRE.
County Press (Hertford)—Saturday
Herts Reformer (ditto)—Saturday

KENT.
Canterbury Journal—Saturday
Canterbury Kent Herald—Thursday
Canterbury Kentish Gazette—Tuesd.
Canterbury Kentish Observer—Th.
Cinque Ports Chronicle (Hastings)—Saturday
Dover Chronicle—Saturday
Dover Telegraph—Saturday
Greenwich Gazette—Saturday
Greenwich & West Kent Guardian, Sat
Greenwich Patriot—Saturday
Maidstone Gazette—Tuesday
Maidstone Journal—Tuesday
Rochester Gazette—Tuesday

LANCASHIRE.
Blackburn Gazette—Wednesday
Blackburn Standard—Wednesday
Bolton Chronicle—Saturday
Bolton Free Press—Saturday
Lancaster Gazette—Saturday
Lancaster Guardian—Saturday
Liverpool Albion—Monday
Liverpool Britannia (Jones's for advertisements only)—Wednesday
Liverpool Chronicle—Saturday
Liverpool Courier—Wednesday
Liverpool General Advertiser (Gore's) Thursday.
Liverpool Journal—Saturday
Liverpool Mail—Tues. Thursd. & Sat.
Liverpool Mercury—Friday
Liverpool Mercantile Gazette (Myers's for advertisements only)—Mond.
Liverpool Times—Tuesday
Manchester Advertiser—Saturday
Manchester Chronicle—Saturday
Manchester Courier—Saturday
Manchester Guardian—Wed. & Sat.
Manchester Journal (for advert.) Sat.
Manchester Times—Saturday
Preston Chronicle—Saturday
Preston Observer—Saturday
Preston Pilot—Saturday
Wigan Gazette—Friday

LEICESTERSHIRE.
Leicester Chronicle—Saturday
Leicester Herald—Wednesday
Leicester Journal—Friday
Leicestershire Mercury, (Leicester)—Saturday
Leicestershire Telegraph, (Loughbro') Saturday

LINCOLNSHIRE.
Boston Herald—Tuesday
Lincolnshire Chronicle, (Stamford) F
Lincoln Gazette—Tuesday
Lincoln Standard—Wednesday
Stamford Mercury—Friday

MIDDLESEX—(LONDON.)

Daily Morning.

Advertiser
Chronicle
Herald
Post
Public Ledger
Times

Daily Evening.

Courier
Globe
Shipping Gazette
Standard
Sun

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Evening Chronicle
Evening Mail

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

English Chronicle
St. James's Chronicle

Monday and Thursday.

Patriot (Religious, Dissenting)
Record (Religious, Church of Engl.)

Tuesday and Friday.

Church of England Gazette (Religious)
Course of the Exchange
Financial and Commercial Record
London Gazette (for notices only)

Wednesday and Saturday.

Police Gazette

Monday.

Christian Advocate (Religious, Diss.)
County Chronicle
Magnet
Mark Lane Express
New Farmer's Journal

Tuesday.

Mercantile Journal
Trade List

Wednesday.

Commercial Gazette
Social Gazette
Watchman (Religious, Wesleyan)

Thursday.

Law Chronicle
Law Gazette

Friday.

County Herald

Saturday.

Athenæum
Colonial Gazette
Court Journal
Court Gazette
Gardener's Gazette
Jurist
Legal Observer
Literary Gazette
Mining Journal
Naval and Military Gazette
Parthenon
Sunbeam
Weekly Courier
Justice of the Peace & Law Recorder

Saturday and Sunday.

Age
Atlas
Argus
Bell's Life in London
The Charter
Conservative Journal
Crown
Era
Examiner
Guide
London Dispatch
New Bell's Messenger
Operative
Police Recorder
Railway Times
Satirist

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Spectator
Stranger's Guide
Sunday Times
United Service Gazette
Weekly Chronicle
Weekly Chronicle (Holt's)
Weekly Dispatch
Weekly Post
Weekly True Sun
Saturday and Monday.
Champion
Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Planet
Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.
John Bull
News and Sunday Globe
Old Bell's Messenger
Sunday and Monday.
Observer
First of every Month.
British & Foreign Commercial Advert.
Civil Engineer & Architects' Journal
Statistical Journal
Tenth of every Month.
Bent's Literary Advertiser
First and Fifteenth of every Month.
Publisher's Circular
Monthly, First Wednesday.
Ecclesiastical Gazette
Second Wednesday in Month.
Christian Spectator
Postage Circular—Occasionally
Racing Calendar—Occasionally
South Australian Record
Twice a Month, Wednesday.
British Emancipator

MONMOUTHSHIRE.
Monmouth Beacon (Monmouth)—Sat.
Monmouth Merlin (Newport)—Sat.

NORFOLK.
Norfolk Chronicle (Norwich)—Sat.
Norwich Mercury—Saturday

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Northampton Herald—Saturday
Northampton Mercury—Saturday

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Newcastle Chronicle—Saturday
Newcastle Courant—Friday
Newcastle Journal—Saturday
NorthernLiberator—(Newc.on T.)Sat.
Tyne Mercury—Tuesday

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Nottingham Journal—Friday
Nottingham Mercury—Saturday
Nottingham Review—Saturday

OXFORDSHIRE.
Oxford Chronicle—Saturday
Oxford Herald—Saturday
Oxford Journal—Saturday

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*None.*

SHROPSHIRE.
SalopianJournal(Shrewsbury)—Wed.
Shrewsbury Chronicle—Friday
Shrewsbury Reporter—Friday
Shrewsbury News—Saturday

SOMERSETSHIRE.
Bath Chronicle—Thursday
Bath Figaro—Saturday
Bath Gazette—Tuesday
Bath Guardian—Saturday
Bath Herald—Saturday
Bath Journal—Monday
Bristol Gazette—Thursday
Bristol Journal (Felix Farley's)—Sat.
Bristol Mercury—Saturday
Bristol Mirror—Saturday
SomersetConstitution (Bath) Saturday
Somerset Gazette (Taunton) Saturday
Taunton Courier—Wednesday

STAFFORDSHIRE.
Staffordshire Advertiser (Staf.)—Sat.
Staffordshire Examiner (Lichfield) Sat.
Staffordshire Gazette (ditto) Wedn.
Staffordshire Mercury (Hanley)—Sat.
WolverhamptonChronicle—Wednesd.

SUFFOLK.
Bury Herald—Wednesday
Bury Post & Norwich E.Anglian,Wed.
Ipswich Journal—Saturday
Suffolk Chronicle (Ipswich)—Sat.

SURREY.
There are not any papers printed in this county, but the following are circulated by Agents.
County Chronicle (London) Mon. ev.
County Herald (ditto) Frid. ev.
Surrey Standard (ditto) Frid. ev.

SUSSEX.
Brighton Gazette—Thursday
Brighton Guardian—Wednesday
Brighton Herald—Saturday
Brighton Patriot—Tuesday
Sussex Advertiser (Lewes)—Monday
Sussex Agricultural Express(do.) Sat.

WARWICKSHIRE.
Birmingham Advertiser—Thursday
Birmingham Gazette (Aris's)—Mond.
Birmingham Journal—Saturday
Coventry Herald—Friday
Coventry Standard—Friday
Leamington Chronicle—Thursday
Leamington Spa Courier—Saturday
Midland Counties Herald—Thursday
Warwick Advertiser—Saturday

WESTMORELAND.
Kendal Mercury—Saturday
Westmoreland Gazette (Kendal)—Sat.

WILTSHIRE.
Devizes Gazette—Thursday
Salisbury Herald—Saturday
Salisbury Journal—Monday
Wiltshire Independent (Devizes)—Th.
Wiltshire Standard (Malmsbury) Sat.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
Kidderminster Messenger and Ten Towns' Gazette—Friday
Worcester Chronicle—Thursday
Worcestershire Guardian (Worcester) Saturday
Worcester Herald—Saturday
Worcester Journal—Thursday

YORKSHIRE.
Bradford Observer—Thursday
Doncaster Chronicle—Saturday
Doncaster Gazette—Friday
Halifax & Huddersfield Express—Sat.
Halifax Guardian—Saturday
Harrogate Advertiser—Monday
Harrogate Gazette—Saturday
Hull Advertiser—Friday
Hull Herald—Thursday
Hull Observer—Tuesday
Hull Packet—Friday
Hull Rockingham—Saturday
Hull Saturday Journal—Saturday
Hull Times—Friday
Leeds Intelligencer—Saturday
Leeds Mercury—Saturday
Leeds Northern Star—Saturday
Leeds Times—Saturday
Scarborough Herald—Thursday
Sheffield Chronicle—Saturday
Sheffield Independent—Saturday
Sheffield Iris—Tuesday
Sheffield Mercury—Saturday
Sheffield Patriot—Tuesday
West Riding Herald (Wakefield)—Fr.
York Chronicle—Wednesday
York Courant—Thursday
York Gazette—Saturday
York Herald—Saturday
Yorkshireman (York)—Saturday

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.
Berwick Advertiser—Saturday
Berwick and Kelso Warder—Sat.

WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
Silurian (Brecon)—Saturday

CARMARTHENSHIRE.
Carmarthen Journal—Friday
Welshman (Carmarthen)—Friday

CARNARVONSHIRE.
Carnarvon Herald—Saturday
North Wales Chronicle (Bangor)—Tu

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Cambrian (Swansea)—Saturday
Merthyr Guardian and Glamorganshire Advertiser (Merthyr Tydvil) Saturday

MERIONETHSHIRE.
Y Brytwn (Bala)—1st of every month

FLINTSHIRE.
Cronicl yr Oes (Mold)—Monday

BRITISH ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY.
Channel Islands' Gazette (Guernsey) Wednesday and Saturday
Guernsey Comet—Monday & Thurs.
Guernsey Gazette—Saturday
Guernsey Star—Monday & Thursday

JERSEY.
Jersey Argus—Tuesday
Jersey British Press—Tues. & Friday
Jersey Chronique de—Saturday
Jersey Constitutional—Saturday
Jersey Impartial—Wednesday
Jersey Journal de Commerce—Sat.
Jersey News—Friday
Jersey Patriot—Tuesday
Jersey Times—Tuesday & Friday

ISLE OF MAN.
Manx Advertiser (Douglas)—Tues.
Manx Liberal ditto —Sat.
Manx Sun ditto —Friday
Mona's Herald ditto —Tuesd.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.
Aberdeen Constitutional—Saturday
Aberdeen Herald—Saturday
Aberdeen Journal—Wednesday
Arbroath Herald—Friday
Arbroath Journal—Saturday

AYRSHIRE.
Ayr Advertiser—Thursday
Ayr Observer—Monday
Ayrshire Examiner
Kilmarnock Journal—Friday

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.
John O'Groat's Journal (Wick)—Fr.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.
Dumfries Courier—Wednesday
Dumfries Galloway Register
Dumfries Herald—Friday
Dumfries Times—Wednesday

EDINBURGH.
Edinburgh Advertiser—Tues. and Fr.
Edinburgh and Leith Advertiser (for advertisements only)—Saturday
Edinburgh Caledonian Mercury—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday
Edinburgh Evening Courant—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday
Edinburgh Evening Post—Saturday
Edinburgh Gazette (by authority. for notices only)—Tuesday and Frid.
Edinburgh Observer—Tues. and Fr.
Edinburgh Scotsman—Wed. & Sat.
Edinburgh Scottish Pilot—Wednesd.
Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle—Sat.
Edinburgh Weekly Journal—Wed.

FIFESHIRE.
Fife Herald (Cupar)—Thursday
Fifeshire Journal (Cupar)—Thursday

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS.
Dundee Advertiser—Friday
Dundee Chronicle—Thursday
Dundee Courier—Tuesday
Montrose Review—Friday
Montrose Standard—Friday

HADDINGTON.
East Lothian Advertiser

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INVERNESS-SHIRE.
Inverness Courier—Wednesday
Inverness Herald—Thursday

LANARKSHIRE.
Glasgow Argus—Monday & Thursday
Glasgow Chronicle—Mon. Wed.& Fr.
Glasgow Courier—Tues. Th. and Sat.
Glasgow Constitutional—Wed. & Sat.
Glasgow Evening Post—Saturday
Glasgow Herald—Monday & Friday
Glasgow Journal—Thursday
Glasgow Reformers' Gazette—Sat.
Glasgow Scottish Guardian—Tu.&Fr.
Glasgow Scots' Times—Wed. & Sat.

MORAYSHIRE, or ELGIN.
Elgin Courant—Friday
Forres Gazette—Saturday

PERTHSHIRE.
Perthshire Advertiser [Perth]—Th.
Perth Chronicle [Perth]—Th.
PerthshireConstitutional[Perth]—W.
Perthshire Courier [Perth]—Th.

RENFREWSHIRE.
Greenock Advertiser—Mon. and Th.
Paisley Advertiser—Saturday

ROXBURGHSHIRE.
Kelso Chronicle—Friday
Kelso Mail—Monday and Thursday

STIRLINGSHIRE.
Stirling Journal and Advertiser—Fr.
Stirling Observer—Thursday

WIGTONSHIRE.
Galloway Register [Stranraer]—Fr.

SHETLAND ISLANDS.
Shetland Journal [published in London]—Monthly

IRELAND.

ANTRIM.
Belfast Commercial Chronicle—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday
Belfast News Letter—Tues. & Friday
Belfast Northern Whig—Tu.Th.& Sat.
Belfast Reformer—Friday
Belfast Standard—Saturday
Ulster Times [Belfast]—Tu.Th. & Sat.
Ulster Missionary [Belfast]

CARLOW.
Carlow Sentinel—Saturday
Leinster Independent [Carlow]—Sat.

CLARE.
Clare Journal [Ennis]—Mon. & Th.

CORK.
Cork Constitution—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Cork Southern Reporter—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Cork Standard—Mon. Wed. & Friday

DONEGAL.
Ballyshannon Herald—Friday

DOWN.
Downpatrick Recorder—Saturday
Newry Examiner—Wednesday & Sat.
Newry Telegraph—Tues. and Friday

DUBLIN.
Dublin Evening Freeman's Journal—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Dublin Evening Mail—M. W. and Fr.
Dublin Evening Packet—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Dublin Evening Post — Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Dublin Freeman's Journal—Daily
Dublin Philanthropist—Saturday
Dublin Monitor—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Dublin Gazette [by authority: for notices only]—Tuesday and Frid.
Dublin General Advertiser [for advertisements only]—Saturday
Dublin Literary Gazette—Saturday
Dublin Mercantile Advertiser—Mon.
Dublin Morning Register—Daily
Dublin Pilot—Mond. Wedn. & Friday
Dublin Saunders' News Letter—Daily
Dublin Record—Monday and Thurs.
Dublin Warder—Saturday
Dublin Weekly Freeman's Jour.—Sat.
Dublin Weekly Register—Saturday
Dublin Temperance Gazette
Dublin Morning Herald—Daily
Dublin Medical Press—Wednesday

EAST MEATH.
Athlone Sentinel—Friday

FERMANAGH.
Enniskillen Chronicle [Ennisk,]—Th.
Fermanagh Reporter [ditto]—Th.

GALWAY.
ConnaughtJournal[Galway]—M.&Th
Galway Advertiser—Saturday
Galway Patriot—Wednesday & Sat.
Tuam Herald—Saturday

KERRY.
Kerry Evening Post [Tralee]—Wednesday and Saturday
Tralee Mercury—Wednesday

KILDARE—*None.*

KILKENNY.
Kilkenny Journal—Wed. and Sat.
Kilkenny Moderator—Wed. and Sat.

KING'S COUNTY—*None.*

LEITRIM—*None.*

LIMERICK.
Limerick Chronicle—Wed. and Sat.
Limerick Standard—Tues. and Frid.
Limerick Star and Evening Post—Tuesday and Friday

LONDONDERRY.
Londonderry Journal—Tuesday
Londonderry Sentinel—Saturday
Londonderry Standard—Wed. & Sat.

LOUTH.
Drogheda Argus—Saturday
Drogheda Conservative—Saturday
Drogheda Journal—Tues. and Sat.

MAYO.
Mayo Constitution [Castlebar]—Tuesday and Friday
Mayo Telegraph [ditto]—Wednesday
Mayo Missionary Herald [Achill]—Monthly

QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Leinster Express [Maryborough] Sat.

ROSCOMMON.
Roscommon Gazette [Boyle]—Sat.
Roscommon Journal—Friday

SLIGO.
Sligo Champion—Saturday
Sligo Journal—Friday

TIPPERARY.
Clonmel Advertiser—Wed. & Sat.
Clonmel Herald—Wed. & Sat.
Tipperary Constitution (Clonmel)—Tuesday and Friday
Tipperary Free Press (do.)Wed.& Sat.

WATERFORD.
Waterford Chronicle—Tu. Th. and Sat.
Waterford Mail—Wed. and Saturday
Waterford Mirror—Mon.Wed.and Sat
Waterford Weekly Chronicle—Sat.
Weekly News Letter—Saturday

WESTMEATH.
Westmeath Guardian [Mullingar] Th.

WEXFORD.
Wexford Conservative—Wed. & Sat.
Wexford Independent—Wed. & Sat.

WICKLOW—*None.*

PERIODICALS.

Analyst, (The) *Quarterly*
Annual Register, 8vo
Army List
Annual ditto, 8vo
Asiatic Journal
Athenæum, *Weekly*
Baptist Magazine
Baptist Children's Magazine
Baptist Reporter
Beau Monde
Bentley's Miscellany
Blackwood's Magazine
Blackwood's Lady's Fashions
Blaine's Encyclopædia of Rural Sports
Botanical Magazine (Curtis's)
Botanical Register (Edwards's)
British Critic & Theol. Review, *Quar.*
British Magazine
British Farmer's Magazine, *Quarterly*
British and Foreign Review, *Quarterly*
Brit. & For. Medical Review, *Quarterly*
Carthusian, (The) *Quarterly*
Catholic Magazine
Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. *Week*
Child's Companion
Child's Magazine (Mason's)
Children's Friend
Children's Missionary Magazine
Christian Guardian
Christian Messenger
Christian Observer
Christian Reformer
Christian Remembrancer
Christian Physician
Christian Teacher, *Quarterly*
Christian Lady's Magazine
Christian Pioneer
Christian Examiner
Christian Child's Faithful Friend
Church of England Magazine, *Weekly*
Church of England Review, *Quarterly*
Church Missionary Record
Church of Scotland Magazine
Churchman
City Mission Magazine
Civil Engineer and Arch.'s Journal
Congregational Magazine
Cottage Magazine
Cottager's Monthly Visitor
Cottager's Friend
Court Magazine
Curtis's Entomology
Cyclopædia of Anatomy
Cyclopædia of Surgery
Dallas's Cottager's Guide
Dearden's Miscellany, *Jan.* 1, 1839
Dublin Medical Journal, *on alternate months*
Dublin Review, *Quarterly*
Dublin University Magazine
East India Magazine
East India Register, *Half-yearly*
Eclectic Review
Edinburgh Journal of Nat. History
Edinburgh Medical Journal, *Quarterly*
Edinburgh Review, *Quarterly*
Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, *Q.*
Edinburgh Christian Instructor
Educational Magazine
El Instructor
Encyclopædia Britannica
Encyclo. Metropolitana, *Quarterly*
Entomological Magazine
Evangelical Magazine
Evangelical Register
Evangelist
Family Library
Farmer's Magazine
Female's Advocate
Floral Cabinet
Floricultural Cabinet (Harrison's)
Floricultural Mag. (Marnock's)
Foreign Review, *Quarterly*
Fraser's Magazine
Freemason's Review, *Quarterly*
Friendly Visitor
General Baptist Repository
Gentleman's Magazine
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions
Gospel Magazine
Gospel Herald
Gospel Standard
Home Missionary Magazine

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Horticultural Journal
Intellectual Repository, *Quarterly*
Inquirer
Irish Farmer
Jardine's Naturalist's Library
Jardine's Annals of Natural History
Jewish Intelligence
Journal of Statistical Society
Jurist (The) *Weekly*
Lady's Pocket Magazine
Lady's Cabinet of Fashion
Lady's Gazette of Fashion
Lancet, *Weekly*
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia
Law Journal
Law Magazine, *Quarterly*
Law List, *Annually*
Legal Guide, *Weekly*
Legal Observer, *Weekly*
Library of Entertaining Knowledge
Library of Useful Knowledge, *Weekly*
Literary Gazette, *Weekly*
Livesey's Moral Reformer
London Journal of Arts
London Monthly Miscellany
London and Paris Fashions
London Saturday Journal, *Weekly*
Lond. & Westminster Review, *Quarter*
Loudon's Gardener's Magazine
Loudon's Natural History
Loudon's, Mrs., Flower Garden
Lowndes' British Librarian
Magazine of Domestic Economy
Maund's Botanic Garden
Maund's Botanist
Mechanic's Magazine, *Weekly*
Medical Gazette, *Weekly*
Medico-Chir. Journ. (Johnson's) *Quar.*
Methodist Magazine
Methodist New Connexion Magazine
Metropolitan Magazine
Mining Review
Mirror, *Weekly*
Mirror of Parliament, *Weekly*
Missionary Gleaner
Missionary Register
Missionary Magazine
Monthly Magazine
Monthly Review
Monthly Belle Assemblée
Monthly Chronicle
Monthly Law Magazine
Mother's Magazine
Musical World, *Weekly*
Naturalist (The)
Nautical Magazine
Navy List, *Quarterly*
New Monthly Magazine
New Sporting Magazine
New World of Fashion
North American Review, *Quarterly*
Numismatic Chronicle
Orthodox Journal, *Weekly*
Parbury's Oriental Herald
Paxton's Magazine of Botany
Penny Cyclopædia
Penny Magazine
Penny Mechanic
Penny Pulpit
Penny Sunday Reader, *Weekly*
Philosophical Magazine
Phrenological Journal
Pilot
PinnocksGuide to Knowledge, *Weekly*
Presbyterian Review, *Quarterly*
Protestant Preacher, *Weekly*
Pulpit, (The) *Weekly*
Quarterly Review
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture
Railway Magazine
Rampart (The)
Refuge (The)
Repertory of Arts
Revivalist
Sacred Star
Saturday Magazine
Scottish Christian Herald
Scottish Congregational Magazine
Servant's Magazine
Soldier's and Sailor's Magazine
Sowerby's Botany, *Weekly*
Spiritual Magazine and Zion's Casket
Sporting Magazine
Sporting Review
Sportsman (The)
Statutes, Public, *Weekly*
Stephens's Episcopal Magazine
Sunbeam
Sunday School Teacher
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine
Teacher's Offering
Temperance Penny Magazine
Temperance Intelligencer
Theological Library
Townsend's Costumes
Townsend's Coiffures
Town and Country Magazine
Tract Magazine
United Service Journal
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c. *Weekly*
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Zion's Trumpet

REPORTS
OF
COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

House of Lords.—Clark and Finnelly—Bligh.
Chancery.—Mylne and Craig.
Rolls Court.—Keene.
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King's Bench.—Adolphus and Ellis—Neville and Perry
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Bankruptcy.—Deacon—Montagu and Ayrton.
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Statutes.—ANNUALLY.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

"Sir, it is the great excellence of a writer to put into his book as much as his book will hold"—JOHNSON.

"Let it be book'd with the rest"—SHAKSPEARE.

P. 66. William Young Ottley, F. S. A. was born Aug. 6, 1771, and died May 26, 1836.

P. 556. For Joseph Athias *read* Tobias Athias.

P. 647. On a marble tablet fixed against the west front of the methodist meeting at Edmonton, supporting an urn, like a covered dish on a foot, is this inscription, commemorating the relict of Mr. deputy Kent:—"Near this monument lie the mortal remains of Mary Kent, who exchanged this world of sin for the realms of peace and joy, March 3, 1803, aged one hundred and four years."

P. 668. Dr. Edward Young died April 12, 1765, aged 84.

P. 713. Jeremy Bentham died June 6, 1832, aged 84.

P. 742. Sir Charles Wilkins died May 13, 1836, aged 85.

P. 747. Lord North died Aug. 5, 1792.

P. 764. Thomas, lord Erskine, died Nov. 17, 1817.

P. 776. James Boaden, editor of the *Oracle*, was born at Whitehaven, in 1762, and died Feb. 16, 1839. He was the author of the *Life of J. P. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons*, &c.

P. 777. Rev. William Beloe was born at Norwich, in 1756, and died April 11, 1817.

P. 784. Dr. John Walcot died at Somers Town, London, Jan. 13, 1819, in his 81st year. Perhaps hardly any poet since Shakspeare illustrated his works with more abundant allusions derived from the sources of nature; or a more original genius. He retained his faculties to the last.

P. 789. Thomas Bowden died Feb. 26, 1836, aged 68.

P. 793. George Longman, esq. died Nov. 23, 1822.

P. 793. William Godwin, was born at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, March 3, 1756, and died April 7, 1836. He received for his work on *Political Justice*, £700; *Caleb Williams*, £84; and *St. Leon*, four hundred guineas.

P. 793. Hannah More was born 1745, died Sept. 7, 1833.

P. 795, *dele* the two lines concerning newspapers at Constantinople.

P. 796. John Mackinlay died in Southampton-street, London, June 13, 1821, aged 75 years. He was the father of Mr. Mackinlay, formerly a bookseller in the Strand.

P. 805. Matthew Wilkes died Jan. 29, 1829, aged 93.

P. 830. Joseph Mawman died Sept. 13, 1827, aged sixty-eight years. He was a very intelligent man, and spirited publisher; also an author, having published in 1805 an 8vo. volume, entitled *An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland, and the English Lakes, &c.*

P. 832. For Harriot Hart *read* John Harriot Hart.

P. 840. Markham Craig died during his imprisonment.

P. 854. Mrs. E.C. Knight died at Paris, Feb. 1838, aged 89.

P. 859. Dr. John Trussler died June, 1820, aged 85.

P. 876. The note, *John Briggs*, should be placed last, and marked thus †

P. 893. The rev. R. Polwhele died March 4, 1838, aged 78.

P. 949. John Talbot, son of Matthew Talbot, and brother-in-law of Mr. E. Baines, died March 27, 1839, in his sixty-sixth year. He had occupied a confidential situation in the office of the *Leeds Mercury* for thirty-five years. His son, the rev. Edward Talbot, resides at Tenterden, Kent.

1832, *May*. The Dublin Printers' Asylum instituted.

1839, *March* 20. *Died*, JAMES TALL, who held a responsible situation in the Pitt Press, Cambridge, aged fifty years. Mr. Tall served his apprenticeship in that establishment: in Feb. 1805, he was appointed superintendent of the stereotype foundry, and in July, 1830, overseer of the press department, which he held till his death. His assiduity, fidelity, and pleasing deportment, gained him the esteem of a large circle of friends. He left a widow.

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A Chronological Index of the Towns and Countries in which the art of Printing is known to have been exercised.

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1465 Subiaco, Italy
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1467 Ellville or Elfield, do.
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1470 Berona, Switzerland
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Oudewater, Netherlands
1670 Gorcum, South Holland
Hermannstadt, Transyl.
Liege, Flanders
Plauen, Saxony
Ratzebourg, Denmark
1671 Canton, China
Quam-cheu, ditto
Steudal, Prussia
1672 Spoleto, Italy
Zombor, Hungary
1673 Altona, Lower Saxony
Compostella, Spain
1674 St. Sebastian, ditto
Sluczc, Russ. Lithuania
1675 Boston, North America
Duderstadt, Lr. Saxony
Flensbourg, Denmark
Stolpen, Saxony
1676 Guba, Lusatia
1677 Dunkirk, French Fland.
Ronco, Italy
Zeitz, Upper Saxony
1678 Castellane, France
Corbachium, Germany
Vannes, France
1679 Coligni, ditto
Dyrenfurt, Silesia
Massa, Tuscany
Rieti, Italy
1680 Einsilden, Switzerland
Manfredonia, Naples
Schlichtingsheim, Poland
1682 Revel, European Russia
Rohan, France
Williamsburg, N. Americ
1683 Jassy, Moldavia, Turkey
Sevenbergen, Netherl.
1684 Piazzolo, isl. of Corsica
Skalholt, Iceland
1685 Laon, France
Maestricht, Netherlands
Uman, European Russia
1686 Philadelphia, N. America
1687 Carlscrona, Sweden
Egra, Bohemia
Holyrood House, Scotl.
Laubau, Germany
1688 Jonkioping, Sweden
Wandsbeck, Germany
1689 Brieg, Silesia
Condom, France
Schwabach, Franconia
Trevoux, France
1690 Mazzarino, Sicily
Nieuhus, Westphalia
1691 Chemnitz, Up. Saxony
Porto, Italy
1692 Ploen, Denmark
Zolkieu, Austrian Poland
1693 Bayonne, France
New York, N. America
Ochringen, Germany
1694 Sinigaglia, Italy
1696 Bayeux, France
Dessau, Up. Saxony
Tachau, Bohemia
1697 Chartreuse, France
Sonderahausen, Saxony
1698 Glatz, Silesia
Jassy, European Turkey
Montroulles, France
Odensee, Denmark
Pernau, Europ. Russia
Wismar, Germany
1700 Song-kiang, China
Suprasal, a monastery in Russian Lithuania
1701 Narva, Russia
Snagof, Wallachia
Weimar, Germany
1702 Ascania, a castle in Germany
St. Gallen, Switzerland
Jessnitz, Germany
1703 Batavia, capital of Java
Caseres, France
Lunenburg, Germany
Sohns, Wetteravia, ditto
Tayabas, Philippine isl.
1704 Aurillac, France
St. Jean de Maurienne, Savoy
Toulon, France
1706 Aleppo, Syria
Hernoisand, Sweden
Nyeborg, Denmark
1707 Skara, Sweden
1709 Custrin, Germany
New London, N. America
1710 Tirgowischt, Turkey
1711 La Charite, France
Homburg, Germany
St. Petersburg, Russia
Teflis, Asiatic Georgia
Wetzlar, Germany
1712 Coesfield, Westphalia
Holstein, Germany
Soleure, Switzerland
Tranquebar, Hindostan
1714 Belfast, Ireland
Nottingham, England
Rochefort, France
1716 Stregau, Prussian Silesia
1717 Kalwai, Turkey
Liebe, Saxony
1718 Shrewsbury, England
1720 Harfleur, France
Kingston, Jamaica
1721 Weissenfels, Saxony
Soest, Westphalia
1722 St. Menehould, France
1725 Schneeberg, Saxony
1726 Annapolis, N. America
1727 Budingen, Germany
1727 Clausthal, Lr. Saxony
Lassay, France
1728 St. Oreste, Italy
1729 Disentis, Switzerland
Weissenburg, Germany
1730 Bridgetown, Barbadoes
Charlestown, N. America
Zug, Switzerland
1731 Assisi, Popedom, Italy
Sais, France
Tegeruse, a famous abbey in Bavaria
1732 Kesroan, Mount Libanus, Syria
1734 Bod-Edeyrn, Wales
1735 Germantown, N. Americ
Karalanska, Russia
Rogensburg, an abbey near Ulm
Verets, France
1736 Nuits, ditto
1737 Colombo, Ceylon
1738 Manheim, Germany
1739 Bar-le-Duc, France
Irun, Spain
1740 Mons Cassinus, Naples
1741 New Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, German
Zyllichau, Prussia
1743 Este, Venetian territory
Zagrab, Austrian States
1744 Erlangen, Franconia
Marienburg, Up. Saxony
Wilhermsdorff, Germany
1745 Carlsruhe, Suabia
1746 Noyou, France
1747 Basseterre, St. Kit's
Prenzlau, Brandenburg
1748 Avilly, France
Lutzen, Saxony
St. John, Antigua
1749 Kolscz, Hungary
Luneville, France
Roveredo, Tyrol
1750 Cervera, Spain
Port au Prince, island of St. Domingo
Ragland Castle, Wales
1751 Beirut, Mount Lebanon
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Lancaster, Pennsylvan. North America
Woodbridge, New Jersey, North America
1752 Arezzo, Tuscany
Schwabach, Franconia
1753 Havre de Grace, France
1754 Bernbourg, Up. Saxony
Colmar, Alsace
Newbern, North Carolina, North America
Newhaven, Connecticut, North America
1755 Palmyra, Syria
Vincennes, France
1756 Arcueil, ditto
Debretzen, Up. Hungary
Epinal, France
Portsmouth, N. America
St. Jago de la Vega, isle of Jamaica
1757 Gottingen, Low. Saxony
Harg, Sweden
1758 Strawberry Hill, England
Versailles, France
1759 Vitry-le-Francais, ditto
Zell, Lower Saxony
1760 Ephrata, Pennsylvania
Potsdam, Prussia
1761 Castelfranco, Italy
Villagarsia, Spain
Wilmington, Delaware North America
1762 Butzow, Lower Saxony
Providence, N. America
Savannah, Georgia, N.A.
1763 Pesth, Hungary
Volterra. Tuscany
Wilmington, North Carolina, North America
1764 Hartford, Connecticut, Quebec, Lower Canada

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1765 Bouillon, Netherlands
Charlottetown, capital of the isl. of Dominica
Cologna, Italy
Hirschberg, Silesia
1766 Barby, Upper Saxony
Lugano, Switzerland
1767 S. Maria Mayor, Paragua
St. Pierre, island of Martinique
1768 Grange, Durham, Engl.
Salem, Massachusetts, North America
1770 Albany, New York
Baltimore, Maryland, North America
Bienne, Berne, Switzer.
Burlington, New Jersey, North America
Christianstadt, island of St. Croix
Glynd-pl., Sussex, Engl.
Llandovery, Wales
1772 Madras, or Fort St. George East Indies
Wipery, a village near Madras, East Indies
1773 Gortz, Italy
Hrapsey, Breidafiord, New London, Iceland
Newberry Port, Massachusetts, N. America
Norwich, Connecticut, North America
1774 Exeter, New Hampshire, North America
Hilburghausen, Saxony
1775 Montego Bay, Jamaica
Montreal, Canada, N. A.
Worcester, Massachusetts, North America
1776 Artleburgh, ditto ditto
Danvers ditto ditto
Fishkill, New York, ditto
Newark, N. Jersey, ditto
1777 Gueret, France
Clagenfurt, Austria
San Marino, Italy
Stargard, Pomerania
1778 Calcutta, East Indies
Chanteloup, France
Chateau de Fresnes, do.
Hanover, New Hampshire, North America
Hoogly, Bengal, E. I.
Westminster, Vermont, North America
1779 Coblentz, Germpny
Vesoul, France
1780 Malda, Bengal, E. Indies
Nivelles, Netherlands
Passy, France
1781 Marienwerder, Prussia
1782 Blankenburg, L. Saxony
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1783 Compeigne, France
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Windsor, Vermont, N.A.
1784 Haderaleben, Sleswick, Denmark
1784 Pondicherry, East Indies
1785 Baza, Spain
Stuhlweissenb. Hungary
Charleston, Massachusetts, North America
Jeddo, Japan
Kehl, Germany
Montargis, France
Pfoerten, Prussia
1786 Bingen, France
Lexington, Kentucky, North America
Pappenheim, Bavaria
1787 Chateau-fort, France
Detmold, Westphalia
Eichotadt, Franconia
Etruria, England
Fredericksburg, Virginia, North America
Havannah, Cuba
1788 Manxes, Spain
Meldorp, Denmark
1789 Buenos Ayres, S. America
Ruien, Livonia, Russia
Spa, Netherlands
Schwerin, Germany
Winterthour, Switzerl.
1790 Guernsey, a British isl.
Neuweid, Westphalia
Newhausel, Up. Hungary
1791 Trevecka, South Wales
Zilly, Transylvania
1792 Bombay, East Indies
Saverne, France [nople
1793 Chrysopolis, Constanti-
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Varhely, Hungary
Walpole, New Hampshire, North America
1794 Brookfield, Massachusetts, North America
Corte, island of Corsica
Leira, Iceland
Tongerloo, near Antwerp
1795 Blaje, Transylvania
Chillicothe, Ohio, N. A.
Cincinatti, ditto ditto
Comorn, Hungary
Oviedo, Spain
Sydney, New S. Wales
1796 Kotbus, Prussia
Schemnitz, Hungary
1797 Dampierre, France
1798 Alexandria, Egypt
Cairo, Egypt
Marietta, Ohio, N. A.
1799 Czenk, Hungary
1800 Bosch, an island of the Dutch province of Groningen
Gizeh, a village on the Nile, Egypt
Hadamar, Germany
Serampore, Bengal, E.I.
1802 Corbeil, France
1803 Kazan, Russia
New Orleans, N. America
Northampton, Hampshire, North America
1804 Ferrol, Gallicia, Spain
1805 Raab, Lower Hungary
1806 Caraccas, Terra Firma, South America
1807 Hafod, Cardiganshire, South Wales
Karass, Russia
Khizurpoor, Bengal, E.I.
Montevideo, S. America
Poughkeepsie, New York, North America
Prince of Wales' Island, or Pulo Penang, Malay
Ronneburg, Germany
1808 Sarepta, Calmuc Tartary
1810 Augusta, Massachusetts, North America
Detroit, Michigan territory, North America
Lynchburg, Virginia, North America
Natches, Mississipi, N.A
St. Louis. Up. Louisiana, North America
Tanjore, in the Carnatic, East Indies
1811 Bogota, New Granada, South America
1812 Frogmore Lodge, Berkshire, England
Mediterranean
Vizagapatam Deccan, East Indies
1813 Egmore, Madras, E. I.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America
Ava, Birmah, E. Indies
Lee Priory, Kent, England
1814 Palma, Austrian Illyria
1815 Astrachan, Russia
New Lexington, Indiana, North America
1816 Amboyna, Molucca isles
Dedham, Massachusetts
Draguignan, France
Jassy, Moldavia, European Turkey
Malacca, Malacca
1817 Centa, in Africa
Corfu, an island in the Ionian sea
Eimeo, or Movea, one of the Society Islands
Rangoon, East Indies
1818 Andover, Massachusetts, North America
Berdyczow, Russia
Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land
Tahiti, or Otaheite, one of the Society islands in the South Pacific
1819 Bellary, Hindostan
Benares, ditto
Winter Harbour, North Polar Sea
1820 Bencoolen, isle Sumatra
Chinsurah, Hindostan
Cotym, Malabar coast, Hindostan
Rovetta, Italy
Syracuse, Sicily
1821 Arau, Switzerland
Bourbon, isle of Bourbn.
Burder's Point, Otaheite
Dar-el-kamar, Mount Libanus
Friesolo, Tuscany
1821 Hononooro, Sandwich I.
Lucknow, Hindostan
Nakhitchevan, Russia
Wisbaden, Germany
1822 Bulak, Upper Egypt
Calataniseta, Sicily
Corinth, Morea
Cotta, Ceylon
Tauris, Persia
1823 Baden, Switzerland
Christiansand, Norway
Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen, Sumatra
Jordanimola ad Nimitium
Santa Martha, New Granada, S. America
Singapore, peninsula of Malacca
1824 Bergen, Norway
Carthagena, S. America
Cumana, Caraccas, S.A.
Ebnat, Germany
Fluelen, Switzerland
Guajaquil, Quito, S.A.
Guyana, S. America
Maracaibo, Caraccas, do.
Middlehill, England
Missolonghi, Greece
Napoli di Romania, in the Morea
Panama, isthmus of Darien, South America
Popayan, New Granada, South America
Santa Fe de Antioquia, Antiochia
1825 Auburn, New York, N.A.
Bolivar, South America
Chatillon, France
Helsingfors, S. Finland
Libau, European Russia
Odessa, ditto
Pateo, Society Islands
Penang, Prince of Wales island, Hindostan
Plymouth, Massac. N.A.
St. Helena, in the Atlantic
St. Nicholas, Holland
Santiago, Chili, S. Amer.
Tananarivou, island of Madagascar
1826 Columbia, South Carolina, North America
La Havre, ditto
Maquasse, South Africa
Paramaribo, Guiana, S.A
S. Etienne, France
S. Helier, Jersey
Vera Cruz, Mexico, S.A.
1827 Betheldorp, on the river Zwartzkopts, Africa
Bochnia, Cracow, Poland
Echota, Cherokee Indians, North America
Nagercoil, Travancore, Hindostan
1828 Patras, Morea, Greece
Shawnee-town, Ohio, North America
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RETURN OF STAMPS,

Made by an order of the honourable the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1839, for a return showing the total number of Advertisements, and total amount received therefrom, in England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland, respectively, for each year since the duty was reduced to 1s. 6d. and for each year during a corresponding period before the duty was reduced.

	England & Wales.		Ireland.		Scotland.	
	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.	No.	Duty.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Year ending 5th January, 1829....	779250	136368 17 10	124262	15532 15 0	108226	18939 12 5
" " 1830....	777445	136052 18 10	119885	14985 6 0	100527	17592 5 7
" " 1831....	788091	137915 19 4	130705	16337 14 0	111808	19566 8 0
" " 1832....	787649	137833 12 3	125380	15672 10 2	108914	19060 0 0
" " 1833....	783557	137122 10 0	121991	15248 17 4	104447	18278 6 0
1834....	Duty reduced to 1s. 6d. in Great Britain, and 1s. in Ireland, from 5th July, 1833.					
Year ending 5th January, 1835....	977441	73308 1 6	162600	8130 14 8	134864	10114 16 2
" " 1836....	1038041	77853 2 9	169360	8468 12 2	141171	10587 17 0
" " 1837....	1173136	87985 4 8	170780	8539 6 0	138017	10351 6 0
" " 1838....	1206680	90501 0 7	173580	8679 4 8	152518	11438 18 0
" " 1839....	1315580	98668 11 5	178200	8910 12 0	176411	13230 16 6

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THO. LIGHTFOOT, A.C.G.

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